19 1952

19

SAMPLING A STAMP.—Billy Robinson, 9, of Chicago, a rheumatic heart disease patient at LaRabida-Jackson sanitarium starts his stamp collection with a unique series of 21 stamp and a special album, illustrating the highlights of medical history in the fight against heart disease. Albums, at no fixed price are available to contributors upon request. LaRabida sanitarium, which cares for children with rheumatic heart disease on a non-racial, non-sectarian basis, receives some of its financia support from the Chicago Heart Association.

Girl Has Twins, Mother Triplets; All In 24 Hours

19 p. 5

SUMNER, Miss., Jan. 17 (U.P.)—Twenty-four hours after a 15-year-old Negro housewife, Rosetta Bruce, gave birth to twin girls here Saturday, her mother, Bessie Jones, [illegible]lets, two boys and a girl, in the same room.

19

Malaria May Be Wiped Out for Good, Fort Knox Medical Research Indicates

Courier-Journal

Fri. 4-4-52

Tests Show Drug Preventive Cure

Louisville, Ky

Malaria, one of the chief scourges of man, may be driven from the earth by a drug developed by Army medical research.

19

The drug is primaquine. So far, it has proved to be both a preventive and cure for the dread disease. It has the advantage over other drugs in the treatment of malaria of being "absolutely safe."

Think It Will Do Job

p. 1, 12

Army medical authorities are pretty well convinced the drug will do the job. They are conducting tests and studies at Fort Knox and three other Army posts this spring and summer to "prove once and for all" the effectiveness of the drug.

Subjects for the tests at Fort Knox are 224 men who were exposed to malaria in Korea last summer. Similar tests are being made at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Fort Dix, N. J., and Fort Benning, Ga.

The tests at Fort Knox are intended to show if the drug will prevent development of malaria. Those taking the medicine have been exposed to the disease and normally would be stricken before April 14. They will be kept under observation until next October.

The Korean type of malaria is similar in some respects to that prevailing in the South Pacific. It usually develops eight months after exposure.

Tissues Are Affected Also

It is a type which affects body tissues in addition to the bloodstream. It is recurrent and has proved the most difficult kind of malaria to treat and control.

The treatment is simple. Those undergoing the test are given one tablet each day. The tablet causes no noticeable after effects.

Lt. Col. William N. Donovan. chief of medical service at the Fort Knox Hospital, said the tests would be accepted as conclusive i fno malaria showed up among the subjects. There are other drugs that will einther prevent or cure malaria, but are poisonous to some individuals and are not nearly so effective as primaquine.

New Areas May Be Opened

Should primaquine prove as effective under tests as it is believed to be, malaria might be wiped out completely. Donovan mentioned the problem of distributing the drug to remote areas and of getting trained personnel to administer it.

But had the drug been available at the beginning of World War II, it might have had considerable bearing on operations in the Pacific. It requires little imagination to foresee the opening up of some of the richest lands of the world to exploitation —lands not isolated by malaria.

Work in the tests at Fort Knox is being done by Capt. Paul Garrison and Capt. W. G. Coker of the post hospital staff in cooperation with Dr. Ralph Jones, Jr., assistant professor of research medicine at University Hospital, University of Pennsylvania. Jones is a civilian consultant to the Army Medical Research and Development Board.

One Way to Provide Rural Medical Care

Courier-Journal

19 General

IT IS a common tale, wherever the shortage of physicians in rural areas is discussed, that young men won't locate far from hospitals and laboratories. Unless every small town can somehow provide itself with these blessings, therefore, the assumption is that it must take what it can get in the way of medical service. P. 6

Dr. D. G. **MILLER**, JR., of Morgantown, Ky., has just told an audience of fellow-practitioners that expensive equipment and facilities are not always necessary in rural practice. He has converted two former stores into a clinic in which he, two nurses, a laboratory technician and a secretary, take care of most of the medical needs of about 12,000 people.

Wed. 3-26-52

Undoubtedly some physicians and patients will criticize Dr. **MILLER**'s arrangements. But they meet a need in a county which probably cannot afford expensive hospital facilities of its own and needs them only in cases needing major surgery. The doctor's approach is essentially a practical one. He points the way to a compromise between standards which are impossibly high for some sections and the alternative of poor or non-existent medical care. The American Academy of General Practice, at which his experiences have been described, will probably consider them worthy of discussion and encouragement.

Louisville Ky

19 1952

Bessie Puts Everything Into Her Therapeutic Work—Even Her Feet

Defender, Dat. 3-22-52 Chicago, Ill. p. 15

By ETHEL PAYNE

In France, today, American soldiers who are patients in hospitals under the supervision of French army doctors are testing a new revolutionary device called an invalid feeder.

The French government got the patent from an American woman, after it was rejected by the United States Army. The ironic touch is that the device turned down by the United States army, is being used by the French on American GIs.

Bessie Blount inventor of the device is. a 37-year old physiotherapist who has taken her work with veteran amputees so seriously that she taught herself to write and embroider with her toes in order to pass on this unusual dexterity to her patients who had lost both hands or the use of them. That in itself is a story worthy of considerable space; but Bessie Blount's horizon does not end here.

Her workshop was the kitchen of her home in Newark, N. J. For five years, she labored over the blue prints and a plastic model which she set up. She says that she spent more than $3,000 on her personal funds in the experiment.

The finished product which is made of steel, is electrically operated and controlled to deliver a mouthful of food directly into the patient's mouth. The patient regulates the feeding process by a switch he controls with his mouth. To permit time for chew- her invention to the United States government for use among amputees in Veteran's hospitals. But on July 14, 1951, Paul B. Magnuson, then chief medical director of VA wrote her that the automatic invalid feeder was "impractical from the viewpoint of stability" and that "hand feeding by nursing and attendant personnel is the most satisfactory method."

It was after this, that Bessie made her decision to turn her automatic feeder, which she values at $100,000, over to the French

She was teaching educational therapy at the Bronx hospital in New York City, in 1946, when a doctor on the staff suggested: "If you really want to do something to help these boys, why don't you make something by which they can feed themselves?"

He reminded her that the Army had tried in vain to perfect a self-feeding device.

Bessie went to work on the idea.

Meanwhile, slender, energetic Bessie Blount has not allowed this experience to deter her efforts to contribute self support to the handicapped. Her facile, creative mind is at work on more devices.

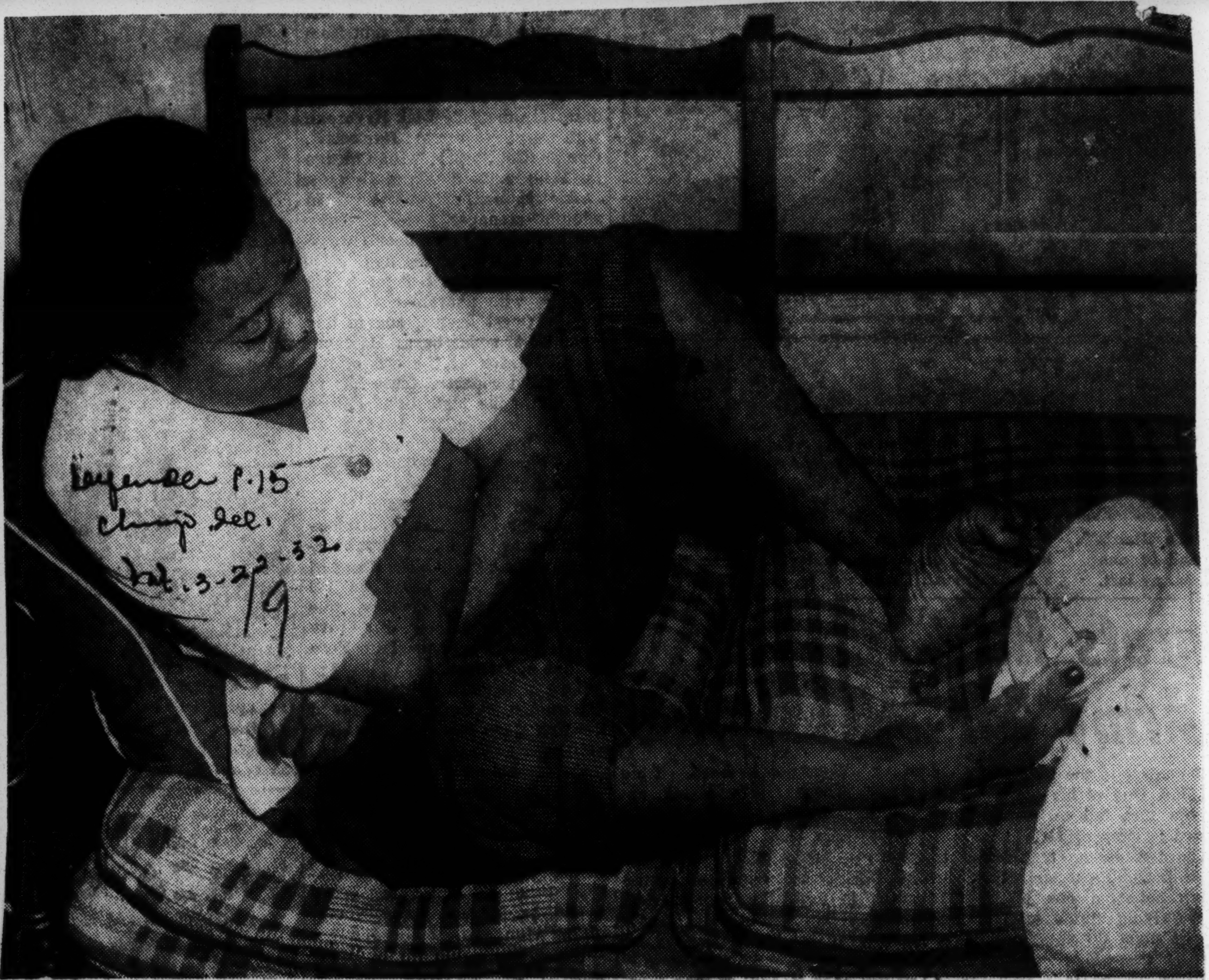
Recently, she presented to the Newark City hospital, her latest development for the care and treatment of the sick. Called the contour emesis basin, it is an improvement over its predecessor, the "kidney basin," used in hospitals, the world over. It retains the same shape and size, but has several new features that have been called by persons in the medical profession a boon to sickroom treatment.

Miss Blount, who was in Chicago recently to demonstrate this and other ideas to hospitals here, said that she has been approached by several manufactures of hospital utensils and equipment to put the contour basin into mass production.

Busy Bessie, whose personality is as brilliant and colorful as her many talents, says she will put most of the expected lucrative financial returns from the sales of her basin into more ideas for the aid of the sick.

She has discounted romance in favor of her profession of nursing. Bessie is married to her work. She has been encouraged in her efforts by such persons as Dr. Malcolm I. MacEachern, director-emeritus of the American College of Surgeons who calls the invalid feeder, a "most ingenious apparatus." Congressman Peter Rodina of the 10th congressional district of New Jersey is another person who paid public tribute to the inventor's skills.

Bessie says she owes special thanks to the Newark Branch NAACP and to the Father Divine Peace Mission for their interest and support. While in Chicago, Miss Blount had the able assistance of Ashby Carter, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and she was a guest on the TV show, "Welcome Traveler."



Defender P.15
Chicago Def.
Feb. 3-22.52
19

USING HER TOES to embroider a guest towel, Miss Bessie Blount of Newark, N. J., demonstrates skill she developed to teach veteran amputees to substitute feet for hands in writing and other skills. A registered nurse, Miss Blount taught educational therapy at the Bronx hospital in New York City; invented invalid feeder which is now being used by French government.

19 1952

Alabama

Alabama Beat

by JOE AZBELL

#19 - Ala

IT appears that some families of aged Negroes are casting them in insane asylums because they don't want to take care of them.

"There seems to be a growing number of complaints of this nature," Dr. Albert Richards, physician at the Alabama Insane Hospital at Mt. Vernon, told The Advertiser.

"Many of the patients confined here as insane could be taken care of in a home if the families would do it," he said.

The Negro asylum now has 2,100 patients. It has quarters designed to house 1,000 less people. Conditions are exceptionally crowded and Dr. Richards said he could see no solution in sight.

"There is no aged Negro home in South Alabama where the old Negro can be given care and attention. The only place for many families to send feeble minded old folks is an asylum," he said.

"Many of these people are both physically and mentally ill. It is often difficult to determine where physical illness stops and mental illness starts. If there was a home for aged Negroes many of the older Negroes could be cared for without any danger."

Advertiser Fri. 4-11-52

* * * * *

IN Montgomery, O. S. Shivers, warden of the Montgomery County Jail for 22 years, endorsed Dr. Richards' statements.

"I have talked with scores of so-called insane Negroes who were being sent to an asylum. We attempt to weed out the sane from the insane but physical illness complicates this often.

Montgomery, Ala.

"I have a 65-year-old Negro in jail right now who appears as sane as anyone. He doesn't have any folks anywhere in Alabama. He needed something to eat and some care when he came to the jail. He's an example of one of the problems that I have seen. p. 8 A

"Of course, the certain facts are not there but we often get suspicions that some of the people sent here for observation are people that the families want to get off their hands.

"Based on my experience in the jail here, I definitely believe that the greatest need in this area is a home where old Negroes can receive care and theatment."

* * * * *

DR. BILL DORROUGH, director of the State Department of Public Welfare, called the problem of aged and blind Negroes "one of the most important situations in the state."

A State Health Department official explained that Alabama has only four licensed nursing homes for Negroes—three in Birmingham and one at Marbury.

She added: "There is not a single licensed nursing home for Negroes in 65 counties of Alabama and we have not received any indication that a licensed home would be set up in these counties."

In the deep Black Belt, where Negro population is dense, the aged Negro either must live with his family or by himself except in those cases where he receives treatment in a private hospital or an unlicensed home that is operated for profit.

19

Besides the problem of the aged Negro, the State Welfare Department statistics show that there are about 900 blind Negroes in Alabama receiving welfare help but there is not a single specialized home for these people—except "Happy Kitchen" in Montgomery.

* * * * *

AGAIN on a local level, Dr. M. B. Kirkpatrick, Montgomery County coroner, said that dozens of aged Negroes are dying in Montgomery because they are in desperate need of "humane care."

"And the unfortunate fact is there isn't a handful of people in Montgomery who know anything about this problem," he said.

Chief Deputy Sheriff George Mosely said that he has been interested in the problem of aged Negroes for some time "because of the calls that we have received and the ones that we have dealt with at the jail.".

Kirkpatrick said "It is not a rare case where an old Negro is found dead in his hovel surrounded by filth and squalor.

"A month doesn't pass that I am called to examine the dirt laden corps of one of these old Negro men or women.

"There is no problem of this type among white people. But there is a definite problem of old Negroes dying from lack of care."

* * * * *

"I can tell you of many of these cases but they are all alike—dirt, filth, neglect, disease. The cases make you sick.

"This Happy Kitchen Home for Blind Negroes that The Advertiser wrote up is a firetrap if there ever was one.

"When two of the shacks burned a few months ago, an old blind Negro woman burned to death in one of the shacks because she wouldn't leave her bed.

"You might say her death was caused because she wouldn't leave. But the real reason is that the shack was a firetrap. She ought not to have been in that hovel.

"I have examined the bodies of old Negroes in shacks where the stench was so strong that the odor caused onlookers to back far away.

"It's a crying shame and nothing is being done to help these people except that they get a welfare check.

"They need a clean, comfortable place where they can get care. Just this past winter, I examined the bodies of two old Negroes in one day. Both of them had died from lack of care. It was only a few days later that I examined another corpse of a Negro who had died for the same reason.

* * * * *

"NOBODY knows how big this problem is because no one has ever taken time to look into it. You see, these old folks wandering around on the streets. Sometimes they get some person to look after them by paying them a little to sleep in their house and eat at their table.

"Other aged Negroes become shack hermits. They don't want to ask anyone to help them because of their pride or some mental quirk.

"They live in filth and squalor and when they become ill, sometimes it is days before anyone finds their bodies.

"I've known of cases where friends of old Negroes took out insurance policies on their lives and collected when the old man or woman died.

"We need some place desperately to put old Negroes. If anyone doubts this need, I challenge him or her to go with me on my next trip to examine the corpse of some old Negro."

Medical World Puzzled Over 3-Yr. Abdominal Pregnancy

Courier P. 5. Pittsburgh, Pa.

19 Ala

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The medical world was puzzled this week over the three-year pregnancy of a 46-year-old woman who gave birth to a stillborn infant at the University of Alabama Medical Center here last week.

A staff physician, who remained anonymous, said that routine abdominal surgery delivered the infant which had evidently continued to develop after having slipped into the abdominal cavity. He further stated that the baby might have lived until six months ago.

Sat. 4-26-52

Medics who had treated her earlier had diagnosed the case as a tumor, but X-rays showed up the pregnancy in the abdomen. The woman was reported to be in "good condition."

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19 Ala

Courier P. 18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-5-52

HEALTH INSTITUTE — Twenty-one Alabama counties, one Mississippi and one Tennessee county were represented in a ten-day health education institute recently held at the Alabama A. and M. College. Enrollees of the institute and key personnel members are shown in the accompanying photograph. They are, left to right, first row: Coach G. H. Hobson, director; G. O. McCalep, assistant; Hattie Mason, Mrs. Margaret Leach, William England, Mrs. Lena Miller, Mrs. Lula Moses. Mrs. Thelma S. Morris, assistant, from the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City; Mrs. Jack Mason, assistant, representing the North Alabama Tuberculosis Association, Athens; C. W. Orr, director of summer session. Second row: Edith Horton, Mrs. Sallie Moseley, Lillie Rives, Esterine Shields, Doris LaMar, Ophelia Shelby, Mrs. Johnnie D. Horton. Third row: Helen Jarman, Ruth Harris, Anne Allison, Benjamin Davis, Mrs. Margaret Malone, Marie Crawford. Fourth row: Ethel Ward, Gloria Peters, Harold Miller, Charlie Scruggs and Moses Hall (Baldwin).

Better Health For All

The health of a community or of a nation is not divisible. Illness of any member affects, in some way or another, all members. Disease crosses economic and racial lines. Public health means health for all the public, without distinction.

Thoughts like these have been much in the air around Tuskegee this week. The occasion has been the Public Health Institute sponsored by the Dental Service, Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee Institute. Both Negro and white dentists and dental health leaders have participated, and the emphasis has been general.

Thurs. 3-20-52

The right approach was sounded by Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina. There is growing evidence, he pointed out, that the people of the South are prepared to covenant together for the development of a common health program. In public health "the South," he said, "does not propose to wait for coercion in the giving of equal opportunities to all."

The South, as Dr. Odum pointed out, has been progressing relatively faster than the rest of the nation in many of the common indices of society, in per capita income, per capita wealth, standards of living, communication and public service. It also has been progressing in some respects that cannot easily be measured, including a willingness to "insure and guarantee increasing opportunity for all persons." This applied, he added, to two large groups, rural and village people and Negroes.

A distinguished observer of the Southern social scene, Dr. Odum for many years has been director of the Institute for Research in Social Science at Chapel Hill. His comments on Southern social trends are backed by years of study. When he takes a hopeful view of a cooperative attack on the region's health problems, others may take encouragement.

P. 8

19 1952 Commission to Study National Health

Truman Sets Up Health Commission

Chicago Def.

WASHINGTON — (INS)—President Truman, Saturday, set up a 15-man commission to study national health needs and said it is important in the world crisis to "limit the drain upon our strength through illness and death."

Sat 1-5-52

p. 1

Dr. Paul G. Magnuson, Chicago orthopedic surgeon who formerly was medical director of the Veterans Administration, was named to head the commission which was created by executive order.

Johnson Named To Health Commission

p. 1 3-1-52

Nashville, Tenn. (ANP).—Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University here, recently was named to President Truman's 15-member National Health commission to study national health needs.

Dr. Johnson, an eminent sociologist, will aid in a study of the nation's health needs and make recommendations for the fulfillment of those needs.

Fisk President Named To Truman's Health Commission

Call p. 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP — Charles S. Johnson, presiden of Fisk university here, recently was named to President Truman's 15-member National Healtl commission to study nationa health needs.

Dr. Johnson an eminent sociol ogist, will aid in a study of th nation's health needs and mak recommendations for the fulfill ment of those needs.

Fisk Prexy Assigned To Health Commission

3-8-52

NASHVILLE, TENN. (ANP) — Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University here, was named to President Truman's 15-member National Health commission to study national health needs.

Dr. Johnson, an eminent sociologist, will aid in a study of the nation's health needs and make recommendations for the fulfillment of those needs.

19 1952 Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research

Defender
p. 14
Chicago, Ill.
Sept 6—19—52

HELPS CANCER FIGHT. Middleweight champion Sugar Ray Robinson made a special trip from his training camp at Pompton Lakes, N. J., to New York last week to present a check for $10,000 granted by the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research to Mother Mary Alice, superintendent of St. Clare's hospital in New York. The grant will be used to support a cancer research bed at St. Clare's hospital, an agency of the New York Catholic charities.

19 1952

General

Daily World p. 1
Fri. 5-23-52
Atlanta, Ga.

AIR FRANCE
AIR FRANCE

X 19 General

News Press Photo Service

MISSION TO INDIA—Miss Mary E. Langford (left) and Miss Margaret Snyder, world health organization family planning consultants, are shown leaving Idlewild Airport in New York en route to India to establish birth control clinics at the request of the Nehru government. They will spend a year in India setting up a program recommended by Dr. Abraham Stone following his survey trip to India last winter as consultant for WHO.

Old Age Becomes Active Age In U. S.

Informer P. 8 Houston

CINCINNATI, May '52 — Reliable figures indicate that nearly 1,000,000 Americans will celebrate their 65th birthday sometime in 1952.

Sat. 5-31-52

When addressing the Industrial Medical Association here, Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, vice president and medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., advises that within the lifetime of many Americans alive today this Nation may have a population in which one out of every 10 persons can expect to live to be 100.

19 General

Not only are Americans living much longer, but the so-called twilight years are much more active ones now, Dr. Dutchess said. "Today's 65-year-old man or woman has more stamina, greater vigor and better all-around health than the 50-year-old of 1900," he added.

The Schenley executive cites these four principal factors as responsible for the fact that today's Americans have 20 years more of life expectancy than did those living at the turn of the century: a higher standard of living; increased emphasis on preventive medicine; improved medical care; and broad advances in therapy, particularly in the development of penicillin and sulfa drugs.

Predicting that further medical advances will add years to the life span, and that technical advances will lighten tasks, and thereby prolong the potential usefulness of many people, Dr. Dutchess declared:

"Soon, perhaps within the lifetime of many Americans alive today, a tenth of the population will live to be 100 or older. Soon, perhaps within a generation, vigorous men and women of 85 or more will be a substantial group in every community."

DOPE ADDICTION AND VENERAL DISEASE SHOWS DROP AMONG NEGROES SAYS BROOKINGS INST.

Black Dispatch

Syphillis Rate Per Thousand Drops From 13.3 To 7.8 In 1949

19 General

USE OF NARCOTICS ON WAY OUT

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Along with news that the death rate dropped nearly 45 percent in the past 50 years is an announcement that progress is being made against two evils which Negroes supposedly have had more than their share.

Sat. 5-23-52
p. 4

The Brookings Institution reported last week that both drug addiction and venereal disease is on the decrease.

A survey conducted by the institution showed there is evidence the extent of drug addiction is dropping after a post World War II rise in several big cities. The increase in narcotics addiction after the war alarmed many experts and became the target of special senate crime committee hearings.

The survey said the federal bureau of narcotics estimates there are from 50,000 to 60,000 addicts in this country. The report added the rate of addiction nationwide is about 1 in every 3,000 persons but that it drops as low as 1 in every 25,000 persons in the West north-central states.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"With the exception of a few cities, it said, "addiction is not increasing among adolescents."

HEAD OF A. M. A. ASSAILS TRUMAN HEALTH SURVEY

Tribune

Dr. John W. Cline of San Francisco, president of the American Medical association, yesterday renewed his attack on President Truman's newly formed commission on the nation's health needs and also assailed Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, 700 N. Michigan av., chairman of the group. 1-18-52

Magnuson, an internationally noted orthopedic surgeon, was involved last year in a dispute with Carl R. Gray, veterans administrator, who fired him from his job as chief medical officer of the VA. P. 10

The new commission, Cline charged in the current issue of the A. M. A.'s official journal, "is a transparent fraud on the American people," and represents the latest attempt by the Truman administration to socialize the medical profession. Earlier this month he had blasted formation of the Presidential body as a brazen misuse of emergency defense funds intended to influence legislation and the 1952 election outcome.

Attacks Magnuson Statement

Cline quoted Magnuson as having said in the recent issue of a nation magazine that "if the A. M. A. hierarchy devoted as much time to the care of their patients as they do to political maneuvering, we'd all be better off."

This statement, Cline said, is indicative of the kind of impartiality which may be expected from the commission which he recalled previously had been described both by Mr. Truman and by Magnuson as an unbiased and impartial group.

"If this type of 'impartiality' pervades the atmosphere in which the commission meets and works during the months ahead," Cline asserted, "it is cleary apparent that this new commission will become just another adjunct of the Truman-Ewing [Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator] propaganda machine."

Sees Political Timing

Cline said that he wanted to make clear that in attacking the commission he was not attacking individual members, some of whom he described as "sincere and able men" who have accepted appointment with the finest intentions.

Establishment of the commission, he contended, was expertly timed from a political standpoint and represents simply another flagrant proposal to play politics with the medical welfare of the American people.

"The one year tenure of this commission," Cline continued, "as any experienced student of medical affairs will attest, is wholly inadequate for a survey of the broad field projected by the Presidential order.

Election Year Action

"Significantly, the year designated is the election year of 1952, when President Truman and congressional candidates who have supported his socialized medicine proposals may find it politically expedient to avert a showdown before the people by stating that the whole subject is under study by a Presidential commission and is, therefore, not an issue in the election."

The commission, Cline said, could not possibly accomplish the monumental job assigned to it by the President in less than three to five years and will prove ineffectual attempting to complete its work in such a short space of time "in such an obviously political framework."

President Truman, he charged, refuses to admit the great progress that has been made by the medical profession in improving the health of the nation, and appears wholly uninformed concerning the reports that already have been on medical progress of the past 10 years and especially the past three.

Sees Waste of Money

Despite all the health progress that has been made and the fact that 80 million Americans now are estimated to carry voluntary health insurance as a cushion against the major costs of illness, Cline said it seems almost incredible that emergency defense funds should be spent on the gigantic health survey. The effort, he said, cannot possibly achieve its aims in the time allotted, is not necessary, "and is so palpably political in its design."

HEALTH INSURANCE HELD NEGROES' NEED

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, said last night that the only way to improve the health and life expectancy of the Negro people was through a program of national health insurance.

Mr. Ewing spoke before members of the Manhattan Central Medical Society, a Negro medical group attending their annual dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel. He asserted that a special Negro health program existed in this country and that this was a "reflection on the rate of our nation's progress." Times 1-17-52

The speaker said that Negroes had a shorter life expectancy than whites and that forty-seven Negro babies died for every thousand live births while twenty-nine white babies died for that number of live births. New York

More Negro doctors and more local public health units were needed to change this condition, Mr. Ewing said. He emphasized, however, that the most important factor bearing on the problem of Negro health was that "the average Negro has less than a fair chance for health because he is not a lucrative patient." P. 23

Mr. Ewing defended national health insurance against charges that it was socialized medicine.

"No group in this country has a greater need for national health insurance than the Negroes," he said. "Whether we like it or not Negroes today suffer an economic inequality which inevitably results in an inequality in the maintenance of their health and their very lives."

Country A Haven Of Health? By No Means, Experts Assert

P. 19 Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

By ARTHUR J. SNIDER

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Special Service, Copyright 1952

CHICAGO, March 2.—The idea that a sanctuary of health is to be found in rural living, with its abundance of fresh air, sunshine and exercise is exploded by United States Public Health Service experts.

Behind this inviting facade are health hazards that can shorten your life, they point out.

19

The sun itself is a two-edged sword. Farm folks get more skin cancer than city folks from prolonged exposure.

The "exercise" that comes with milking a cow and pushing a plow accidents. 3-3-52

Like city people, farm folks have conflicts, frustrations, fears and contribute to the arthritis and rheumatism so prevalent in farmers in later years.

Selective Service records for World War II point up the picture statistically.

More than 41 of every 100 farm boys examined were rejected for health reasons, in contrast to 25 per 100 for the Nation as a whole.

How About Mentality?

How about mental disorders? The wide-open spaces with the freedom from pressures, parking problems and high speed living are said to be conducive to emotional stability.

Another myth, contends Dr. Louis Jacobs, mental health consultant to the United States Public Health Service here:

"There is a large incidence of neurosis on the farm," he asserted. "It usually is not the hysterical type that you see in urban areas. It takes other forms. But is well defined."

Very often, Dr. Jacobs added, these emotional disorders show up in bodily aches and pains, and thus make the rural areas a paradise for the patent medicine vendor.

Many of the accidents that occur on farms happen to what psychiatrists call the "accident-prone" individual—one who is beset with some emotional problem who unconsciously drives himself toward difficulties in adjusting to situations and people, Dr. Jacobs said.

"There were just as many mental breakdowns in the Armed Forces among farm boys as city boys," he added.

Teeth Are No Better

Dr. James F. Lewis, dental health consultant, pointed out that even though farm youngsters are not exposed to the candy store and ice cream parlor, there is as much dental decay among them as in city children.

The lack of sanitary facilities in many rural areas is a particular peril, according to Daniel Evans, regional engineer for the Public Health Service.

The germs in contaminated water, unpasteurized milk, poorly-preserved meat and the rat and fly populations are an ever-present threat.

Farm residents are often found free of contagious diseases, such as flu, colds, polio and tuberculosis, because they live in comparative isolation, free of the contacts found in congested cities.

But there is even a peril inherent in that advantage.

Having built up no natural immunity, they are doubly vulnerable to contagious diseases when they go to the county fair or come into the city to shop.

Penicillin Sets Historical Mark In Medical Field

-52

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.—More than 10 years have passed since penicillin, the best known of the antibiotic drugs, was first used on a human being to combat a physical disorder. P. 6

Arthur C. Emlin, president of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., points out the historical significance in the use of the drug from the standpoint of both the medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry. He says that those 10 years have been as important and as drama-packed as any decade in history wherein the discovery and clinical development of penicillin represented a turning point in chemotherapy.

Specialist says Negro's disastrous neglect of eye disease due to lack of pain

Tribune P. 8

WASHINGTON—

Symptoms of glaucoma, common but serious eye disease that causes loss of sight by hardening of the eyeba,ll are far advanced in the Negro when he seeks medical attention, because unlike similar cases in other races, pain is not a prominent symptom of his disease, an article in the latest Journal of the National Medical ass'n. asserted today. -52

Dr. H. Phillip Venable, chief ophthamologist in the Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis, asserts in the journal that glaucoma is baffling and difficult to treat in all races but in the Negro it is frequently disastrous.

"Glaucoma in the Negro is apparently somewhat different from that in other races. All the reasons for this have not been established but one of the major factors is the relative lack of pain in the Negro," Dr. Venable said.

After observation of a large number of glaucoma cases over a 10-year period at Homer G. Phillips, Dr. Venable concludes that even in acute and absolute glaucoma, pain is frequently not present. "This means that the Negro patient presents himself for treatment much later than the average glaucoma patient. Even though sudden loss of vision is frightening, unless it is accompanied by pain, the patient will procrastinate in seeking adequate medical care."

Dr. Venable does not agree in entirety with some others who have studied Negro glaucoma patients. Early glaucoma, although prevalent in the Negro, responds favorably to medical therapy, he said. Secondary glaucoma in the Negro varies little in treatment and response from other races. In the matter of filtering processes in treatment, however, he believes that procedure in the case of the Negro has had the wrong emphasis. The Negro appears to have more uveal pigment in the eyes than most races, he said. Surgery, in glaucoma, generally disappointing in all races, is frequently disastrous in the Negro.

Physicians Charge Family Cat Is Carrier of A New Disease

Courier-Journal

By The Chicago Daily News Service

Cleveland, April 22.—The friendly family cat was indicted at the American College of Physicians meeting today as a virus-disease carrier. 4-23-52

Doctors listed more than 200 known cases of "cat-scratch disease," a new ailment marked by painful swelling of the neck glands.

Dr. Worth B. Daniels, professor of clinical medicine at Georgetown University, said the disease has been reported in 15 states and abroad. P. 6

It is so new there is no mention of it in medical textbooks.

The disease begins with a skin rash a few days after a cat scratch, Dr. Daniels said.

Early symptoms are an out-of-sorts ~~feeling~~ of general discomfort, loss of appetite, nausea, weakness, pain, chills, headaches, and high fever.

The disease is not fatal. It runs itself out in a period of weeks or sometimes as long as six months.

Death Rate Increases Among Life Insurance Policyholders

Amsterdam Star (Washington) D. C.

The death rate among the Nation's 86 million life insurance policyholders increased in 1951 to the highest figure in three years, although it was still lower than for any year prior ot 1949, according to the Insitute of Life Insurance. P. A. 16

The 1951 death rate was 638 per 100,000, compared with 622 in 1950, which was a record low figure. The 1951 increase represented nearly 15,000 additional deaths. Fri. 4-11-52

Heart diseases continued to be the No. 1 Killer and accounted for the greater part of the year's rise. More than half of all deaths among policyholders were caused by one of the cardiovascular-renal diseases commonly classified as heart diseases; over two-thirds were from heart and cancer.

Changes Are Shown.

Death rates are reported separately for ordinary and industrial policyholders, as the experience varies between the two types. The bulk of the industrial policies are written without a medical examination, while a large part of the ordinary policies come under medical examination.

In 1951, the death rate among ordinary policyholders was 613; that among industrial policyholders was 656.

Among ordinary policyholders, increases were recorded in 1951 for heart diseases, cancer, accidents, war deaths, pneumonia and influenza. Tuberculosis and diabetes each showed a new record low rate.

57% in Heart Group.

The heart group, or cardiovascular-renal diseases, accounted for 57 per cent of the ordinary deaths, with a rate of 348.7. Next ranking cause of death was cancer, with 104.3 and accidents came next, with 42.2. Both automobile and other accidental deaths increased. The tuberculosis rate was 7.0. The war death rate was 6.2.

Among industrial policyholders, the cardiovascular-renal death rate was 332.6 and that for cancer was 99.6, in both cases up over the previous year. but still lower than for ordinary policyholders The pneumonia and influenza rate was 25.3 for industrial policyholders, twice the rate among ordinary policyholders. The industrial tuberculosis rate was 19.4. a new low, but still two and one-half times the rate among ordinary policyholders. The accident death rate among industrial policyholders was 43.5. Diseases of childhood showed a new record low death rate of 0.6.

Death Rates Per 1000,000 Among Ordinary Life Policyholders

Cause of Death	1951	1950
Cardiovascular-renal	348.7	344.0
Heart Disease	256.0	252.4
Cerebral Disease	59.8	53.2
Nephritis	9.8	10.9
Other	23.1	27.5
Cancer	104.3	104.2
Pneumonia and Influenza)	12.3	11.7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	7.0	7.8
Diabetes	6.2	7.7
Pregnancy and Childbirth	0.7	0.8
External Causes	55.6	55.1
Motor Vehicle	19.6	18.8
Other Accidents	22.6	21.5
Suicide	12.1	13.2
Homicide	1.3	1.6
All Other Causes	78.5	74.5
Total	613.3	605.8

Death Rates Per 100.000 Among Industrial Life Policyholders

Cause of Death	1951	1950
Cardiovascular-renal	332.6	318.7
Heart Disease	222.1	205.9
Cerebal Hemmorrhage	70.5	60.1
Nephritis	14.5	14.7
Other	25.4	32.0
Cancer	99.6	96.5
Pneumonia and Influenza	25.3	23.8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	19.4	21.7
Diabetes	11.7	12.4
Pregnancy and Childbirth	1.6	2.1
External Causes	55.3	52.8
Motor Vehicle	18.2	16.0
Other Accidents	25.3	24.3
Suicide	5.8	6.1
Homicide	6.0	6.4
All Other Causes	110.3	105.0
Total	655.8	633.0

Mechanical Hearts May Save Lives In Surgery

Journal & Guide

PHILADELPHIA, (INS) —Heart Researchers are looking forward to the first use of a full mechanical-heart lung apparatus which may save lives during surgical operations. P. 3

The optimism was stirred by the successful use of a mechanical heart device alone on a 41-year-old patient recently at Pennsylvania Hospital.

The patient, Peter Durning of Bethlehem, Pa., died of a malformation. That could not be corrected, but a team of nine doctors said they were highly pleased with the operation of the mechanical mechanical heart.

THE APPARATUS took over the duties of the right side of Durning's heart and pumped blood through his body for about one and a half hours. Three hours after the machine was disconnected Durning died when his own diseased neart failed.

The pump was developed in 1932 by Dr. Michael Debakery, now a professor at Baylor University, Houston, Tex. It was perfected at Jefferson, Medical College in Philadelphia.

It consists of an electric motor rotating on two rollers. The rollers move rythmically against rubber tubes that hold the blood.

* * *

THE ROLLERS press the tubes against a curved piece of metal pulsing the blood into plastic tubes attached to the veins near the heart.

The device was used on Durning with the full permission of his family. Previously it was tested on a dog and the outcome was complete recovery.

Spokesmen said that development of the apparatus means that surgeons can work on the heart while it is being artificially supplemented by a mechanism on the outside.

* * *

MECHANICAL heart-lung machines have also been developed at Jefferson and at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. These machines function as lungs as well as a heart.

Spokesmen at Jefferson and Hahnemann emphasized their heart-lung machines have not yet been tested on a human being, although both are believed close to readiness.

Vital Statistics About Negroes

In one of our editorials written during the recent political campaign we said the Negro's life expectancy had increased during the Roosevelt-Truman era for no other reason than the fact the social welfare program of these two administrations had permitted the Negro to eat, wear better clothes, live in more healthful housing units, and secure medical attention better than ever before.

Last week, along came Senator Herbert Humphrey, of Minnesota, chairman of the sub-committee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, and officially said the same thing, backed up by statistical information on record in the federal departments.

Black Dispatch

The facts set out in Senator Humphrey's report are the basic reasons why we supported the Democratic administration in the last election. What we say here is not to be regarded as crying over spilled milk, for we do not regard our vote as something to cry over. Twenty-seven million Americans thought about this matter just as we did, which in our judgment is a mandate to the Republican party to either continue this program or go down in defeat four years from now.

Sat. 11-29-52

Two of the conclusions reached by Senator Humphrey in his report cover the question of the social and economic rise of the black man in the past twenty years. In order that you may know what the Minnesota senator said on this subject, we quote:

Oklahoma City, Okla.

> "In almost every significant economic and social characteristic which can be measured—including life expectancy, education, employment and income—our Negro citizens, as a group, are less well off than our white citizens.
>
> "However, in almost every instance, the status and well being of both groups have improved and the difference between them narrowed in recent years."

Now the heart of this improvement that has come to the black citizen in the past twenty years rests solely in the right to work. It was Shakespeare who had one of his characters to say:

p 4

I. G. General

> "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means by which I live."

The right to work is fundamental in the realm of peace, tranquility and happiness, and while the Negro, despite the rapid advance made in the past twenty years that has lifted him out of the slums, stopped his living out of a paper sack and lifted his intelligence norm, is still not up to the economic and social standard of the white man in the United States, it behooves black men and women with vision and good judgment to ally themselves with such forces in organized society which are working towards that end. Actually we are greatly disturbed when we note the suggestion made by writers which aver election of Eisenhower means the end of the welfare state. What do these writers mean? Do they mean we have come to the jumping off place where welfare advances of Negroes end? Examination of this statement from this angle should terrorize every sober black man.

There are some vital statistics stemming from the Roosevelt era that are unusually illuminating and should be studied carefully by every citizen of color in this nation. Think of it! The ratio of births among Negroes is far in advance of whites in America, but the death rate has been greater. Those who rationalized upon these basic facts were want to say the black man's physical machine was inferior to the white and for this reason this situation was brought about, while still others said the black man could not stand the rigors of the climate of North America as contrasted with the balmy temperatures of Africa.

But the Roosevelt-Truman administrations debunked both of these theories. The high death rate kept the Negro population hanging on dead center at 13 million for almost two decades, and presto!—as soon as the black man secured a partially standard wage and thus could get enough to eat, the census places the Negro population at 15 million. We jump three million in population the moment our stomachs get full and when we can get a full night's sleep in a modernized home with sanitary facilities. The lesson is, if you give the black man an equal chance to exist in the United States he'll live as long as anyone else.

It is almost unthinkable. In 1939 the average Negro worker was making only $400 per year while the white worker ranged around $1200. In 1945 the average black worker secured on an average, an annual wage of $1,538, while the average white worker secured an annual stipend of $2,718. This is a disgraceful situation and yet it is far superior to what was going on in this country when the average Negro woman earned $6 per week as a domestic right here in Oklahoma and when the black worker in the Sooner capital was lucky if he could make $20 per week, and most of them were drawing down only $15. We recall at this time observing Negro girls in Vicksburg, Mississippi, who were earning only two dollars per week for their labor.

Of course through edicts such as FEPC many Negroes have been upgraded in skilled employment where today thousands of them make from four to five thousand dollars per year, and because of this lift to their daily standard of living they have been able to purchase homes and secure superior medical care than in the leaner years. This has all added to the higher health norm.

Those Negroes who have been fighting against medical services provided by the government, have only to note that the stillbirth rate among black mothers registers at 42% while among white mothers 21% per 1,000. Negroes can afford to join with the whites in fighting socialized medicine whenever we can secure enough Negro doctors to serve the 15,000,000 in this country; but so long as there is a paucity in this professional field as exists today the Negro mother needs the white and Negro doctor, along with any government assistance possible. There should be some way to eliminate the more than 15,000 Negro stillbirths in this country that occur annually.

A lot of folk who make politics a personal and selfish thing perhaps do not realize that the ballot is the instrument with which one corrects social, political and economic evils. In this report of Senator Humphrey it can easily be seen that the welfare state, which thirty-three million citizens sought to get rid of and twenty-seven million sought to keep, is the instrumentality which has lengthened and strengthened the lives of fifteen million Negroes in this country. It should be kept in mind that despite the social gains made in the past twenty years by Negroes, we are still second-class citizens, and have a long way to go before we acquire the desired equality.

What we have said here is written especially for Negro Republicans. Any black man with judgment and common sense two jumps ahead of a land terrapin should know that black citizens need more of the social welfare program that has just ended. It is entirely possible that good, solid and persistent argument from Negro Republicans from this angle will force the Eisenhower administration to continue a large portion of the worthy features of the New and the Fair Deal.

19 1952

Georgia

Dr. Brown, Mrs. Dempsey Head State Cancer Drive

12 95

World

John W. Emmanuel, director of the Colored Division of the American Cancer Society, announced that Mrs. Maenelle D. Dempsey, Consultant of Georgia Negro Elementary Schools of the State Department of Education, of Atlanta, Ga., will serve as chairman of the 1952 State Fund Raising Campaign of the Georgia Colored Division of the American Cancer Society.

Sun. 3-2-52

Mrs. Dempsey, graduated with A. B. from Spelman College and her M. A. was conferred at the University of California. She serves as Consultant of Georgia Negro Elementary Schools—entails working specifically with 95 Georgia Jeanes Supervisors. She takes an active part in all phases of school and community life. and is intensely interested in work conferences, professional organization and community enterprises.

Sun. 3-2-52

Dr. Aaron Brown, B. A., M. A., Ph.D., president of Albany State College, will serve as state co-chairman of the Colored Division of the American Cancer Society's 1952 Fund Raising Campaign.

B 8

Dr. Brown is a native of Pensacola, Florida, received his B. A. at Talladega College. The M. A. degree was conferred on him at Atlanta University, and his Ph.D was conferred at the University of Chicago in 1943.

Four Greek letter organizations claim his membership: They are Alpha Phi Alpha., Kappa Rho., Phi Delta Kappa and Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity. He is a shriner, an Elk, and a Thirty-third degree mason.

19 1952 Health Education Work Conference (Arkansas)

Health Workshop in Arkansas Aids Home, School, Community

Courier Sat. 5-3-52 R 18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

19

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The second annual Arkansas Health Education Work Conference was held here this week at the National Baptist Hotel with more than ninety-five participating representatives from the school, church and home in attendance.

19

The workshop was arranged to develop ways and means of improving health conditions in the home, school and community. It is sponsored by the State Health Education Department and the five Negro colleges of the state and financed by the Maternal and Child Health Division of the State Health Department.

ON HAND to serve as consuitants at the four-day conference were such nationally known consultants as:

Miss Majorie A. C. Young, consultant in education, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, New York City; Dr. C. R. Yearwood, medical consultant, MCH Division, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Tex.; Miss Alice Herzig, R.N., mental health nursing consultant, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Thelma Morris, National Tuberculosis Association, and Dr. Thomas E. Roberson, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., who served as workshop consultant.

ARKANSAS HEALTH WORKSHOP — More than ninety-five representatives (top photo) from schools, churches and homes throughout the State of Arkansas attended the second annual Arkansas Health Education Workshop in Hot Springs last week. At bottom is a group picture of the participants and a picture of one of the groups with Miss Marjorie A. C. Young of New York City serving as consultant with Kenneth Johnson serving as chairman.

Tribune
Thurs. 1-8
Chicago, Ill.
Part 4
P. 8

19 Jel

[TRIBUNE Photo]

William Sobbe watching as Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, who was frozen almost solid last winter, tried her new artificial legs yesterday at 529 S. Wells st.

'FROZEN WOMAN' GETS ARTIFICIAL LEGS FROM CITY

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 24, of 2931 S. Federal av., Chicago's "frozen woman," yesterday received artificial legs at the Hanger Artificial Limb company, 529 S. Wells st. Both her feet and ankles were amputated in March at the Michael Reese hospital.

Mrs. Stevens ~~was found~~ literally frozen stiff in an alley on the south side Feb. 8. She was taken to Michael Reese hospital where it was discovered that she had a temperature of 64 degrees, the lowest ever recorded for survival in medical history.

In August Mrs. Stevens was moved from Michael Reese hospital to the Chicago welfare department's convalescent home at 5059 Vincennes av. This department paid for her legs. The county bureau of public welfare is paying her expenses in the home. Michael Reese physicians supervise her medical care. She has received several thousand dollars' worth of free medical and surgical care from the Jewish Federation of Chicago, of which the hospital is an affiliate.

19 Jel

Part 1 P. 5

1-8-52

19 Jel

ON HER FEET AGAIN — Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, Chicago's "Frozen Woman," walks again on new artifical limbs. Mrs. Stevens unwittingly made medical ~~history~~ last February when she was found frozen stiff in an alley on Chicago's Southside. She survived although her body temperature had dropped to a record low of 60.8. The ordeal necessitated the removal of her fingers and legs. —Herald American photo by Joe Migon.

1-8-52

85-Year-Old Father Of 18 Plans More, Says Wife Young

Afro American P. 3

WHITESBURG, KY.—(ANP) — "Uncle" Eli Lucas, 85, who fathered his 18th child last Oct. 4 is planning on several more. Since newspapers hearalded the arrival of his latest offspring, letters and post cards have poured into his home at Crown, Ky., encouraging him in his quest for children and fame.

19 Ky

A California woman wrote. "Keep up the good work, Uncle Eli. I'm for you,"

Not Through Yet

He was quoted then:

"I'm not through yet. I'm going to go right on—there's no let-up. My wife, Reta, is young and spry (22) and I'm worth more'n any of the young men today — active, strong, and can do just as much work as I ever could.

Baltimore

"Course, I'm rather skinny, always was that way, not a bit good looking, never was in my life, although Reta says I'm handsome. Anyway, I've had pretty good luck marrying.

Md

Sat. 2-2-52

"Reta was just 16, and I was 79, a wide variance. But I experienced no trouble in getting her. She was born near my home and I saw her nearly every day while she was growing up. So just as soon as Reta got old enough, I asked her to marry me."

High Rate of Flu Cases Continues Without Letup

Courier-Journal P. 1 section 2

Kentucky's high rate of influenza cases appears to be continuing without letup, the State Department of Health said yesterday.

In the first three weeks of March, 18,310 new cases were reported to the department.

The 1952 total now stands at 43,510. The total for all of 1951 was 927.

Fri. 3-28-52

Most cases have been mild and the department said many cases reported may be bad colds or virus infections father than flu.

Reporting from various County health departments has been splotchy.

19 Ky

Fulton County reported 4,546 in a single week this month—a figure which no doubt actually covered a period longer than a week.

Louisville, Ky

Other counties with large numbers of cases reported in March:

Menifee 1,000, Knox 500, Hancock 300, Rowan 1,900, Grayson 1,325, Lawrence 1,200, Pulaski 1,000, and Knott 3,000.

Named To Health Board

Call p, 24
Kansas City, Mo.

Atty. E. Jackson Sets Precedent In Community

Fri. 7-18-52

Initial administrative steps in the reorganization of the health department were taken by the members of the newly formed joint board of health for Wyandotte county and Kansas City, Kas. Atty. Elmer C. Jackson is the first Negro to be appointed to a policy making and control public service board in this community.

As a member of the board, Attorney Jackson together with Dr. L. J. Wyatt, chairman of the board and Dr. Henry W. Lane, the new health director will draw up the rules and regulations governing operations of the joint board. These rules and regulations will be subject to the approval of the board.

Fri 7-18-52

Board Members

All finances are to be handled by the joint board of health without any jurisdiction by the city or county and all purchases by the board are to be made by Doctor Lane through Howard Clark, assistant city auditor and treasurer of the board, on a cash basis.

Other members of this newly organized board include: Dr. A. J. Rettenmaier, representing the Wyandotte County Medical society; L. C. Maddox, county commissioner, who represents the rural district, and Edward Becker, commissioner of health in Kansas City, Kas., and who represents the city government. This new board will assume control of the health department, facilities and personnel.

Varied Activities

Lawyer Jackson is a member of the law firm of Elmer C. Jackson and Miles C. Stevens. In addition to his law practice, Elmer Jackson is active in many organizations. He is a member of the Kansas City, Kas., zoning appeal board and U. S. government appeal agent for draft board No. 84.

He is grand director of publicity of Prince Hall grand lodge of Kansas and jurisdiction F&AM, president of the Beau Brummell club, treasurer of Progress lodge No. 77, master of ceremonies of Koran Temple No. 33 of the Shrine Order.

The young lawyer is also a member of the charitable solicitation advisory board, a member of the trustee board of First AME church, a member of Orient Consistory No. 19, and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Attorney Jackson is married to the former Miss Lucile Wright who is active in social and civic affairs of the community. The couple has a son, Elmer C. Jackson, III.

Appointed Director At National Cancer Institute

moved P.L.

WASHINGTON — Dr. G. Burroughs Milder of Rochester, New York, has been appointed Scientific Director at the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, it was announced this week by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

19

Dr. Mider is professor of cancer research and coordinator of cancer teaching in the School of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Rochester. Jew. 3-7-52

"In his new post," Surgeon General Scheele said, "Dr. Mider will be responsible for the intramural research of the National Cancer Institute. Already one of the world's leading centers of cancer research, the Institute proposes to undertake new research along several lines of approach in the Clinical Center of the National Institute of Health. Dr. Mider's background fits him especially well for this important post."

In commenting further on the appointment, Dr. Scheele said, "Dr. Mider brings to the position of Scientific Director a wealth of administrative experience as well as long experience as teacher, clinician, and researcher in the field of cancer. In addition, for the past 15 years he has been a steady contributor to the scientific literature on cancer."

Appointments

Dr. Mider was born in Windsor, New York, in 1907, and received his medical degree from Cornell University in 1933. He served as interne and resident surgeon at the Albany, New York Hospital. He continued his surgical studies as assistant resident surgeon at the School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester, 1936-37, then served as fellow and instructor. In 1938 he was appointed a National Cancer Institute research fellow and assigned to the University of Rochester under Dr. John J. Morton.

19 1952 New York

Girl Kidnaped From Incubator Now 2 –A Healthy Bear for Corn Flakes

She Couldn't Live —But She Did!

By MARGARET ELLIOTT,
Staff Writer.

New York's miracle baby has just celebrated her second birthday and she's in fine fettle—100 per cent healthy, happy and possessed of a mad crush for corn flakes.

World Telegram

Little Chaneta Holden skipped around her parents' apartment at 1960 Park Ave., in the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project, blissfully unaware that her first few weeks of life were so perilous doctors are still amazed she survived.

P. 13

Today, Chaneta's mother, Mrs. Clifford Holden, declared: "She's never been sick a day in her life. Outside of a little cold, maybe."

Kidnaped From Incubator.

Chaneta was born on March 21 in Lincoln Hospital. She was mysteriously kidnaped from a hospital incubator on March 30. For 26 days police searched for the 2-pound, 11-ounce baby the doctors said couldn't survive.

To everybody's astonishment, little Chaneta turned up safe and sound, weighing an additional six ounces. Her kidnaper was 18-year-old Evelyn Jane Jordan, a hotel chambermaid, who had kept Chaneta alive by rigging an elaborate carriage incubator with blankets and hot water bottles.

Evelyn Jane Jordan later was committed to a state mental institution.

26 Pounds Now.

For her second birthday little Chaneta had half a dozen new dresses, a raft of toys and the privilege of plunging into her precious box of corn flakes as often as she wanted.

She wore a dainty yellow dress and a bright pink hair ribbon.

"She's got a whole mouthful of teeth," said her mother. "And she must weigh around 26 pounds.

She's got strong lungs, too. And she's smart aplenty. She's been walking and talking since she was a year. She starts shaking her crib in the morning at 6 o'clock. 'Mommy, come here,' she says."

"Only trouble is," said Mrs. Holden, "she's getting too spoiled. Everybody makes a lot over her."

Remembering the 26 days of torture when she didn't know if Chaneta were dead or alive, Mrs. Holden said: "I think Chaneta must have been returned for something special. It was a miracle."

Chaneta's conversation was limited to just one word: "More." Corn flakes, of course.

World Telegram
P. 13
New York, N.Y.
[illegible] 3-25-5

Photo by Ravenna.

Mrs. Clifford Holden and her little wonder girl, Chaneta.

19 1952

North Carolina

N.C. Mother Of 19-Pound Baby Sets World Record

Journal and Guide

Jub. 7-5-52

Special to Journal and Guide

SALISBURY, N. C.—Mrs. Richard Heggins startled the medical world again last week when it was discovered that her week-old baby tipped the scales at over 19 pounds. The wonder baby, Ricky Heggins, set what was believed to be one of the world records for the weight of a baby at birth.

19 N.C. P. 1

London doctors, who have been keeping statistics on the weight of babies at birth, were surprised at the report of the birth of Ricky. They did not have on record any baby weighing over 17 pounds at birth, and the titleholder until Ricky was born was a 17-pound Irish baby.

Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Heggins, who resides in Rowan county, N. C., near China Grove, almost duplicated her feat of August, 1950 when she became the mother of Ricky. Almost two years ago she gave birth to a 21 and three-quarter pound girl which was regarded as the world record.

* * *

ALTHOUGH RICKY is smaller than was his older sister, he was still two pounds heavier than the 17-pound Irish baby, top contender for the world record.

Journal and Guide

With the birth of Ricky, whose real name is Larry Doby, the Heggins' family was increased to seven. Mr. Heggins, who is a tenant farmer and works at a cotton mill and does other jobs to earn a living, is proud of his family.

19 N.C.

* * *

THE FIRST five children weighed from seven pounds and six ounces to 12 pounds at birth. They are David, 12; Richard Jr., 10; Melvin, 8; Joyce Evelyn, 5; Dorothy Mae, 3, and Odessa, 22 months.

Mr. Heggins, who is six feet and three inches tall, weighs 200 pounds. He is a U. S. Navy veteran of World War II, and worked on transport ships during the war.

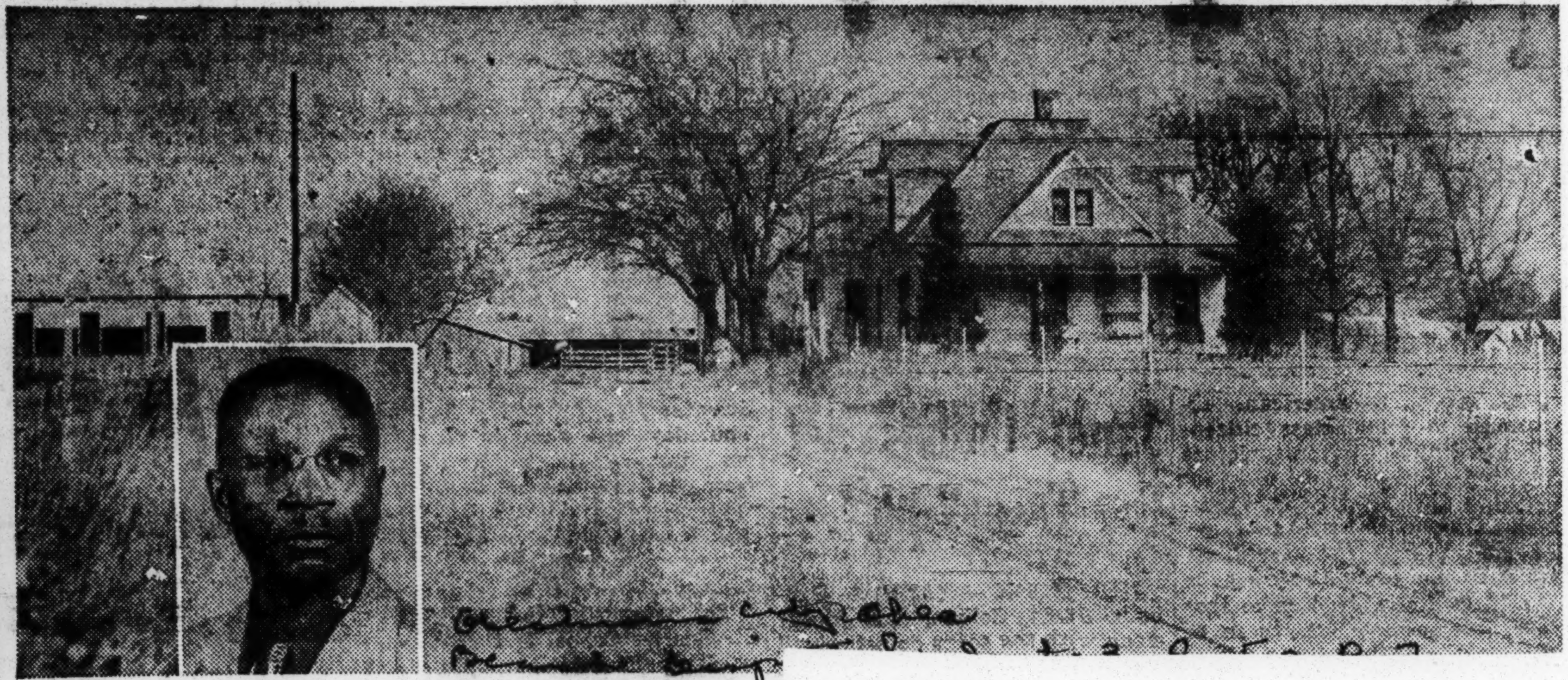
J&G 7-5-52

The mother, whose maiden name is Ida Mae, normally weighs 150 pounds. She and her baby who was nickn[illegible] Ricky by the nurse at R[illegible] Hospital, where he was born are getting along well. The mother named Ricky "Larry Doby" because of her fondness for the popular professional baseball player.

19 1952

Oklahoma

CITIZENS AROUSED OVER NEW CONVALESCENT HOME



Oklahoma City, Okla

Hundreds of letters are pouring in from all over the state to the Citizens Aid, Inc., since the publication last week of the purchase of the 20-acre tract by H. Cubit, 331½ Northeast Second street, Oklahoma City, as the future home for convalescents who have membership in the organization.

"I have been utterly shocked at the immediate response that has come to the new movement," said Mr. Cubit, who said membership fees were beginning to pour in from all sections of Oklahoma.

The tract, located on the Spencer highway just 16 miles from Oklahoma City, already has two large houses and other outside buildings on the property.

It is the plan of Mr. Cubit as his projects develops to build another large building in a horseshoe shape, in which he will have dormitories to care for the many people he envisions in his institution as the years roll by.

Incorporated under the laws of the state to do this type of humanitrian work, Mr. Cubit has worked out a plan for community and state participation in the building and construction of his convalescent home, and persons desirous of joining the Citizens Aid, Inc., should get in touch with Mr. Cubit immediately. Members of the Citizens Aid, Inc., will receive preference respecting placement in the home, under a dues paying system already inaugurated by Mr. Cubit. Members of course will be admitted to the home under certain regulatory provisions of the Citizens Aid, but unquestionably the new venture bids fair to serve a great need for the city and state. Detailed information regarding the convalescent plan of Citizens Aid, Inc., can be secured by writing Mr. Cubit direct at his home address given above. A monthly dues paying plan is being instituted covering continuous membership, and a large number of civic and religious organizations in Oklahoma City have already placed their stamp of approval upon this new venture in public service.—Photo by Pendley)

19 1952 PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

Alabama dentists sponsor four-day public health institute at Tuskegee next week

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 8—The first public health institute of its kind—it'll be sponsored by dentists—will be held here next week.

The four-day conference will get underway March 16 in the auditorium of the Tuskegee Institute.

It will be presented by the dental service of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

Though sponsored by dentists, the institute will concern itself with numerous general community health problems.

News

Some 40 nationally known lecturers in various phases of public health work, will address the numerous sessions of the conference.

While panels, symposia and speakers will delve into several areas of the public health field emphasis of the institute will be on the problems of rural sections of the South.

P. B. 2

Highlight of the institute will be a symposium on the fluoridation of drinking water as a means of combating dental decay.

Birmingham

DR. J. F. VOLKER, dean of the University of Alabama School of Dentistry, will be moderator of the symposium. Members of the panel will be Dr. Sidney B. Finn, professor of dentistry at the dental school; Dr. Carl L. Sebelius, director of dental hygiene for the Tennessee State Health Department and Dr. Zachary M. Stadt, dental health officer for the Charlotte, N. C., Health Department.

Others who will lecture during the institute are:

Dr. Polly Ayers, director, Bureau of Dental Health, Jefferson County Health Department; Ruth Ballard, director, occupational therapy, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Prince P. Barker, chief, neuropsychiatric services, Tuskegee VA Hospital.

3-9-52

Arthur A. Beck, director, Bureau of Sanitation, Alabama State Health Department; Adelia M. Beeuwkes, associate professor, public health nutrition, University of Michigan; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, U. S. Public Health Service; T. M. Campbell, Sr., field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. T. M. Campbell, Jr., pediatrician, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

Q. E. CARTER, assistant dean, School of Nursing, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, medical director, Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. F. Davis, chief, physical medicine, Tuskegee VA Hospital; Dr. C. Mayhew Derryberry, chief, health education, U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. E. H. Dibble, medical director, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute; William Dorrough, Alabama commissioner of public welfare; Mabel Evans, professor of nutrition, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Cecile H. Edwards, assistant professor of nutrition, Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Ira Ferguson, assistant professor of education, Tuskegee Institute; Vera C. Foster, medical social worker, Tuskegee VA Hospital; Dr. D. G. Gill, Alabama state health officer; Ethel T. Harvey, mental hygienist, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John J. Hanlon, professor of public health, University of Michigan.

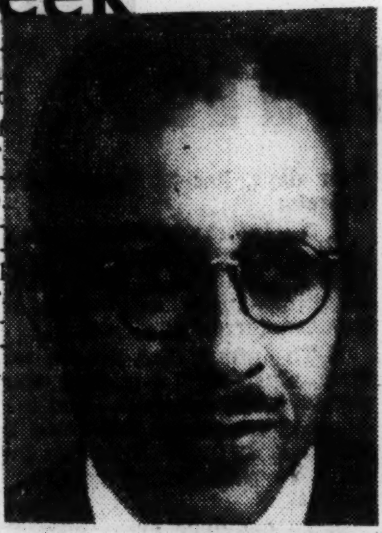
Helen Howell, associate professor, School of Nursing, Vanderbilt University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis W. Jones, director of research, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.

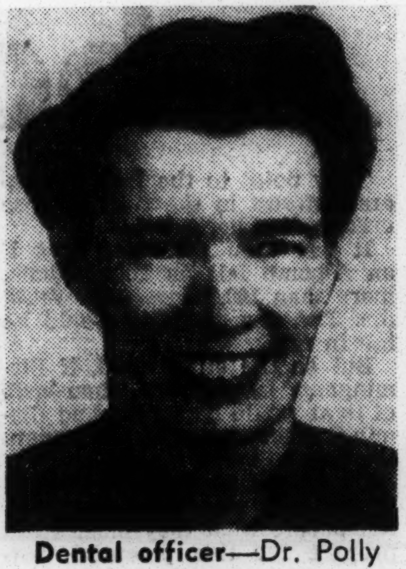
Eunice R. Laurie, scientific assistant, Macon County Health Department; Dr. James T. Morton Jr., chief psychologist, Tuskegee VA Hospital; Ernest E. Neal, director, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute.

DR. HOWARD ODUM, director, social science research, University of North Carolina; Naomi Perry, assistant chief of nursing education, Tuskegee VA Hospital; Dr. M. L. Powell, dean, School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Ruth R. Puffer, director, statistical service, Tennessee State Health Department.

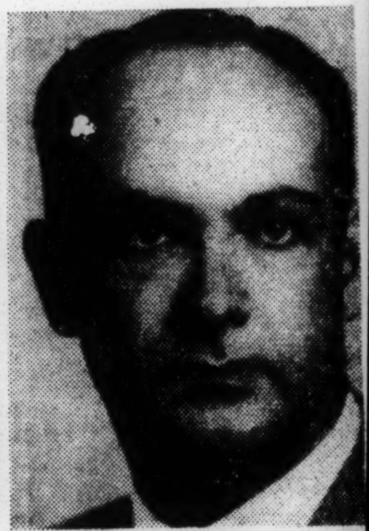
Dr. Stanley Schumann, chief, venereal disease research, U. S. Public Health Service; J. H. Scruggs, assistant chief, veterinary public health, U. S. Public Health Service; Edward Trigg, chairman, department of hygiene, School of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee Institute.

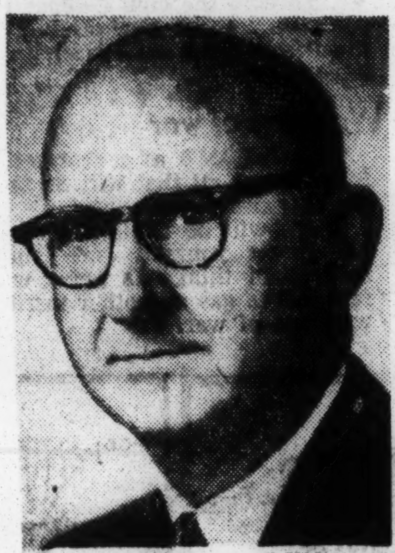
Theodore E. Williams, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Jacob M. Wisan, director, VA dental training center, Washington, D. C., and O. F. Wise, supervisor, vocational rehabilitation, Department of Education, Montgomery.


President of Fisk—Dr. Charles S. Johnson.


Dental officer—Dr. Polly Ayers.

Nutrition professor—Adelia M. Beeuwkes.


Dental director—Dr. Carl Sebelius.


Health education—Dr. Mayhew Derryberry.

Public health—Dr. Roscoe C. Brown.

Research director—Dr. Howard W. Odum.

Dental dean—Dr. J. Volker.

19 1952

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM (Tuskegee Institute Meeting,March,1952)

Will to achieve rises—

Better health facilities painted boon to South

BY JACK HOUSE
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 19—Improved public health facilities are bringing a new era to the South, still the fountainhead of population for much of the nation. News

And from these current and extraordinary changes, there has come a new spirit of the will to achieve and a high motivation and purpose to make of the South a well-balanced cultural economy.

This was the word brought to approximately 400 dental health leaders here today as the four-day Institute of Public Health came to a close at Tuskegee Institute. Wed. 3-19-52

The word came from one of the leading sociologists in the South—Dr. Howard Odum, director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

* * *

HE SPOKE AT last night's session.

In its rapid industrialization and urbanization, the South, in addition to attaining a better balanced economy, is setting the incidence for higher standards and technical means for health and hospital services, Dr. Odum pointed out. P. 27

"The framework for the over-all needs and facilities of public health services is probably that of the extraordinary change which is manifest in the South," Dr. Odum remarked.

"The facts are that in the ordinary measures of general economic change and in matters of public services and expenditures, the South, by nearly all the statistical indices commonly used, is changing more rapidly than the rest of the nation.

"In income and wealth, in standards of living, in communications and public services, in urbanization and many other aspects of its economy, the South is noteworthy," he added.

DR. ODUM pointed out that the South has not changed in measurable terms so much in many of its ideologies toward its biracial civilization. Or toward its own sectional ideology of politics.

Yet, he continued, its cooperation with the federal government in many aspects of public life, together with its over-all change, has "gone a long way toward facilitating its public health movement, and in making the South a commonly accepted testing ground for this new movement."

"One particular framework in which the public health movement finds its more than average urgency, is in the super-abundance of children and wouth in the South," Dr. Odum told the group.

"The South is still the seed bed of population for much of the nation and its population is increasing a little faster than for the nation. The significance of this to the public health movement can scarcely be over estimated," he added. Birmingham

Ala.

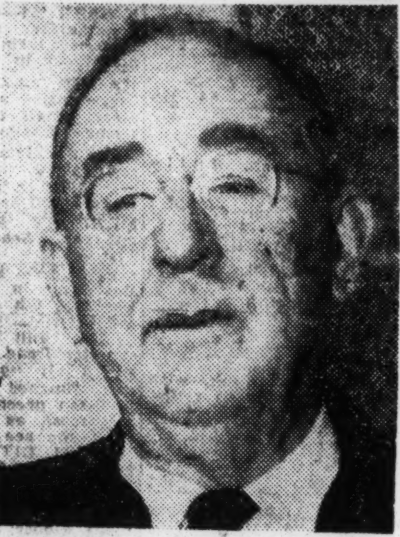
DR. ODUM EXPLAINED that another framework within which the public health movement reflects distinctive merits, is in the will and facilities of the South to insure and guarantee increasing equal opportunity for all its people.

"This applies especially to the two large groups, the rural and village people and the Negroes in all places.

"There is much evidence to indicate that in this field of public health, the South does not propose to wait for coercion in the giving of equal opportunities to all, as it has often done in public education.

"There is much evidence that much of the South is prepared to covenant together with the nation to achieve a culture economy in which complete equal opportunities may be attained in the setting of the American ideal and that, by the same token, it expects the rest of the nation to cooperate in as many statesmanlike way as possible to make this integration possible and practical much sooner than might have been anticipated a few years ago.

"It is important for both the South and the nation to realize that the South is not the only area in the world with its problems and itse dilemmas and both should put their hands to the plow and go on," he concluded.



"We're in a new era"—Dr. Howard Odum, director, Institute of Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Health Institute Ends In Tuskegee

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 19 (AP)—Healthy people make better citizens and they can do their jobs easier, says Dr. John J. Hanlon, public health expert from the University of Michigan. Thurs 3-20-52

On the other hand, he told a health institute here today, work comes harder to sick people and they don't perform as well as they might otherwise. P. 1 A B

"A population which is suffering from gross uncontrolled illnesses lacks the physical vigor necessary for the development of a good government and a sound economy," he said. Montgomery

Ala.

Dr. Hanlon, professor of public health practice at Michigan, was a key speaker at the closing session of the institute sponsored by the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital.

South Setting Pace For Progress In Man[illegible] Phases, Health Meeting He[illegible] Told

Records & Reasearch Dept 5-31-52

The South is setting the pace for the nation [illegible]gress toward industrialization, better balanced ecenomy and [illegible]ved public health services. And from these current and extrac[illegible] changes, there has come a new spirit of the will to achieve an[illegible]h motivation and purpose to make of the South a well-bala[illegible] cultural economy.

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Thurs. 3-20-52

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"There is much evidence that much of the South is prepared to convenant together with the nation to achieve a culture economy in which complete equal opportunities may be attained in the setting of the American ideal and that, by the same token, it expects the rest of the nation to cooperate in as many statesmanlike ways as possible to make this integration possible and practical much sooner than might have been anticipated a few years ago.

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NEW HEALTH PLAN OUTLINED IN SOUTH

Times

Interracial Program Formulated as Part of Attack on Region's Economic and Cultural Ills

Tues. 3-18-52

300 EXPERTS AT INSTITUTE

New York, N.Y.

They Are Told Job Insecurity, Bias and Poor Housing Can Cause Mental Disorders

p. 29

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 17—An interracial public health program to develop cooperative relationships among medical health experts and social scientists as part of a broad attack on the economi cand cultural ills of the South was formulated here today at the opening session of a regional institute of public health.

Some 300 physicians, nutritionists, dietitians, public health and vocational rehabilitation workers, sanitary engineers, mental hygienists, dentists, nurses and sociologists heard lecturers declare that a sound public health program must recognize that physical ailments, mental disorders and anxiety "tensions" were related to economic and cultural lags.

"You can't talk the American standard-of-living to a sick man," Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, stated. "A good public health program will do more than improve basic health needs. It will also improve economic status and citizenship attitudes."

The institute, which will hold sessions through Wednesday, was conceived by a group of Negro medical men in this area, under the leadership of Dr. Dummett. It is sponsored by the Veterans Administration hospital at Tuskegee, with the public health departments, clinical associations, parent-teachers groups and rural life councils of several Southern states serving as cooperating agencies.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and a sociologist, told the institute that man's health was "very much at the mercy of what goes on around him." Mr. Johnson said that job insecurity, cultural rebuffs, discrimination, failure to share in civil liberties guaranteed to all citizens, environmental inadequacies and poor housing could be real everyday problems that wore away personality defenses and destroyed mental health.

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Professor of Public Health at Howard University and medical director, Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., said that some 40,000,000 people in this country were without local public health services. This could only be remedied through increased training of personnel and grants-in-aid, he said.

Miss Ethel T. Harvey, mental hygienist for the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, said that progress in the mental health field called for co-operation and collaboration from non-clinical groups, parents, students, teachers, country agents, home demonstration workers, ministers and community leaders. No home is unmenaced by the community-burden of mental health, she added.

Miss Odelle Carmichael, director of the Bureau of Informational Services, Alabama State Welfare Department, said that "about half of our public assistance benefits are made as the result of illness or disability involving the bread-winner in the family. The way to cut down welfare rolls is to improve public health."

Fisk Prexy Is Named By Truman To Health Agency

World 19

Atlanta, Ga.

BY SHIRLEY ANN MORRIS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Doctor Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and sociologist of national note was recently named by President Truman to the President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation.

Dr. Johnson will work along with thirteen other members and Dr. Paul G. Magnuson, Chicago orthopedic surgeon, who was named chairman of the Commission. The major objective of the Commission will be to make a critical study of our total health requirements, both immediate and long-term, and to make recommendations for the fulfillment of these needs. Immediate attention will be given to an evaluation of recent information on subjects currently pending before Congress which require consideration in the next session, such as aid to medical education and to public health units.

President of Fisk since 1947 and former Head of the University's Sociology Department, Johnson has written numerous volumes in the fields of education and sociology and was instrumental in the establishment of the Fisk Race Relations Institute.

Dr. Johnson holds degrees from Virginia Union University, the University of Chicago, Howard University, Columbia University, and versity, Columbia University and is a holder of the W. E. Harmon Gold Medal for distinguished -achievement among Negroes in the field of science. He was appointed Honorary V-President of thte American Social Hygiene Association by a unanimous vote, last February.

Charge 'Politics' in Murray's AMA Appointment

Medicos Take No Stand On Truman Health Plan

Courier Det. 8-20-49 Pittsburgh, Pa.

(From Courier Detroit Bureau)

DETROIT—Blasts against the naming of a Negro doctor to the AMA House of Delegates as a "well-timed political gesture" to get Negro doctors to oppose compulsory health insurance, highlighted the closing session of the National Medical Association here last week. The NMA took no stand, chose Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville as president-elect, and adjourned and went home.

Heated debate attended the discussions over the compulsory health program proposed by President Truman and bitterly opposed by the American Medical Association, the hitherto "white" organization which has, in many parts of the country, barred Negro doctors from membership in its units.

19

NEW YORKER NAMED

Last week the AMA announced the election of Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York to its house of delegates. He became the first Negro doctor thus accepted in 103 years. He had been chosen to this post by the New York County Medical Society which has admitted Negro doctors for some time.

It was Dr. Montague Cobb, head of the department of anatomy at Howard University, who fired the blast at the AMA appointment of Dr. Murray. Dr. Cobb, an eminent medical expert, warned members of the National Medical Association to view the Murray appointment with suspicion.

"GREEKS BEARING GIFTS"

8-20-49

He also urged the NMA members to accept with some reservations the recent moves made in the direction of racial integration by the AMA. Dr. Cobb, who has been in the forefront of the attack on the racial-exclusion policies of the AMA, warned the Negro doctors to "beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

The AMA moves, Dr. Cobb intimated, were part of a carefully planned program to enlist Negro doctors in the AMA's three-million-dollar campaign to oppose the President's health program. That program, however, had its supporters on the floor of the convention. Dr. C. Austin Whittier, retiring president of the NMA, and Dr. C. Herbert Marshall of Washington, D. C., incoming president, both spoke in support of the Truman program, as did Chet Patterson, former head of the AVC and now executive director of the Committee for the Nation's Health.

ATLANTIC CITY IN '50

A motion was made by Dr. G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, Va., that action on the program be tabled until next year. It was passed. The NMA meets in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1950, when Dr. Walker will take office as president.

World Health Organization (WHO) gives technical assistance in bublic health to Africa

Tribune P. 20 Los Angeles, Calif. Apr. 4-11-52

Note: Last Sunday was World Health Day, observed under auspices of the Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of International Health. The following article, prepared by the FSA, relates to the technical assistance supplied Africa under the WHO program, and is of special interest to readers of this publication.

Tribune

A vast region of the continent of Africa remains underdeveloped with its wealth of natural resources denied to mankind. Many times greater in area than either the pampas regions of South America or the prairies of the United States, this region could supply much of the needed food for the world if made safe for human habitation.

P. 20

Many diseases, particularly malaria and African sleeping sickness, are rampant in this area and affect the destinies of man. Although man has discovered methods for the control of most of these diseases, the economic cost of applying such measures on a large scale in this region remains a formidable barrier to development.

19

Smallpox, typhus, epidemic meningitis, yellow fever, hookworm disease and malnutrition are prevalent. In the drier areas, trachoma, a disease often causing blindness, may affect two-thirds of the population. Along the coast, syphilis and gonorrhea have invaded the towns and villages. In the interior, yaws incapacitates both children and adults.

Under the bilateral program, the United States is giving technical assistance to Liberia and Ethopia.

In Liberia, the bilateral program has been in operation since 1944. Originally initiated as a war-time operation to protect American military personnel stationed in that country, the program is now an integrated part of the public health services of Liberia. The American staff of the mission is assigned to responsible positions in the national health service. American experts provide assistance in nursing education, malaria control and laboratory services as well as in rural sanitation and other types of health services. At the request of the Liberian Government, the World Health Organization has provided a consultant to draft and codify health regulations. The Organization is also providing personnel to undertake a yaws control program in that country.

19

The World Health Organization has been providing assistance to Ethiopia for several years. Due to the extreme shortage of trained personnel in the health fields, the program has been primarily restricted to a training program for subprofessional personnel. Recently, however, the country has recieved assistance from the World Health Organization in leprosy control and a project for the control of venereal disease has been approved. The Technical Cooperation has approved the assignment of a public health administrator to Ethiopia to plan a national health service for that country. It is anticipated that additional personnel will be assigned to Ethiopia when a plan has been agreed upon. So far as the rest of the region is concerned, the Mutual Security Agency has sponsored a malaria survey in Sierra Leone and epidemiological studies in the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

The World Health Organization has recently established a Regional Office for Africa at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. Other than the activities cited above, assistance has been given in providing short-term consultants, survey missions and fellowships.

19 1952

Virginia

Richmond's

Informer

"Frozen"

p. 2

Man Dies

Houston,

Texas

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) - James Buddy Brown, Richmond's 65-year-old "frozen" man, lost his battle for life in a hospital here last week but doctors are not sure whether he died from exposure or from an infected lung.

Physicians are seeking permission of his family to hold an autopsy of the body in order to determine the cause of death. Doctors said that if an autopsy were performed it would be to settle academic questions of whether the lung condition, thought to be tuberculosis, or exposure caused Brown's death.

Tex

Sat. 3-22-52

His death marked the end of a five-day struggle for recovery. Earlier in the week doctors had reported that Brown's temperature had risen from 78 degrees at the time he was found in his shack to 99 degrees.

Despite his temperature soaring from 20 degrees below normal to one degree above normal, doctors were skeptical of his chances of recovery.

Brown was not as fortunate as another "frozen" person. The former Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, who was found in an alley in Chicago more than a year ago, recovered. However, in the process doctors had to amputate both feet and fingers. Her body temperature had sunk to 64 degrees at the time she was found.

Tuskegee Dentist To Lecture At VA Hospital

Call P. 3
Kansas City, Mo.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental services at Tuskegee Veterans Administration hospital, has been selected as one of 10 dentists to give lectures at various VA hospitals and regional offices over the country in May and June.

Dr. Dummett's lecture tour will carry him through Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Jun. 5-16-52

Plans call for a talk to VA staff members and another lecture to members of the local dental society.

Dr. Dummett, who is a diplomat of the American Board of Periodontology, is former dean and director of dental education at the School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Hebert Passes Expert Examination

Defender P.4 Chicago Ill.

Dr. Maurice R. Hebert this week was informed by the American Board of Periodontology that he has successfully passed the examination which classes him as an expert in the treatment of gum diseases and supporting tissues.

19b

Dat. 10-4-52

The prominent Southside dentist has been granted the right by the organization to practice as a specialist if he so desires.

Defender P.4 Chicago Ill.

19b

Dat. 10-4-52

DR. MAURICE R. HEBERT

Dr. Hebert has done extensive post-graduate work at Columbia university. University of Illinois and Toronto university and was recently honored by his alma mater, Meharry Dental college with an alumni membership in Omicron Kappa Ipsilon, an honorary dental society.

He is past president of the Lincoln Dental society and a member of the Chicago, Illinois and American Dental societies.

19b 1952

Missouri

First Of Race In Dental Society

Argus p-1 St. Louis Mo.
Fri. 4-11-5

19b
MV

THE FIRST NEGROES accepted in the St. Louis Dental Society were sworn in Monday night at a meeting at Hotel Statler. Pictured here during the ceremony from left to right are Dr. Walter S. Gibson, Dr. Edward L. Grant, Dr. Jacob L. Williams and Dr. Luther Forrest—Photo by Franklin

19b 1952

Missouri

Dental Society Accepts Negroes

Informer

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) - The St. Louis Dental Society has voted in four Negro dentists as members of the Organization, it was announced last week.

p. 3 Houston, Tex.

The four new members in the previously all-white society are Drs. Jacob A. Williams, W. S. Gibson, Edward L. Grant, and Luther A. Forrest.

Sat.-3-29-52

Last November society member voted 151 to 80 in favor of admitting qualified Negro professionals. The selection of these first four men who applied is the result. The St. Louis Dental Society which is 96 years old had no provisions designed to bar Negroes or Orientals. It has done so by custom, however, and none had ever applied.

19c 1952

North Carolina

Ill Woman Rides Hours

Afro-American

P. 2

2 Filled Hospitals Reject Her As Patient

Sat. 2-23-52

19c

RALEIGH, N.C. — Mrs. Nonie Clark, 28, of Orange County, rode in an ambulance for five hours, in agony with 85 per cent of her body burned Feb. 12, before she was finally admitted to a Raleigh hospital.

N.C.

The victim had made a heroic but vain attempt to rescue her children from their blazing home in Farrington, N.C. She said she was turned away from Duke Hospital and Lincoln Hospital, both in Durham, because the hospitals were filled.

Says Colored Beds Filled

The Duke Hospital business manager, J. M. Payne, said the next day that Mrs. Clark was not admitted "because 31 beds for colored patients were filled." Payne said the other colored ward was reserved for maternity cases and women suffering from female illnesses.

A friend drove Mrs. Clark to Pittsboro by car where she was given morphine at a clinic and then sent to Duke Hospital. Then she was sent to Lincoln Hospital

Finally Driven to Raleigh

Lincoln officials also stated there were no beds there. However, the doctors gave her burn emergency treatment. After five hours in the ambulance, Mrs. Clark was admitted to the St. Agnes Hospital where she was given transfusions and treated for shock.

Doctors in St. Agnes said 85 per cent of her body was covered with burns from her left cheek to her toes. They said her condition is "serious."

Hospital Denies Bias After Woman, 70, Dies

LOUISBURG, N. C. — (ANP) — It was not clear last week whether refusal of officials of Franklin hospital to admit a Negro patient for an emergency operation or the lack of a surgeon who could have performed the operation is responsible for the death of 70-year-old Mrs. Narcissus Jones.

19c

Dr. M. G. Stewart, Louisburg physician, termed stories that the aged woman was refused service because of her race as "irresponsible and misleading." Mrs. Jones is reported to have died after being "denied admission to Franklin hospital"

N.C.

p. 3

Dr. Stewart claimed that apparently the two men who brought the patient to the hospital were trying to escape their responsibility in the matter.

A member of the hospital staff, Dr. Stewart said he was called to the door of the hospital emergency entrance by two men. They stated a woman had been injured by a tobacco trailer, he said.

Dr. Stewart claimed he examined the elderly woman on the back seat of the car, found she had a severe crushed chest, administered morphine to ease the woman's pain, and told the two men she needed immediate surgery.

Sat. 9-6-52

He said Dr. John T. Lloyd, a local surgeon, was on vacation in Canada, and Dr. Kenneth Paschal, acting surgeon during Dr Lloyd's absence, lives in Raleigh N. C. Dr. Stewart also said that he told the men that surgery was needed and they should carry Mrs. Jones to another hospital at once.

Stewart's explanation of the case, however, did not satisfy Negroes in the city. One leader said: "Who ever heard of a hospital in operation without a member of the staff prepared for emergency operations?"

Nashville Gets Oral Surgeon

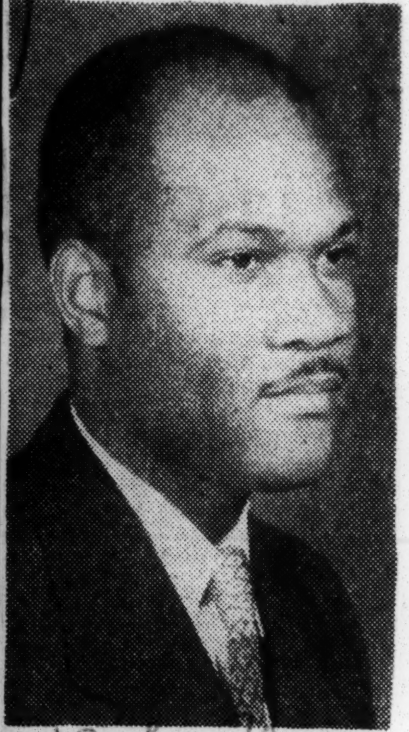
Arkansan Is Third To Win Distinction

Afro-American

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Samuel O. Banks Jr. was certified this week as a specialist in oral surgery after passing examinations held by the American Board of Oral Surgery in New Orleans, La., becoming the third of his race in America to achieve this distinction.

P. 3

Dental Surgeon



Dr. Samuel O. Banks Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., who was certified this week as a specialist in oral surgery by the American Board of Oral Surgery.

The young surgeon is professor of dentistry (oral), pathology, histology and clinical dentistry at Meharry medical college and also serves as director of oral cancer teaching and chief of Hubbard hospital dental service at the college.

Balt. Md.

Arkansas Native

He is a native of Dardanelle, Ark., and a 1940 graduate of Arkansas A. M. and W. College, graduated from Meharry in 1944 and the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. He has also studied at the University of Illinois and Ohio State University.

Dr. Banks is a member of the Advancement of Science, Omicron Kappa Upsilon dental fraternity, Eta Beta chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and a member of state and national dental associations.

Dat. 11-22-52

He is a member of First Baptist church and married the former Miss Constance L. Dunn of Hackensack, N. J., who is nurse anesthesist at Hubbard Hospital. They reside in South Nashville.

Southern Conference Educational Fund (SURVEY)
New Orleans, La.

19c 1952

General

35 Percent Of Dixie Hospital Beds Assigned, But Not Always Available

Defender P. 2 Chicago Ill. Sat. 3-1-52

NEW ORLEANS — An 18 southern state hospital survey disclosed last week that prejudice and not actual need determines the amount of bed space for Negro patients.

Polled by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, located in New Orleans, the survey stated that although Negroes have 35 per cent of the hospital bed space, often deserving patients are turned down because the available beds are not in the wards designated for his color.

19c

Of the 676 medical institutions polled, Negroes have access to 32.4 per cent of the existing bed space. Of a total of 102,969 beds, Negroes are admitted to 33,451.

General

According to the survey, a segregated quota basis for Negro admissions is followed by 406 insti-

nearly six per cent of the hospitals practice segregation but place no limit on Negro patients. An unsegregated, unlimited policy prevails at 68 institutions.

Hospital administrators were asked what racial policy they considered best suited for the health needs of their communities.

Of 711 who replied, 479 favored the admission of Negroes with segregation; 127 favored admission without segregation; 76 suggested that the creation of separate hospitals for Negroes and 69 either did not answer the question or offer a proposal.

The 18 state poll did not include Federal establishments and specialized health centers.

tutions and 125, with 23,062 beds, do not accept Negro patients at all.

The survey also disclosed that

Where Segregation Means Death

[*The following examples of discriminatory practices in hospitals; sent to* The Nation *by the Southern Conference Educational Fund of New Orleans, prove that the case cited by Alex Gottfried in his article, Death by Jim Crow, which appears in this issue, is not an isolated incident but belongs to a pattern of segregation which is general in the South and which can also be traced in other parts of the country.*—EDITORS THE NATION.]

Nation 19c

ON August 27, 1950, three men were injured in an automobile accident in Hardinburg, Kentucky. They were taken to Breckinridge Hospital, where they were left lying on a bare floor for over three hours because the hospital had "no facilities for colored people." The only medicine given them was morphine; they received no other treatment. One of the victims, Leroy Foley, died at the hospital. John H. Smith, who had a broken back, and Jesse Wallace were eventually moved to the Louisville General Hospital. Foley's family received a bill for the use of the Breckinridge Hospital floor on which he died. 2-16-52

In the winter of 1946 a colored woman in labor was refused admission to a church-sponsored hospital (Sibley) in Washington, D. C., when she could no longer continue on her way to the Gallinger General Hospital. Her baby was delivered on the sidewalk in front of the hospital.

P.164

On March 6, 1951, Mrs. Emma Dangerfield was brought to the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital in Birmingham, Alabama, in critical condition. Her Negro doctor, who was not allowed to practice at the hospital, had made arrangements with a white doctor to look after his patient. Both physicians understood there was a bed available for Mrs. Dangerfield. But when her husband tried to get her admitted he was told that he must make a $100 cash deposit before she could be considered. Although Mr. Dangerfield had $50 in cash with him, his wife was covered by insurance, and his employer promised to pay the other $50 the following morning, the hospital refused to admit Mrs. Dangerfield. After lying on a stretcher for over two hours, she was taken in an ambulance to her home, where she died an hour later. The hospital defended its action on the grounds that (1) "Jefferson-Hillman already has unpaid accounts on its books of more than $300,000, and it does not wish that sum to be enlarged if it can help it"; and (2) all the Negro beds were filled.

General

On February 15, 1951, the physician of a young Negro, Robert Hudson, tried to get his patient admitted to one of the three hospitals in Akron, Ohio. He was told that they were all filled but that he could put Hudson on a waiting list. While Hudson was waiting to be admitted to a hospital he lapsed into a coma; his mother called an ambulance, and he was taken to City Hospital, where she was told there was no room for him. He died early the following morning. A spokesman for the hospital claimed that there were no beds available. Actually there was one empty bed, but it was in a room occupied by a white man.

Hospital Survey Reveals Racial Discriminations

Journal and Guide

P. 12

NEW ORLEANS — A hospital survey of 18 southern and border states discloses that Negroes have access to 32.4 per cent of the existing bed space in 676 medical institutions.

Norfolk, Va

The administrators of 2414 listed hospitals in the region were polled by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, whose headquarters are in New Orleans. The results were announced Saturday by Aubrey Williams, fund president, at the annual meeting of the board of directors.

Sat. 3-1-52

OF A TOTAL of 102,969 beds, it was learned that Negroes are admitted to 33,451, he said. Eighty-two per cent of the institutions accept Negro patients. Only 31 per cent permit Negro doctors staff courtesies.

"While the number of beds allotted Negroes may seem to be in proportion to census figures," Mr. Williams declared, "it should be remembered that prejudice, not actual need, often determines this number. Too many times a deserving patient is turned away because the bed space available is not in the ward designated for his color.

19c

* * *

"**FURTHERMORE,** in several states, a single large hospital offers almost half the number of beds listed as available to Negroes. The inconvenience and health dangers to epople in distant areas can ba imagined."

According to the survey, a segregated quota basis for Negro admissions if followed by 406 institutions and 125, with 23,062 beds, do not accept Negro patients at all.

* * *

NEARLY SIX per cent of the hospitals practice segregation, but place no limit on Negro patients. **An unsegregated, unlimited policy prevails at 68 institutions (10.5 per** cent.)

Federal establishments and specialized health centers were not incorporated in this section of the poll, which covered the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

* * *

HOSPITAL administrators were also asked what racial policy they considered best suited for the health needs of their communities.

Of 711 who replied, 479 favored the admission of Negroes with segregation; 127 favored admission without segregation; 76 suggested the creation of separate hospitals for Negroes and 69 either did not answer the question or offered other proposals.

* * *

"**WE ALL KNOW** that there is a serious shortage of hospital space in the South and in the rest of the nation," Mr. Williams asserted. "However, the Southern Conference Educational Fund believes that the democratic way to meet the situation is to share the facilities on the basis of need and not fence them with racistic walls."

The fund is now conducting a poll of the 46,000 doctors practicing in the South to gain their views on hospital discrimination, he added.

19c 1952 Kentucky

Senate Passes Licensing Bill For Hospitals

Courier-Journal

McCann Amendment Bars Discrimination

Fri 2-8-52

By ALLAN M. TROUT

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Senate today passed, 34 to 0, the traditional hot-potato bill to empower the State Board of Health to inspect and license hospitals in Kentucky. It now goes to the House.

Louisville, Ky.

An amendment, offered by Senator C. W. A. McCann, Louisville, and adopted unanimously, provides that no hospital under the act "shall deny care to a person solely by reason of race, color, or creed."

P. 1

But the Senate defeated, 21 to 11, another amendment to exclude chiropractic hospitals from the act.

19c

Explained by McCann

McCann said his amendment was designed to insure that persons injured in highway accidents would not be denied emergency treatment at the nearest hospital for reasons of race, creed, or color.

For several sessions now, the hospital bill has inspired a tug of war between the State Department of Health, its sponsor, and the 500 chiropractors licensed to practice in Kentucky.

Ky.

The case was stated for the chiropractors today by Senator Sylvester Wagner, Covington, who offered the losing amendment.

Adopted In 1946 and 1950

"This bill has been floating around the Legislature for 16 years," he said. "And this amendment was adopted in 1946 and 1950."

"If the medical profession had been sincerely interested, it could have had this bill at either session. But they lost interest in it after we voted to exclude chiropractic hospitals. Instead, they dropped it in the wastebasket both times.

Courier-Journal

"The truth is, the medical profession is not as interested in licensing hospitals as it is in getting domination over chiropractors. To put chiropractors under control of the medical profession would work about as well as putting Republicans under control of Democrats."

Fri 2-8-52

Says Loophole Left

The other side of the question was presented by Majority Leader Richard P. Moloney, Lexington, who spoke against the amendment.

19c

"To exclude chiropractic hospitals would leave a big loophole in the law. Suppose the State Board of Health tried to close a substandard hospital. It would be powerless if, the next morning, it found a sign out front reading, 'Chiropractic hospital.'

Ky.

"It is not true that this bill gives control to the medical profession. The enforcing agency is the State Board of Health, an independent agency of government.

Kentucky One of Six

"I might add that Kentucky is one of six states which do not inspect and license hospitals. Kentucky requires a hot-dog stand to meet minimum standards o sanitation, but not hospitals."

The bill sets up minimum standards hat hospitals hereafte must observe in their:

1. Physical plants.
2. Garbage disposal.
3. Food handling.
4. Accommodations for patients.
5: Drugs, X-ray equipment, laboratories, operating rooms, delivery rooms, and morkues.
6. Records and reports.

The bill specifically provides that it shall not apply to the practice of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, or the healings arts of any well-recognized church.

Medics Snub Dying Matron

19c

Suffered Without Care For 7 Hours

HUGHESVILLE, Md. — A 60-year-old woman lay dead or dying in her bed at her home near here for over seven hours on Dec. 17, before relatives could get a doctor to examine her.

It was charged that one physician, called on the telephone at about 12 noon, told members of the woman's family to let the undertaker remove her body and have her pronounced dead afterward. There are no colored doctors in this rural community.

The woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell for whom last rites were held at the local Methodist church last Friday at 1 p.m., with the Hunt and Rhines Funeral Home in charge.

Discovered apparently unconscious by her husband, John Mitchell, 55, sometime before 8 a. m., Mrs. Mitchell was not pronounced dead until about 3:30 that afternoon.

In the meantime, relatives and friends had made every effort they knew of to obtain medical attention for her.

A neighbor told how Mrs. Mitchell had apparently been in good health the day before and had gone to bed as usual that night.

In the morning her husband, noting that her eyes were open, spoke to her, but received no answer. He sent his son to the home of a nearby doctor who reportedly knew Mrs. Mitchell, but who told the son that he would have to call the physician who had been treating her.

The family then tried to reach the coroner in La Plata, but he was out of town. A "substitute" coroner, according to the AFRO's informant, said that he was not familiar with the road to the ville, Md. That physician also was Mitchell home and referred the Mitchells to a physician in Wood- not at home.

A second telephone call to the "substitute" coroner, the AFRO was told, brought the suggestion that the undertaker be called and that Mrs. Mitchell be pronounced dead [illegible]

A neighbor, seeking to aid the family, called the nearby physician to whom the family had first telephoned. He said he was busy and could n ne, the neighbor reported.

Finally, a trip was made to this physician's home at about 1:30 p.m., it was reported. He said, according to witnesses, that he would come in about an hour. At about 3:30 p.m., he arrived and pronounced Mrs. Mitchell dead.

Neighbors told the AFRO that this case is typical of the difficulties which local residents encounter when they need emergency medical care.

Not long ago, a 30-year-old woman gave birth to her baby unaided, although her husband had called a local white physician when she was in labor.

The physician, it was reported, refused to answer the call because it came before his office-hours, and told the woman's husband to take her to the hospital.

Because no car was available to carry the woman to the hospital, she gave birth three hours later, without medical attention. Another plea to the physician brought him to the home—about one and one-half hours after the baby was born.

Residents of the area say that it is impossible to get a doctor at night and that colored victims of accidents or sudden illness have been either refused help or given only superficial attention by white physicians to whom they have appealed for aid.

One resident told of driving a motorist, his head injured in an auto accident, to a nearby doctor who refused to attend the man, saying that it was about 7 a.m. and he did not start office hours until 9 a.m

The injured man was then driven four miles to another physician who did not take him into his office but simply told the man to keep a handkerchief over the bleeding injury and to go to a hospital.

According to another report, a man taken suddenly ill in his car asked a neighbor to drive him to the home of a doctor for treatment. The physician, it was reported, stated that he had no instruments at home and told the patient to go to his office where he would join him in a half hour.

At the office, about an hour later, it was reported, the doctor wrote a prescription for the sick man and also told him to get an aspirin tablet at a drugstore.

Asked if he could not give the man an aspirin tablet in his office, the doctor reportedly said:

"I don't keep those things in my office."

The patient was taken back home and that evening had be rushed to Gallinger Hosp He is presently hospitalize Johns Hopkins in Baltimo was said.

Afro American
Dec. 27-52
Baltimore
Afro
Dec. 27-52
19C Med

19c 1952 North Carolina

This Is Really Jim Crow in Reverse

White Medics at Ne[illegible]ro Mental Hospital Quit Over J-C Pay

19c N.C.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Two white doctors have quit their jobs at the [illegible]ate hospital for the Negro insane here, declaring that they were discriminated against. Their resignations alle[illegible] [illegible]hat white doctors with comparable qualifications working at the white mental institution were paid more fo[illegible] [illegible] work.

This curious indication of a kind of "discrimination in reverse" came to light recently when it was revealed that Dr. C. R. Brown, assistant superintendent, and Dr. Marie Frain, a psychiatrist, both at the Negro hospital, had resigned because other white doctors were receiving better salaries at white hospitals in the state.

Courier

IT ALL came about this way. At the Goldsboro institution, the largest of the units in the state hospital system, there are 2,900 patients. All officials and doctors are white.

P. 2

According to Tarheel racial prejudice in maintaining separate salary schedules for whites working with Negroes, and whites working with whites, the doctors at Goldsboro receive smaller salaries.

This general condition was suspected, but it took the resignation of Dr. C. W. Taylor, assistant superintendent at Dix Hill (for whites in Raleigh) to bring the details to light.

REPORTS PUBLISHED in connection with Dr. Taylor's resignation revealed that his annual salary of $7,080 was not enough to hold him. Dr. Brown, who held the same position in the Negro hospital that Dr. Taylor held at the Raleigh institution, became hopping mad. He had spent eighteen years with the state.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIS INSTITUTION was larger and his responsibilities were, therefore, greater than Dr. Taylor's. Yet, Dr. Brown's salary was only $6,300—almost a thousand dollars less.

Sat. 10-11-52

The resultant furor set off by Dr. Brown's indignation brought some other facts to light. The superintendent of the Goldsboro Negro institution, Ira Long, gets $7,900 a year. The man in the same spot at Raleigh's white hospital for the insane draws a neat $9,000.

Dr. David Young, head of the state hospitals unit since 1945, has plenty of explanations for the condition, but he disclaims responsibility for the discriminatory salary situation.

DR. YOUNG explains it this way: "They ([illegible]groes) have not been much [illegible] a complaining group. They [illegible]ke less trouble for the men [illegible] the front office because of [illegible] very nature of their race."

Dr. Y[illegible]g admits discrimination e[illegible] between the two instituti[illegible]. The loss of the two doc[illegible]s at Goldsboro leaves only fo[illegible] doctors now for the 2,900 [illegible]atients. The state minimum, judged low by some estimates, is eleven doctors.

The other hospitals for the insane, one at Butner, has four vacancies, another at Morganton has six. The Raleigh institution has six vacancies. Other vacancies are virtually certain to occur soon.

• • •

PERHAPS THE most odious comparison of the study was found in the expenditure requirement for 1947-1948. For Goldsboro (Negro) $772,283 was appropriated to care for 2,774 inmates, while during the same period $4,634,248 was appropriated to treat and care for 6,609 white patients.

This indicates an annual per capita expenditure for Negroes of $278 and $701.20 for the whites. In other words, the per capita expenditure for Negroes is only 39.7 per cent of the per capita cost for whites.

19c 1952

Virginia

Doctors Oppose Color Line

Post p. 16

Wash Post

Va.

5-29-52

RICHMOND, May 28 (AP).—The Richmond Academy of Medicine has gone on record favoring removal of the color line in membership of the parent Medical Society of Virginia.

The action is a forerunner of a battle that is expected to shape up in the society again this year over proposals for dropping bars against Negro doctors.

The Richmond Academy instructed its 15 delegates to the society's State convention in September to vote in favor of deleting the word "white" from membership provisions.

In October, 1950, a proposal to admit Negroes t othe society failed by only five votes. The society, however, voted unanimously to admit Negroes to its scientific sessions.

At last year's meeting, the question came up again. This time, the 35 local societies which make up the State group were instructed to make a decision on whether they wanted to change the "white" provision.

Advocates of admitting Negro physicians explain that since they are barred fro mthe State society, they can't be members of the American Medical Association eithre.

The only other local Virginia medical unit known to have taken a stand is the Northern Virginia branch. Last December it instructed its six delegates to vote in favor of eliminating the color line.

Catholic Negro Hospital Nears Realization

BIRMINGHAM—The story of how a Protestant ex-congressman, a Protestant Southern Industrialist and a Jewish department store owner sought to aid a Catholic Sisterhood build a hospital for Negroes in the South is about to come to its deserving happy ending.

Catholic Week

After a hard struggle to raise $250,000 locally in Birmingham and after vainly seeking a government grant during the past two years it is now reported that actual construction of the hospital may begin soon. The appropriation bill providing for hospital funds under Hill-Burton Bill is now pending in Congress and is expected to pass within a few weeks. The passing of this bill would remove the last of the major obstacles hampering the building of this much needed hospital.

P. 1 Sat. 3-1-52

THE PROTESTANT ex-congressman is John P. Newsome; the Protestant Southern industrialist is Donald Comer; the Jewish department store owner is Louis Pizitz. To them should be added Mervyn Sterne, a Jewish business man; Walter Henley, a Protestant business man, and William S. Pritchard, a Catholic lawyer.

The Catholic Sisterhood is the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky. Ten years ago they sought to replace their present very inadequate 12-bed maternity Holy Family Hospital with a 60-bed general hospital. Disappointment followed disappointment until Father Eustace C.P., then pastor of Holy Family, through Father Wade of The Catholic Week, contacted Zipp Newman, a Protestant, sports editor of The Biringgham News and nationally famed for his work for hospital projects. Mr. Newman called an informal meeting of men whom he thought would interest themselves in the cause of a Negro hospital. Out of that meeting came the organization which eventually raised in cash $250,000 to add to the $100,000 already on hand by the Sisters. Then a government grand under the Hill-Burton bill was sought. This grant is still pending and has up to now stopped the construction of the hospital.

For his leadership in heading the committee John P. Newsome was nominated last year as the candidate of the Birmingham Catholic Men's Club for "Man of the Year" award.

Birmingham Ala.

The building of a new Holy Family hospital will give Birmingham its first general hospital for Negroes in which Negro doctors and surgeons may treat Negro patients.

$1,000,000 Hospital Planned In Alabama

Defender P. 3 Sat.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Ground breaking ceremonies for the proposed Ensley hospital, with a No. 1 priority for allocation of federal funds, have been tentatively set for early in July, it was announced last week.

19d

Architects said working drawings of the modern, three-story hospital will be completed and bids advertised in time for the ceremonies.

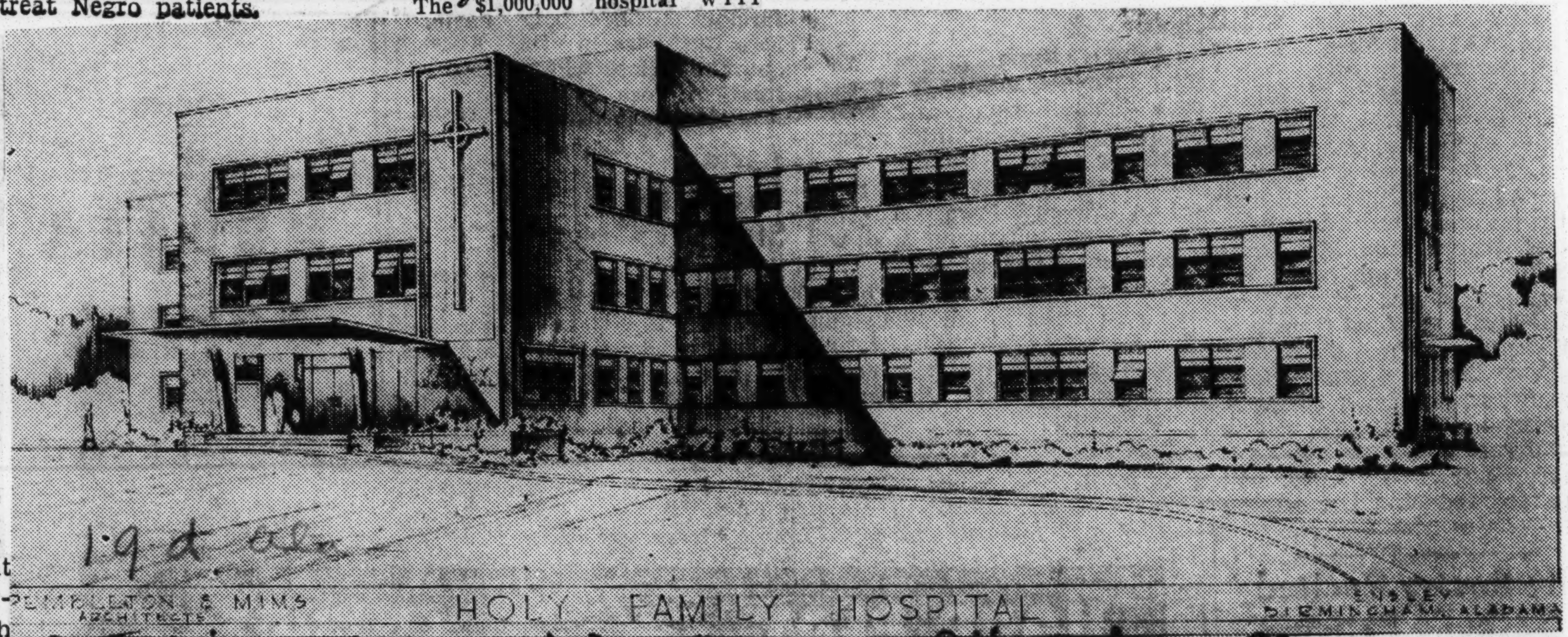
Sat. 3-8-52

The $1,000,000 hospital will provide beds for 62 patients, with central facilities — laboratories, kitchen and space for extension of bed facilities.

The hospital will be operated by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth and will be staffed by leading Negro physicians.

Plans also call for a school for training Negro practical nurses and, eventually, registered nurses.

A clinic is also planned and will be staffed by Negro doctors and nurses.



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Catholic Week P. 1 Sat. 3-1-52

This drawing, by Architects Pembleton and Mims, shows the proposed 60-bed Holy Family Hospital to be built in Ensley. The building will be of masonry construction in concrete frame with brick exterior. Three stories high, it will front on 19th Street. The site is a full city square with the hospital using 17 per cent of the space, leaving room for expansion and parking facilities. The building is planned to fit in with the Holy Family parish church, rectory and grade school, which were also planned by Architects Pembleton and Mims.

Home For Incurable Negroes, Church To Be Dedicated On Sunday

Bishop Toolen To Officiate At Ceremonies At Marbury

On September 14, 1940, two women patients, one blind and completely paralyzed ,and the other blind and feeble, were admitted to a little make-shift hospital in Central Alabama, there to spend their remaining years in as much human comfort as could be provided. Their arrival marked the start of a story of great Christian charity to some of God's most forgotten people—the aged, destitute and incurably sick among the Negro people of rural Alabama.

Sat 3-29-52

The hospital was the Home for Incurable Negroes. Its location — Marbury in Autauga County, 30 miles north of Montgomery. Its name—The Holy Ghost Mission.

Father Anthony

Today the "home" is no longer a make-shift one housed in what was a five-room shack but a new modernly appointed building completed in 1950. To it has been added a brand-new church completed last year.

Sunday, March 30, is going to be a big day at Marbury. His Excellency, the Most Reverend Bishop will be there to bless and dedicate the new church and to bless the new home. The day's ceremonies are scheduled for 10:30 a.m.

Sat. 3-29-52

FATHER PURCELL, FOUNDER

The story of the Holy Ghost Mission at Marbury really began in the latter part of June, 1940, when four Vincentian Sisters of Charity from Perrysville, Pa., arrived to start a Catholic mission for Negroes.

P. 1

They had come at the invitation of Father Harold Purcell, founder and director of nationally-famed City of St. Jude for Negroes just south of Montgomery. Just six years before Father Purcell himself had moved South to dedicate his life to work among the Negro people of Alabama. Just last 1,250,000 southern Negroes have gone to other States. The report estimated some 32,000 Catholic Negroes were among those who left the South, 12,000 for the north central States, 10,000 for the Northwest and 10,000 for the West.

The 4,750,000 Negroes in States other than the South include at least 160,000 Catholics.

Catholic Week

In the northeastern States, the report says, the Negro population increased 44 per cent between censuses and the number of Negro Catholics increased 86 per cent, the gain due largely to conversions. During the same period in the north central States, the Negro population advanced 50 per cent and the Negro Catholics 66 per cent. In the West, during the period, the number of Negroes rose from 4,000 to 18,500.

3-29-52

1952

19d 1952

Alabama (Mental)

Mob violence may indicate mental unrest

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 17—(AP)—A young Negro health worker said today that such "unreasoning emotional actions" as lynching and other mob violence may be indications of mental unrest among the population.

Miss Ethel Harvey, mental hygienist on the staff of the John A. Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, made the observation at a public health institute underway here.

The institute, which brings together people concerned with all phases of the health problem, is sponsored by a dental service of the Veterans Administration for Negroes at Tuskegee.

One of the biggest problems, the speaker said, is correction of mental disorders that do not require hospital treatment.

"A disorder is a mental disorder if its roots are mental," she said, adding that even such commonplace things as headaches, backaches, sleeplessness, distrust, marriage failures "may all indicate a disorder of the mental balance."

Continuing, she said:

"Acute phenomena characterized by unreasonaning emotional action such as lynching, the attack on the Negro family who moved in an apartment in Cicero and other such mob reactions, waves of mass hysteria and rumors sweeping over the county may also be looked upon as transitory mental disorders."

News

P. 7

3-17-52

VA and John Andrews Hospitals In One-Day Institute Nov. 18

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The chaplaincy and the neuropsychiatric services of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital in cooperation with the John A. Andrew Mental Hygiene Clinic of Tuskegee Institute is sponsoring a one-day institute at the Veterans Administration Hospital on Nov. 18.

This institute has as its purpose the creating of an awareness in ministers, both in rural and semi-rural areas of the relationship existing between religion and mental hygiene. The theme of the institute, "Religion and Emotional Health," will be spoken to during the morning session by three principal speakers representing psychiatry, religion and social service. The subject, "Dealing With Fears," has been selected for panel discussion during the afternoon session. Visual aids material will also be used.

Ministers in this county and in the five adjoining counties are being invited to be in attendance at this institute.

Courier

11-15-52

19d 1952 Delaware

Delaware Hospital Gets First Negro Staff Member

1952

WILMINGTON, Del. — The appointment of the first Negro medical staff member to a hospital in Delaware was made last week by Dr. M. A. Tarumianz, who announced that Dr. C. Patricia Turner of Raleigh, N. C., and Wilmington, would become a resident in psychiatry at the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst.

Journal and Guide

Dr. Turner, who has been in Raleigh for the past year, is a graduate of Howard High School, Wilmington; Temple University, Philadelphia, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., where she completed her work in 1949.

Sat. 8-30-52

SHE TOOK HER internship at Hubbard Hospital and her residency at St. Agnes Hospital of Raleigh. Her appointment at Farnhurst will be effective Sept. 1.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Turner's husband, Charles H. Debnam, will also join the hospital staff next month, as director of recreation and free-time activities arranged for the patients.

p. 4

Part of the woman physician's duties will be work with patients in the new female psychiatric unit of the Benjamin T. Biggs Building, which was dedicated earlier this Summer.

19d 1952

Arthritis Clinic Set Up At Freedmen's Hospital

Journal and Guide P.3

Norfolk, Va.

19d

WASHINGTON — An out-patient clinic for the treatment of early cases of arthritis has now been established at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., and is closely integrated with Howard University Medical School. The clinic is the first of its kind to be established in a Negro - operated hospital.

General George C. Kenney, president of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, in making the announcement of the clinic this week, hailed it as an outstanding example of the work being done in providing clinical services for arthritis victims in connection with many of the nation's 78 medical schools and their affiliated hospitals.

Sat-3-8-52

"IT IS PARTICULARLY significant," he said, "that this is the first arthritis clinic connected with a Negro medical school. At a time when we are emphasizing the development of training programs for physicians to avoid the crippling effects of arthritis and to prevent a major drain on the nation's manpower, this is an encouraging step in the right direction."

The physician in charge of the reorganized FFreedmen's Hospital Arthritis Clinic is Dr. James A. Watson, who received assistance from Dr. Darryl C. Crane, president of the Washington, D. C., chapter of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

* * *

ESTABLISHMENT of Freedmen's hospital clinic rounds out coordination of arthritis clinics in all hospitals associated with medical schools in the nation's Capital, clinics having been previously established by leading members of the Medical and Scientific Committee of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation in conjunction with Georgetown University Medical School and George Washington University Medical School.

Approximately seven and one-half million people in the United States are afflicted with arthritis. The disease seems to strike heaviest among people engaged in hard physical labor and individuals in the lower income group. The clinic at Freedmen's Hospital is devoted almost exclusively to indigents or low income groups, with a predominance of Negro patients. It will offer exceptional medical assistance for these patients as well as exceptional opportunities for the training of physicians in the field of arthritis.

The clinic is equipped with the latest facilities for treatment, such as physical therapy.

Besides its vital function of giving treatment where necessary to arthritics, the clinic at Freedmen's provides on - the - spot training for medical students at Howard University. Two arthritis specialists meet with students on the ward and one arthritis lecture a semester is given to approximately 170 students.

D.C.

Archaic Freedmen's Hospital Perils Howard Program

By Simeon Booker

Post Reporter

19 d

Post

P. 15

Mon. 9-29-52

Washington

Smack in the middle of a corridor at Freedmen's Hospital you might encounter a huddle of white-coated men and women.

It would not be a social gathering. The teacher and young students are one of the classes of Howard University medical school.

Others in a garage off the hospital are not orderlies unpacking supplies but members of a graduate neuropsychiatric clinic.

The man you see stretched on a table in the hallway in the surgery department is one of the hospital's top surgeons relaxing between operations.

These scenes are every-day occurrences in the 44-year-old hospital building — Washington's third largest general hospital—and somehow the staff and some 680 employes have adjusted to them. **It's a standing byword of patients, you come for quality of service and forget conditions.**

The building, on the horizontal barracks design, has long been outdated. There are no staff conference rooms, no adequate classrooms, no rehabilitation space, no offices for heads of departments, no lounge for weary surgeons who sometimes work late in the evening. On top of the 101 shortcomings, the hospital is crowded, literally "bursting at the seams."

Dean Joseph L. Johnson, of the Howard University medical school, said yesterday the school's long-projected expansion program is imperiled because of inadequate and outmoded facilities at Freedmen's Hospital.

He urged a study of conditions with a view toward jabbing Congress for a financial outlay for a new building and plant. But this is old potatoes for local medical groups such as the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which for more than a dozen years have been clamoring for relief.

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, president of the society, posed the question four months ago wheather Freedmen's Hospital, operated by the Federal Security Agency, "was deliberately being neglected from Federal funds totalling millions of dollars to improve hospitals in the area."

At that time, President Truman requested Congress to pay half of a proposed $22,800,000 program to enlarge five private hospitals in the District. Freedmen's, despite overtures by the medical groups, was overlooked.

In a few years, Howard University medical school expects to increase its medical classes from 75 to 100 students in an attempt to meet a Nation-wide demand for Negro physicians. The school's new dental building is under construction and money has been granted by Congress for drawing up plans for an addition to the medical building.

Freedmen's Hospital is important in the expansion program because it will accomodate the third and fourth year students.

A bold, new concept for Freedmen's Hospital literally "junked" the old building. The hospital at first was geared to handle indigent patients but as Howard's medical school developed, the hospital has gradually become a center of Negro medicine. More than a third of the nation's Negro specialists are on the hospital's staff, carrying on research and developing skills in new fields.

The hospital's yearly load is heavy. Its 37 clinics in the outpatient department handle more than 70,000 cases a year. The emergency room staff handles another 30,000 on a 24-hour basis. The operation record, both major and minor, nears 4000 a-year with surgeons required to work late at night and sometimes on Sunday because of the tight schedule of the two major operating rooms, both without air conditioning.

With only 35 maternity beds, all in two large open wards, Freedmen's doctors deliver more than 3000 babies yearly. Generally mothers are supposed to stay in the hospital five days but at Freedmen's, some are required to leave immediately because of the space problem.

Doctors, internes, nurses, and orderlies regularly patrol two wards in which neuropsychiatric patients share beds with other patients. A careful system of "guarding" has prevented disorders but there is always potential danger.

Physicians are unable to post operations for routine tonsilectomies for weeks because all available beds have been taken by emergency surgical cases. Medical cases stay on reservation lists for months because the medical service consistently, day in and day out, runs a census in excess of 100 percent.

More than 250 Negro physicians in the area, denied staff membership in 14 other hospitals, are required to compete for 16 private rooms.

With its local demand top heavy, Freedmen's, being a government hospital, has a policy of rejecting no patient. Negro residents of Virginia and Maryland unable to get adequate medical care come to the hospital as do hundreds of others, needing major operations, from the deep South.

"We teach our students modern methods with obsolete tools" said Dean Johnson. "Shuffling our equipment and patching our facilities, we've made outsiders marvel at the results. We're proud of our work and our staff but now it is the case of going to the limit."

One phase of the hospital's cardiovascular research supervised by Dr. John B. Johnson, chief physician and head of the department of medicine, is at a standstill. A research team is unable to accept grants totalling more than $10,000 because of the lack of space.

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, the medical director, summed up the predicament this way: **"We are facing a major crisis and we need help from Congress."**

19d 1952 D.C.

Freedmen's Hospital Gets Over 2 Million

Call

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The estimate of an appropriation for Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year beginning July 1, contained in the recommendations of appropriations for the Federal Security Agency in the Federal Budget, is $2,890,000.

This sum is for salaries and expenses of the hospital, which are estimated at $3,489,000 for the next fiscal year. The difference between the proposed appropriation and the total cost for salaries and expenses of the hospital is receipts from patients.

Freedman's Hospital Lacks Adequate Facilities, Reports Say

19d 10E

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Freedman's Hospital lacks adequate physical facilities and medical equipment to give adequate medical care, Dr. Paul E. Cornely, medical director of the hospital, told a House Appropriations subcommittee during hearings on 1953 appropriations for the institution.

Staff and attending physicians have complained to him on these scores during the four years he has been medical director of the hospital, Dr. Cornely said.

"This past year has been a rather trying one," he declared. With respect to the lack of drugs at the hospital, he said, in the week of December 17 the hospital was out of about twenty-five or twenty-six "ordinary routine drugs." He cited as examples TAT, which is the drug used for the prevention of lockjaw, and certain types of penicillin.

"We have been unable to buy steptomycin for our tuberculous patients at any time with our budget," he said. "Although we published one of the early articles on terramycin, this past year was the first year we were able to put in our order for terramycin. Now, the matter of drugs is really important."

With respect to inadequate facilities, Dr. Cornely pointed out that Freedman's wards are about a quarter of a block long with twenty-eight or twenty-nine patients, and sometimes as many as thirty-one or thirty-two, "and yet there are only two toilets." He added that there is no nurse call system and "quite often patients have had to holler and cry out to get nursing care because the nurse was busy in a private room."

Jan. 2. 52

In the out-patient department in the mental hygiene clinic, where privacy is needed for patients, there is a big room with open booths and physicians, nurses, attendants, students, and others.

In the prenatal clinic, he said, sixty or seventy mothers sit "on hard seats out in the hallway, while a physician sits in the same hall and interviews the patients."

Dr. Cornely said attending staff physicians wonder why Freedman's has inadequate physical facilities.

"It is very difficult these days to try to get private patients who have money to come to Freedman's Hospital." Dr. Cornely said.

Says Women Sent Home Two Hours After Having Babies At Freedman's

Defender

WASHINGTON—Inadequate facilities, lack of medical equipment and an almost constant shortage of drugs are seriously hampering medical service at Freedmen's Hospital, Dr. Paul Cornely disclosed in recent testimony before the House Appropriations subcommittee made public this week.

Defender

The hospital official made a strong plea for a new hospital as he recited the inadequacies of the present facility which is causing a grave hinderance to doctors at Freedmens.

3-1-52

Dr. Cornely said the hospital's 35-bed maternity ward handles about 2,900 births annually. "That means that at the present time, we are letting our women go out of the hospital in three days," he said. "Often the wards are crowded, and we have to keep a 'closed' sign on our maternity service for a number of days."

New Mothers On Cots

Dr. Cornely said that, at times, the situation had become so bad mothers were sent home by ambulance two or three hours after delivery. During their brief stay at the hospital, he said, they lay on cots in hallways.

Among other bad conditions at the hospital, Dr. Cornely testified that mentally disturbed patients have to be kept in the same wards with women who are surgery cases. The hospital, he said, has no facilities to isolate those mentally disturbed patients.

He complained also of block-long wards where as many as 32 patients have only two toilets, where there is no nurse calling system and the patients have to "holler and cry" to get a nurse's attention.

Few Paying Patients

These conditions, Dr. Cornely told the legislators, are making it "very difficult to get private patients who have money to come to the hospital."

Among the other inadequacies, Dr. Cornely pointed to the limited spaces which often causes two or three clinics to be crowded into one small room so Freedmen's can handle 65,000 out-patients visits a year.

Turning to the shortage of equipment and drugs, Dr. Cornely testified that neurosurgeons performing delicate operations on the brain are especially hampered for lack of instruments and frequently "have to resort to makeshifts." He said lung bronchoscopy has to be stopped whenever anything goes wrong with the hospital's lone bronchoscope.

He also stated that in one week last December the hospital had none of 25 or 26 "ordinary routine drugs," including streptomycin, for the treatment of tuberculosis and TAT, the drug used for the prevention of lockjaw, and certain types of penicillin.

Dr. Cornely said remodeling Freedmen's would not cure its overcrowding ills. He told reporters that plans for a new hospital have been discussed for the last eight years, but to date no planning funds have been authorized. A $200,000 appropriation for plans was asked for fiscal year, 1953, but the figure was cut out of Freedmen's budget by the Bureau of the Budget.

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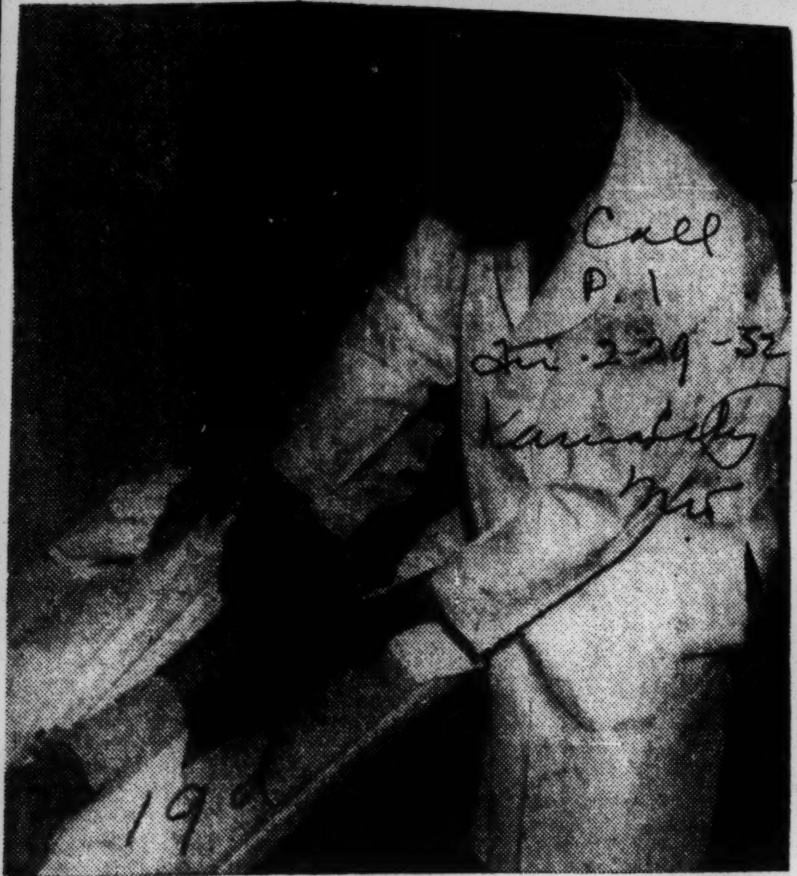
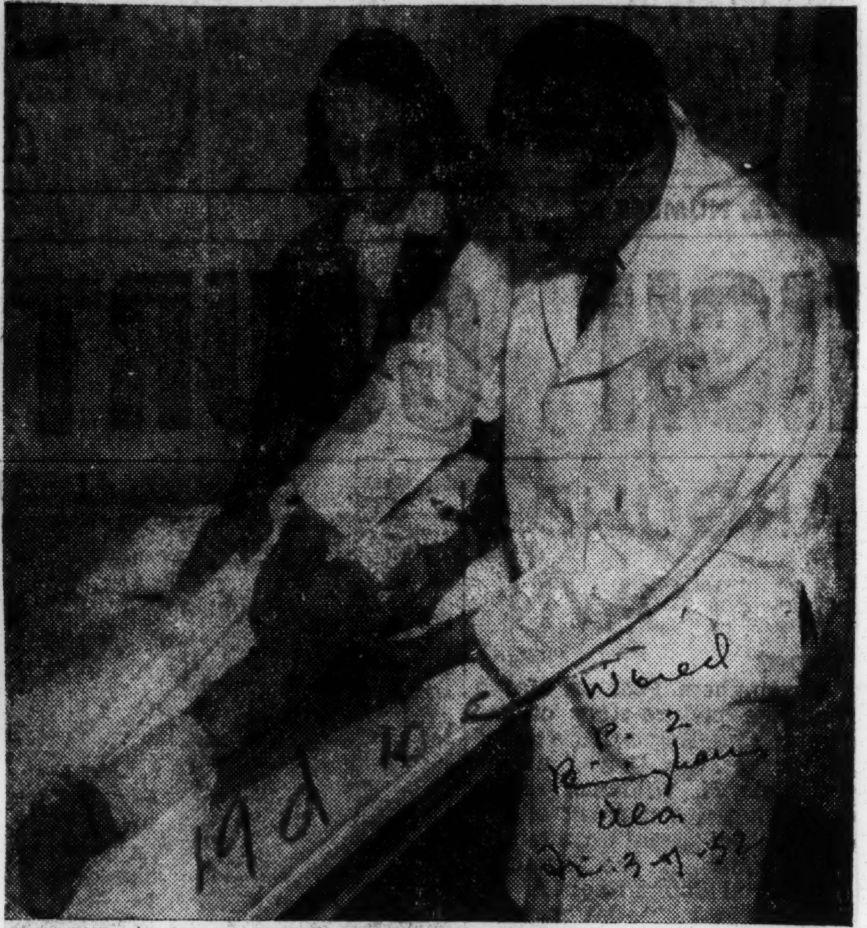


Call
P. 1
Fri. 2-29-52
Kansas City
Mo.

19 d

EEDMAN'S HOSPITAL ARTHRITIC CLINIC TO TRAIN PHYSICIANS.—Dr. James A. Watson, head of the new arthritis clinic at Freedman's hospital, examines the knee joint of an arthritic patient. The clinic, closely integrated with Howard university, is the first of its kind to be set up in a Negro-operated hospital in conjunction with a medical school. The Washington chapter of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation assisted in the establishment of the clinic as a part of the Foundation's nation-wide program to expand facilities for the training of physicians and the treatment of patients in this crippling disease. Clinics have been set up at Georgetown and George Washington medical schools in the nation's capital.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL ARTHRITIC CLINIC TO TRAIN PHYSICIANS



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World
P. 2
Birmingham
Ala
Fr. 3-7-52

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College Of Surgeons Approves Hospitals

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CHICAGO — The thirty-fourth annual list of hospitals either fully approved or provisionally approved by the American College of Surgeons, as of December 31, 1951, totals 3,352 institutions in the United States, Canada and a few other countries. The Approved List of Hospitals is included in the College Bulletin dated March, 1952.

P. 3

The survey list in 1951 included 4,111 hospitals of 25 or more beds, of which 81.5 per cent are approved. Of the 3,352 total approvals, 2,991 or 72.2 per cent are fully approved and 361 or 8.7 per cent are provisionally approved.

Every hospital under survey is reconsidered for approvel each year. The College conducted 83 initial hospital surveys during 1951. Forty-one of those institutions were awarded full or provisional approval. The Point Rating System, by means of which hospital departments and services are separately evaluated, is employed in the surveys.

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676 Hospitals Open to Race In the South

Courier P. 3

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS—A hospital survey of eighteen Southern and border states discloses that Negroes have access to 32.4 per cent of the existing bed space in 676 medical institutions.

3-1-52

The administrators of 2,414 hospitals in the region were polled by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, whose headquarters are in New Orleans. The results were announced by Aubrey Williams, fund president, at the annual meeting of the board of directors.

Of a total of 102,969 beds, it was learned that Negroes are admitted to 33,451, he said. Eighty-two per cent of the institutions accept Negro patients. Only 31 per cent permit Negro doctors staff courtesies.

Medical Society Wants To Ban Hospital Bias

BY CONARD CLARK

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Medical Society of the County of New York, the largest medical society in the nation, last week condemned city voluntary hospitals for discriminating against Negro physicians.

A resolution adopted by the group assailed the practice of ignoring Negro physicians for hospital staff appointments and interneships.

A special committee to be established was voted to study methods of eliminating segregation and discrimination against physicians, because of race, color, sex, religion and birth.

moved P. 4

The society's committee on hospitals and dispensaries found "distinct discrimination against or lack of opportunity for, the Negro doctors," and also reported distinct limitations for graduate education for Negroes.

2-8-52

A resolution in part said that "there was a tendency for Negro doctors to be segregated into a few municipal hospitals, while very little opportunity is provided for them in the voluntary hospitals."

The resolution pointed out that these voluntary hospitals are non-profit, privately run institutions, and receiving substantial aid from public funds.

The voluntary hospitals were urged by the society to extend staff privileges to qualified Negro physicians for increased educational advantages and opportunities for practice in the best interests of the health of the community.

Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to the governor, the mayor, the commissioner of hospitals, the commissioner of health, the medical and lay governing boards of local voluntary and municipal hospitals, and to state and national medical societies.

The society also presented a resolution proposing that city employes be allowed to select any non-profit medical care system or hospital plan they desired.

These actions were taken at the group's headquarters. Its next meeting will be held February 25.

J. C. Rations Beds In Dixie Hospitals

Afro-American

3-1-52

NEW ORLEANS—A of
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colored people hav
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president, of a total of 102,969 beds, colored patients are admitted to 33,451. While 82 per cent of the institutions accept colored patients, only 31 per cent permit colored doctors to practice.

Commenting on the situation, Mr. Williams said

"While the number of beds allotted colored may seem to be in proportion to census figures, it should be remembered that prejudice, not actual need, often determines this number. Too many times a deserving patient is turned away because the bed space available is not in the ward designated for his color.

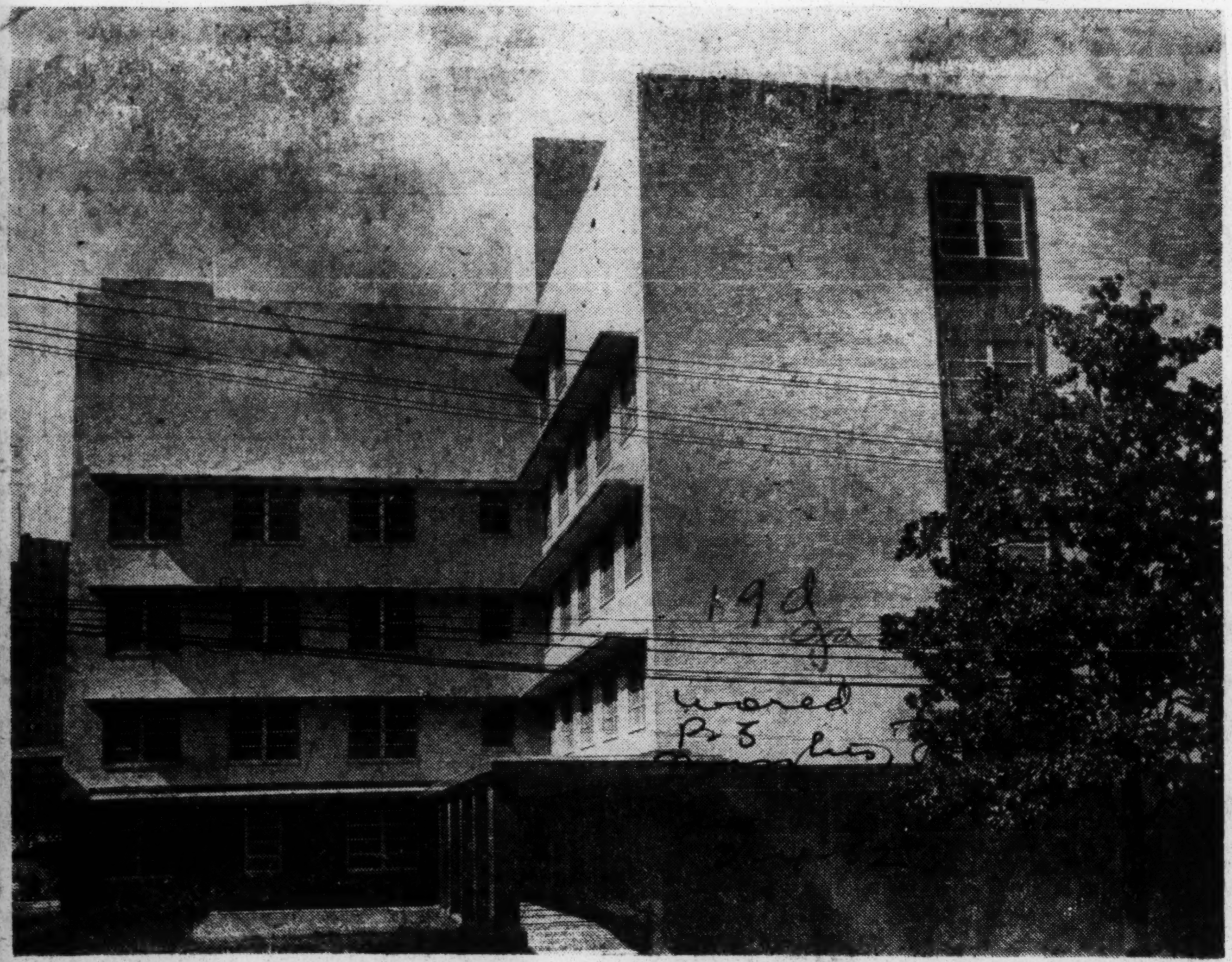
nconveniences Cited

"Furthermore in several States, a single large hospital offers almost half the number of beds listed as available to colored persons. The inconvenience and health dangers to people in distant areas can be imagined."

According to the survey, a segregated quota basis for colored admissions is followed by 406 institutions and 125, with 23,062 beds, do not accept them at all. Nearly 6 per cent of the hospitals practice segregation, but place no limit on colored patients. An unsegregated, unlimited policy prevails at 68 institutions (10.5 per cent.)

"We all know that there is a serious shortage of hospital space in the South and in the rest of the nation," Mr. Williams asserted. "However, the fund believes that the democratic way to meet the situation is to share the facilities on the basis of need and not fence them with racistic walls."

19d 1952 Georgia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World
P. 3

HUGHES SPALDING PAVILION — The new 125-bed private Negro hospital, constructed at a cost of $1,750,000, bears the name of the man who is "father of the idea" — Hughes Spalding, Atlanta Attorney and chairman of Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. The hospital will be dedicated May 29. — (Perry Photo)

Hughes Spalding Pavilion Set To Be Dedicated May 29

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — A 67-year-old Atlanta lawyer and civic leader who wears a Phi Beta Kappa college key—symbolic of high scholarship—has been chosen to symbolize a Negro community project he started five years ago.

19d aa

He is Hughes Spalding, chairman of Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority, alumnus of Georgetown University and the University of Georgia, who twice served as chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia (1937-38, 1949-51).

The new $11-2 million private Negro hospital, located on the Grady hospital site, has been named the "Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Hospital" at the suggestion of Negro members of the authority's advisory committee.

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, an Urban League executive, is secretary of the advisory committee which includes four other Negroes: J. P. Whittaker, registrar of Atlanta University; Clayton R. Yates, of Yates and Milton Pharmacy; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta Life Insurance official; and Charles M. Clayton, Atlanta lawyer.

The 125-bed private Negro hospital was named in honor of Attorney Spalding over his protests that the building should bear the name of an outstanding Negro citizen.

Attorney Spalding, senior member of a four-man law firm, said the new hospital is the out growth of countless conferences held at Atlanta University with several persons who provided the impetus for the building program. Sitting in on these conferences were Grady Superintendent Frank Wilson, Dr. James E. Paulin, Dr. Hugh Wood. R. C. Mizell, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta University President Rufus E. Clement, Dr. Forrester B. Washington and Attorney A. T. Walden.

"The first proposition to come out of these meetings was that of putting on a public drive to solicit enough funds to build a hospital for Negroes," Attorney Spalding said. The proposition was abandoned as "impractical."

"The second proposition was that this group and the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority just go ahead and build the hospital," the attorney and official of Coca-Cola International Corporation and Trust Company of Georgia, said.

The former chairman of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee credited Superintendent Wilson of Grady with taking up the initiative to start the 1947-conceived project moving.

"We were able to get $1 million from the Hill-Burton fund, $400 thousand from the hospital authority and $350 thousand from the State of Georgia—the maximum authorized by law," Attorney Spalding disclosed.

He said the new hospital will be dedicated May 29 at which time it will be completed and staffed. Five Negroes are now being considered for the top administrative post and a search is on for three Negro resident physicians, Attorney Spalding disclosed.

The new hospital is expected to give some relief to the case-load of Grady Memorial hospital, he said.

Ga. Medics To Dedicate Hospital Wing

19d
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ATLANTA—Doctors from all over the state of Gerogia have been invited to attend the dedication of a new $2,000,000 116 bed wing addition, for Negroes, to Grady Memorial hospital June 22.

Louisville Def

The structure, constructed of cream brick with green marble trim and rising five stories high, was financed through federal and state grants and from funds of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

6-21-52

Chicago Def

The building is said to be as fireproof as human skill can make it.

P. 13

To date, plans have been completed for an integrated staff and accredited resident and intern training program.

Grady's New Negro Hospital

The new Hughes Spalding Pavilion which will be formally dedicated today with appropriate ceremonies is a dream that came true for Atlanta. The modern facility provides medical services for a neglected segment of the community.

It is the long range program for the hospital that fascinates us. Planners see Negro departmental heads, a training program for our internes and a medical center comparable with any offered in the United States. P.4 Atlanta

The hospital opens with a Negro administrator at the helm and is designed to accommodate the practice of our physicians on a basis of dignity and training. It marks an epochal offensive in

Even more, its shows, that in the South, the races working cal sciences it can be won. What more, the hospital is a gem of its kind. Every scientific device for health has been incorporated in the structure. Its interior and exterior are masterpieces of functional architecture. Sun. 6-22-52

Even more it shows, that in the South, the races working together can secure buildings and services needed for a longer life and a happier one.

Cooperation as manifested in building the Hughes Spalding Pavilion could be carried over into the life of everyday Atlanta. The hospital stands as an instrument of goodwill in troubled times.

It shows that it can happen in the South. That health and medicine services can be secured for all income brackets.

Let the hospital be a monument to medicine and surgery and a landmark of kindly race relations. Let its cornerstone emphasize the dignity of man and emblazon the spirit of the New South.

No longer can the South ignore the Negro in its pursuit of a longer life and a merrier one. The Hughes Spalding hospital is the keystone for better and longer living in an area which strives for the Democratic concept.

116-Bed Hughes Spalding Hospital Presented to Area's Negro Citizens

Constitution Mon. 6-23-52 P.1

By BILL DIEHL

Governor Talmadge Sunday presented to the Negro citizens of Fulton and DeKalb Counties the $1,750,000, 116-bed Hughes Spalding Pavilion, first Negro private hospital in the area's history.

The modernistic black and yellow building on Coca-Cola Pl. and Butler St., S. E., stands next to the 90-year-old red brick Grady Negro clinic, which was polished its Sunday best for the occasion.

It was accepted by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and noted lecturer. Dr. Mays told 1,750 persons gathered in the ambulance drive of the new hospital that the building is a "majestic step forward in Negro higher education."

The hospital will be operated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority as a unit of Grady Hospital under Grady superintendent, Frank Wilson. Atlanta

Until its construction, Negro physicians had no hospital facilities to aid their practice in Atlanta and there were no facilities for undergraduate, interns and residence Negro doctors. Officials hope to have Hughes Spalding Payillion accredited by necessary accrediting associations as soon as possible after the July 7 opening date.

The pavillion is named in honor of the chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority who originally nourished the idea for a Negro hospital in Atlanta as early as 1946.

At the time, it was pointed out, there were lacking in the city some 300 necessary Negro hospital beds. The mortality rate among Negro infants was twice as high, as among white babies and five times as many Negro women died in childbirth as did white women.

The hospital is complete except for expendable drug and chemical supplies which will be provided before the opening date. The five-story building is fireproof and is provided with every modern convenience.

Among its special features is an oxygen suction system connecting with every room for emergency use in tonsillectomy, kidney and other drainage cases, an auxiliary power plant which starts automatically in emergencies, supplying light to all emergency operating and delivery rooms and to the nursery and staircases, and a refrigerated garbage disposal plant which keeps barbage under ice, thereby discouraging flies.

It will be manned completely by Negro doctors and supervisory and nursing forces. Until the personnel arrives, each department will be headed by the chiefs of medical departments at Emory University.

After Talmadge officially presented the hospital, Fred L. Cannon, chairman of the hospital advisory committee, told those present: Constitution

"Now you have your own hospital. It's going to cost you to come here just like any other private hospital in town, so save your money." Mon. 6-23-52

Sixty per cent of the funds for the new structure were provided by funds under the Hill-Burton Act, 20 per cent by the state and 20 per cent by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

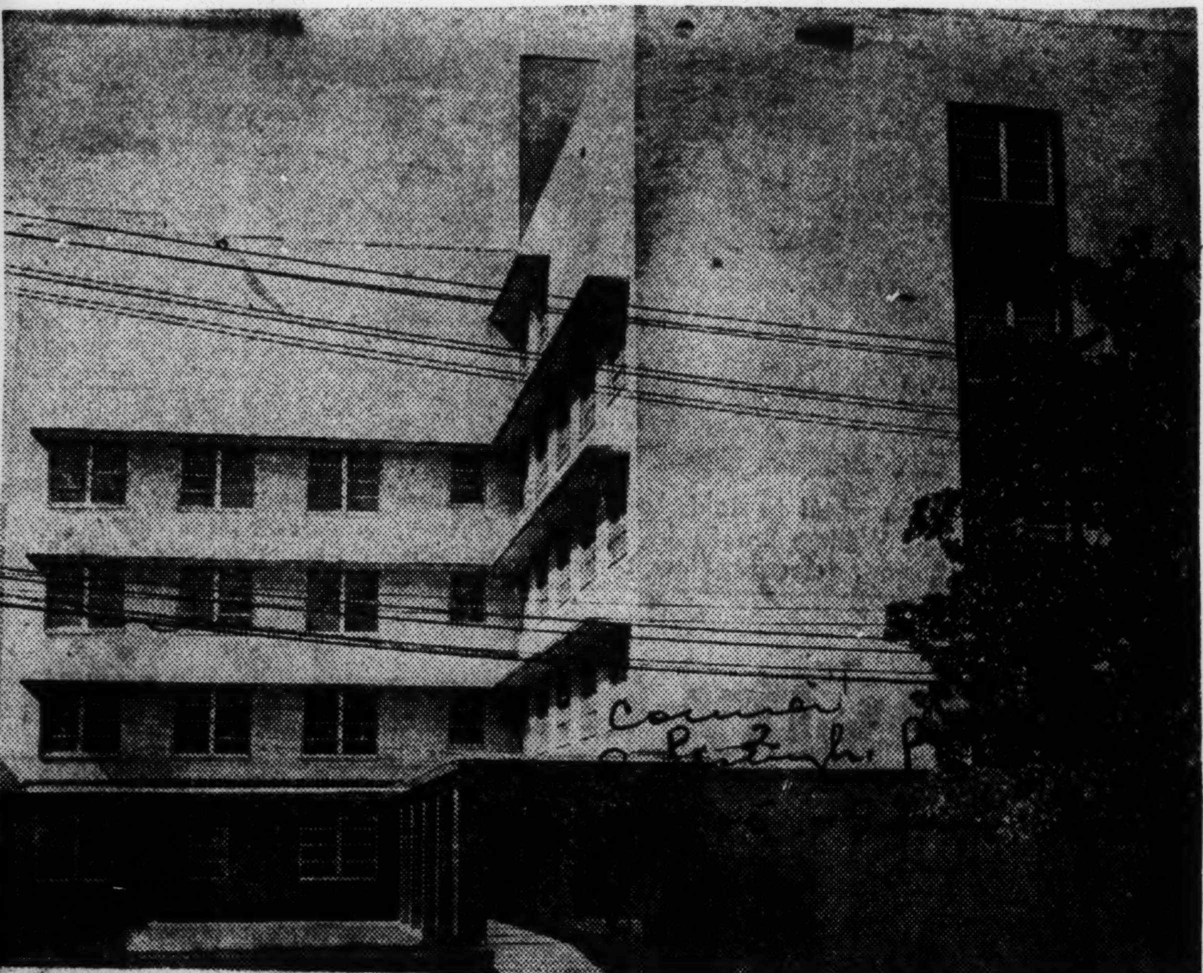
Talmadge paid tribute, during his speech, to Hughes Spalding as a man whose "entire lifetime has been one of unselfish, able and constructive service to his community, state and nation."

REVIEWS PROGRAM

Talmadge then reviewed the state's hospital building program which has undertaken the construction of 44 hospitals and 48 health centers at a total cost of $36,000,000.

Those present to respond to Talmadge's presentation remarks were Dr. J. B. Harris, president of the Atlanta Medical Association; Dr. Jack C. Norris, president of the Fulton County Medical Society; Dr. W. Patrick Smith, president of DeKalb County Medical Society; Dr David Henry Poer, secretary of the Medical Association of Georgia; Dr. R. Hugh Wood, dean of the Emory University School of Medicine; Mayor Hartsfield; DeKalb Commissioner Scott Candler and James Aldredge, Tom Camp and R. L. (Shorty) Doyal, Fulton County commissioners, and Fred L. Cannon, chairman of the advisory committee.

Morgan Blake delivered the invocation and benediction was by the Rev. William Holmes Borders.



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Grady Hospital Addition— This addition to Atlanta's Grady Memorial Hospital, the Hughes-Spaulding Pavilion, was dedicated last week with members of both races participating.

At.antans Point With Pride to New Hospital

Beginning of New Era in Race Relations, Dr. Mays Says at Dedication Program; Talmadge Squirms as He Listens to Address

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES JR.

ATLANTA—Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge turned, twisted, combed his famed locks with his fingers and plowed his perspiring neck at the dedication of Atlanta's new Hughes Spaulding Pavilion.

The heat of the sun was terrific. But so was the speech delivered by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College president and Courier columnist, in accepting the hospital for members of his race.

Courier

P. 2

COMPLIMENTARY OF all the forces, organizations and individuals working to make the new hospital dream come true, Dr. Mays declared.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the working out of this project is an excellent experiment in good human relations and points the way to the future.

7-5-52

"Although Negroes are not represented on the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, Negroes and whites have worked on this project together from the very beginning and up to now. This is a new beginning and represents a new era in race relations, not only here in Atlanta but in the nation."

Disturbing to many observers was the revelation that the $1,850,000 structure will play a role in perpetuating the institution of segregation even unto death. It was revealed that the building contains not only a separate kitchen and laundry but also its own morgue.

Private rooms in the institution will cost $15 per day with bath, under the present price scale. Without bath the same room would cost the patient $12.50. Other prices listed include $11 for semi-private rooms and $9 per bed in the four-bed wards.

* * *

THE PLATFORM guests, including the Governor, beamed in approval. Dr. Mays continued:

"If I were to put my fingers on the basic weakness in most of our interracial endeavors in the United States and in the South, it would be that, almost invariably, Negroes are planned for rather than planned with.

"As a rule, we live on the periphery of American life, on the edge of the ragged edge. We are not part and parcel of the commissions, committees and boards that make up and shape the policies that govern our destiny."

The platform twisting started at this point.

"Since Negroes are usually not represented in the policy-making areas of government, business, industry, and since they are usually excluded from boards of health, education and housing, they are often the forgotten people. Nobody deliberately forgets them, but since they are not there, nobody thinks about them as seriously as circumstances warrant.

* * *

IN A segregated economy, it is all the more urgent and necessary that Negroes be a definite part of all planning that affects the life of the total community. And our lives are so interlaced, so interwoven and so intertwined that what affects one racial group in the community affects all racial groups. God, the Omnipotent Judge, has decreed it so, and it cannot be otherwise."

The platform heat was terrific then. Dr. Mays went on:

"This hospital has culminated in a happy situation because Negroes were not planned for. They were planned with. Step by step, in every detail, week by week, month by month, year by year, distinguished, representative citizens sat down together as human beings and planned this project.

"As a result, interracial goodwill has been generated, interracial respect has been increased, interracial confidence has been strengthened, brotherhood has been furthered, and everybody feels better down in his heart."

* * *

HIS EXCELLENCY bit down harder on the long cigar he was chewing.

"When people are planned for, the people who were not present when the planning took place are almost always suspicious of the group that did the planning, and this generates fear and ill-will.

"There is another significant and, I hope, a prohetic fact about the Hughes-Spalding Pavilion. If you did not know in advance that it was built mainly for the use of Negroes, you would not know by looking at it. This, too, represents a new trend in the area of race relations in the South and in the nation. It repreesnts the growing conviction on the part of men and women of goodwill that Negroes, too, are entitled to the very best."

There were more turns and contortions on the platform.

* * *

"ONE OF our quarrels with segregation is that, by and large, it has meant historically inferior services and inferior goods. It is not so with this hospital.

"In quality and equipment, the Hughes-Spalding Pavilion compares favorably with the best hospitals in the land. In fact, Negroes, like other peoples, are entitled to the very best, and only the best deserves the name o Hughes-Spalding.

"And the most beautiful thin about it all is the fact that th was a voluntary act on the pa of people of good-will, and ther was no need of coercive actio through the courts, as has ofte been the case when definite prog ress has been made. This is major step in the direction c equalizing hospital facilities f Negroes."

* * *

IN CONCLUSION, Dr. Ma pointed out:

"In accepting this hospital for the Negro community, it is a mis-statement. Although I can not do it officially, because Mayor Hartsfield has done that and I do not have the authority to do it, in a real sense I do accpet this hospital for all the peoples of Atlanta. Both races planned it. The taxes of both races helped to provide the money. Both races will work in it. And, in time, both races will benefit from the great skills and research that will emanate from it. Medicine, like science and religion, is color blind.

"All three testify to the oneness of all mankind—to the solidarity of the human race. And, as one writer puts it, "There is but one virtue—to help human beings to free and beautiful life. But one sin—to do them indifferent or cruel hurt!"

The heat was bearing down at the end of Dr. Mays' speech, and the applause was long and deafening.

ATLANTA — Dr. Roosevelt P. Jackson, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., will be the first interne to practice at the new Hughes Spaulding Pavilion of Grady Hospital.

Jackson completed one year of resident work in surgery at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES WILSON JR. . . . *Atlanta hospital directo*

The Governor made a well-accepted political speech on the accomplishments of his administration in building hospitals, at the beginning of the lengthy program.

Citizens are still talking about Dr. Mays' speech.

Couri P.2
Dat. 7-5-52

Accepting Hospital—Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (standing), president of Morehouse College and featured columnist for the Courier, delivers acceptance speech at dedication of new hospital in Atlanta as Governor Talmadge (seated) listens.—Perry Photo.

Nine Georgians Appointed To Hospital Personnel Staff

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

Nine Georgians, six of whom are Atlanta residents, will be part of the personnel staff which will coordinate the activities of the Hughes Spaulding Pavilion when the new hospital officially opens on Monday, July 7.

Charles H. Wilson, administrator of the new non-charity private hospital for Negroes, said the Pavilion will begin serving the community with approximately 65 employes. He anticipates a total employment of 135 persons to staff the hospital when it reaches its maximum schedule of operations.

6-27-52

Among the Georgians already under contract to help staff the 134-bed hospital are Charles C. Releford of Griffin, Mrs. Eloise Burwell of Swainsboro and Miss Winifred Flanders of Brunswick.

MOREHOUSE GRADUATE

Releford, a Morehouse college graduate, is chief medical technologist. He received his training at Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Burwell, secretary to the administrator, has resigned her secretarial position to the Florida A. and M. Hospital administrator to accept a post in her native state. Miss Flanders is a member of the nursing staff.

Atlantans on the staff are: Mrs. Pearlie Melville, director of nurses; Miss Thelma Dodson, assistant director of nurses; Mrs. Evelyn Mozely, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, Miss Alice Simpson and Mrs. Josephine Parkman, all of whom are nurses.

Miss Isador Baker, a native of Jacksonville, Fla. who was trained at Grady Memorial Hospital, is medical record clerk.

INTERNEE NAMED

Dr. Roosevelt P. Jackson, a Meharry Medical College graduate, has been named first resident physician in the internship program. Doctor Jackson comes to the Hughes Spalding Pavilion from Homer G. Phillips Hospital where he has completed one year of resident surgery. He will continue here under the resident internship plan.

When the hospital reaches its maximum operating strength, its staff will include in addition to the administrator and director of nursing the following: 1 accountant, 1 purchasing agent, 4 telephone operators, 25 graduate nurses, 1 housekeeper, 1 pharmacist, 1 X-ray technician, 2 laboratory technicians, 1 medical record librarian, 1 dietician, 1 social worker, 4 maintenance men, 1 seamstress, 1 pathologist, 1 radiologist, 1 anetheticist, a staff of attending physicians, acting physicians, and consulting physicians.

Every member of the Atlanta Medical Association headed by Dr. J. B. Harris, will be a member of the house staff, the administrator announced.

Emory University and Grady Hospital physicians will supplement the new hospital staff until Negro physicians are available to staff the Pavilion, according to the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority which sponsored the $1,750,000 project.

Construction Of New Unit Cost Nearly $2,000,000

The Atlanta public is expected to attend the dedication services today at the new Hughes Spalding Pavilion at 3 P. M. Services will be held at the rear of the new hospital which is located on the corner of Coca Cola Place, and Butler Streets, S. E.

The hospital, the first of its kind and content for Negroes in Atlanta, has been completed after much effort on the part of well wishers and at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, financed through federal and state grants and from funds of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, of which its chief benefactor, Hughes Spalding, is chairman.

OPENS JULY 7

This new and complete unit will be opened for occupancy on July 7, after the services of needed personnel are secured. A proposed plan embraces a complete Negro staff of physicians, internes, nurses, etc., but Administrator Charles H. Wilson has explained that many of the items on docket will take time to perfect.

For the present the hospital's visiting staff will be composed of both Negro and white physicians and it is hoped that, through the cooperation of Emory University School of Medicine and Grady Memorial Hospital, an accredited resident and interne training program may be established.

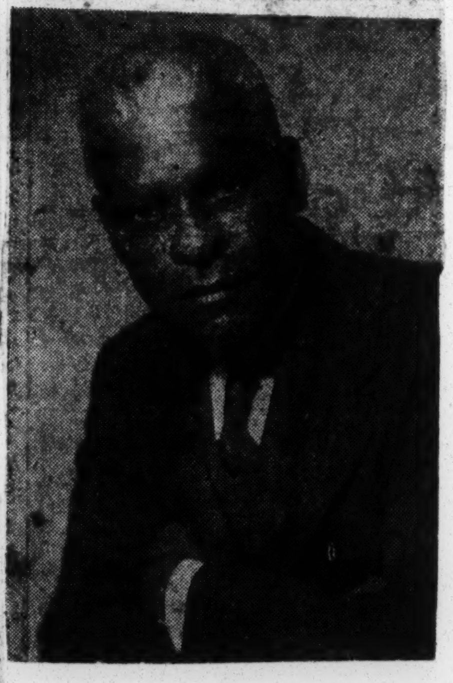
The primary purpose of this new hospital is to serve patients who are not eligible for medical care in charitable hospitals.

DR. MAYS SPEAKER

The key speaker for the dedication will be Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, who will address a group of medical officials representing practically all Georgia departments.

The hospital's five story building will be a separate unit in the swiftly growing Grady Medical Center, which now includes both charity and pay hospitals. The hospital has been made as fire proof as possible and has every modern facility needed available for ailing people who seek care within its walls of tile and glass.

The program will be highlighted by Graham Jackson who will play the console during the dedication ceremonies. A special console will be moved to the loading platform which will be used for the program.



19d 1952 Georgia

Negro Hospital Voted Name 'Hughes Spalding Pavilion'

19d Ga

The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority Thursday voted to name the new $1,750,000 Negro hospital the "Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Hospital" and selected May 29 as the date of dedication.

First suggestion for naming the 125-bed hospital in honor of Spalding, chairman of the hospital authority, came from Negro members of the authority's advisory committee.

Constitution

Mrs. G. T. Hamilton, secretary of the committee, wrote the authority that the committee unanimously approved the name "because it is our sincere conviction that no more appropriate name could be chosen."

Jn. 2-29-52

FATHER OF IDEA

Frank Wilson, superintendent of Grady, pointed out that Spalding was the "father of the idea" for the hospital. Samuel Rothberg made the motion to name the hospital after Spalding despite Spalding's protests that it should be named for an outstanding Negro leader.

P. 12

Wilson said the tentative program planned for the dedication included brief speeches by Governor Talmadge, Mayor Hartsfield and representatives of Fulton and DeKalb counties. He said the principal address would be by a Negro leader.

He said the hospital would be completed by the dedication date, and "ready for occupancy June 1."

Spalding discussed the possibility of beginning construction of the new 1,000-bed Grady Hospital and reported an official of Robert & Co., architects, estimated cost at $22,000,000.

He said the official estimated the basement and six floors would be completed for about $12,000,000. He asked members of the Hospital Authority to consider building part of the hospital and said the subject would be discussed further at the April and May meetings.

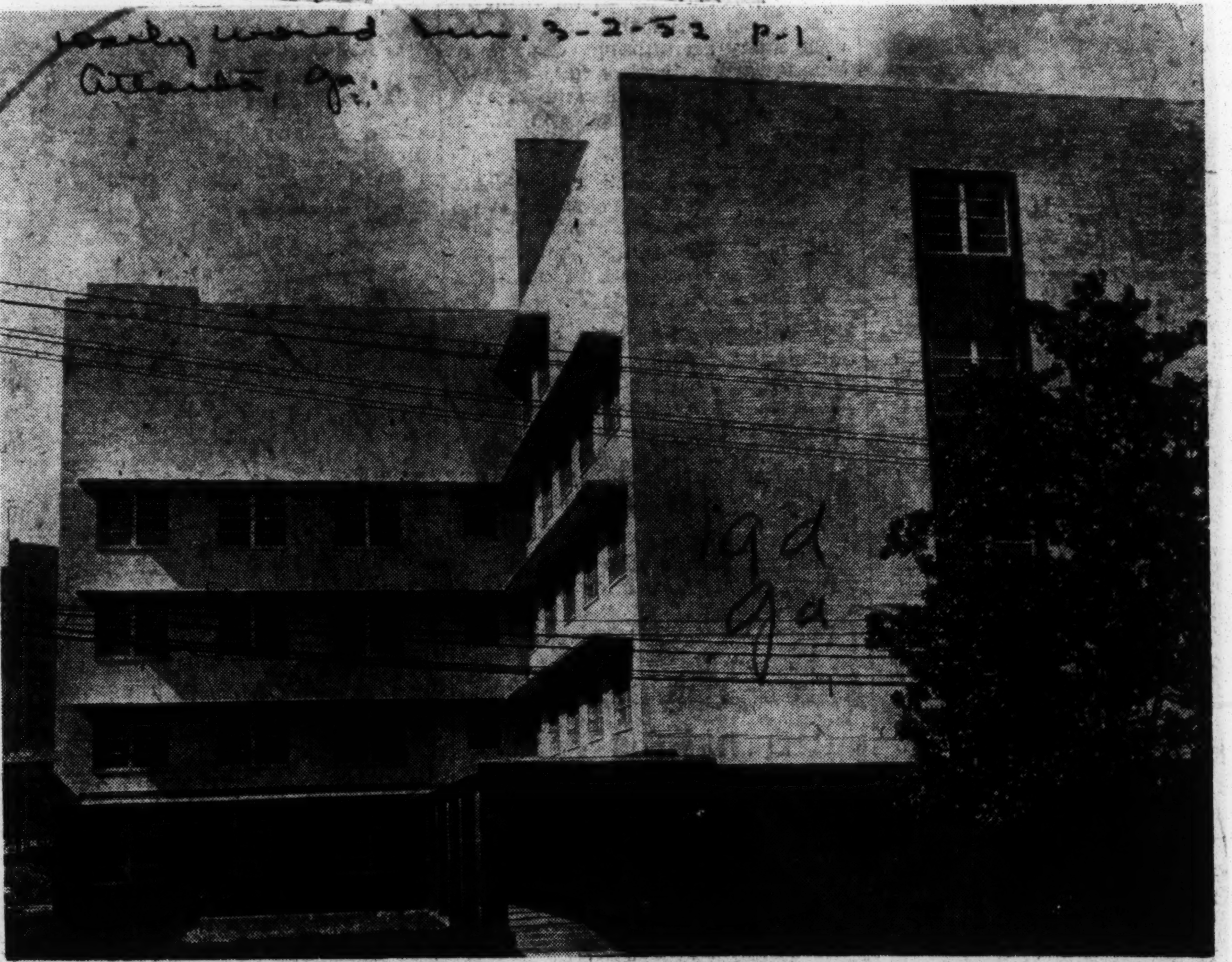
Atlanta Ga.

Wilson reported that Abreu & Robeson, architects, had submitted preliminary plans for remodeling all operating rooms in the present plant, air conditioning the operating rooms and installing needed elevators. The architects estimated cost of the remodeling at $133,000. The authority voted to defer action on the proposal.

Name Atlanta's New Hospital

ATLANTA — Over his protests the Fulton-DeKalb hospital authority last week voted to name the new $1,750,000 hospital the "Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady hospital." Spalding, called the "father of the idea" for the hospital, contended it should be named for an outstanding Negro leader.

19d



Daily World Sun. 3-2-52 P-1
Atlanta, Ga.

19d Ga

HUGHES SPALDING PAVILION — The new 125-bed private ~~Negro hospital,~~ constructed at a cost of $1,750,000, bears the name of the man who is "father of the idea" — Hughes Spalding, Atlanta Attorney and chairman of Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. The hospital will be dedicated May 29. — (Perry Photo)

Negro Hospital Is Dedicated In Atlanta

World P.1

19d Ga

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — The ultra-modern Hughes Spalding Pavilion, a unit of the Grady Hospital center, was officially dedicated to Atlanta citizens Sunday in the midst of all the color and excitement to be found at an occasion of this sort.

The hospital, the first of its kind and content for Negroes in this section of the country, was completed at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, financed through federal and state grants and from funds of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. Hughes Spalding business man and civic leader, is its chief benefactor and chairman.

DR. MAYS

The dedication address was made by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, lecturer and president of Morehouse College.

Dr. Mays told the more than 1,750 persons gathered in the ambulance drive of the hospital that the dedication of the newly constructed hospital is a "majestic step forward in Negro health and higher education." The hospital was presented to the citizens by Governor Herman Talmadge.

UNIT OF GROUP

This modern medical institution will be operated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority as a unit of Grady Hospital.

The dedication of the new hospital is to establish provisions for Negro undergraduate internes. Prior to the building of Hughes Spalding Pavilion, no facilities in the state were being provided for Negro internes and resident physicians.

Tues. 6-24-52

NEGROES IN CHARGE

The idea for a Negro hospital of this type was born back in 1946 by the man of whom the hospital is named in honor, Hughes Spalding.

The hospital will be manner completely by Negro doctors and nursing force.

Daily World P. 1 Sat. 8-9-52 Atlanta, Ga.

19d ga

AN ACT OF KINDNESS should be the name of this picture, Rev. D. H. Stanton (right) donates 80 Holy Bible to the Hughes Spalding Pavillion. Charles Wilson, Jr., Superintendent accepts them. (Perry Photo)

Eighty Complete Bibles Given To Hospital Here

Daily World P.1 Sat-8-9-52

19d Ga

When you enter the Hughes Spalding Pavilion's ward rooms in the future there will be a beautifully bound Bible in your room for you to read and contemplate. You will also find a book mark complete with a list of daily readings for an entire year.

This is the story of a deed of kindness by the Rev. D. H. Stanton and his wife. Together they purchased 80 complete Bibles and presented them Friday to Superintendent Charles Wilson for the hospital's use.

Atlanta

Dr. Stanton, who for 22 years has been the secretary of the American Bible Society, and has sold the book of highest honor in Georgia. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina, declared he wanted to do something to show his appreciation for a first class hospital for his race.

He remembered the days when it was practically impossible for a Negro to find a private hospital even if he had funds for its use. The Bible Society would have been happy to donate the books, Rev. Stanton said, but he wanted to make this contribution as a personal matter. And he did.

The Bibles, complete with Old and New Testament, will be placed in each room of the hospital where they can be read by the patients. The book mark is designed to list readings for th day which will

The gift was ready accepted by hospital officials, who will readily tell you that when you enter the Hughes Spalding Pavilion there will be a beautifully bound Bible in "your room for you" to read and contemplate

19d 1952

Florida

On Hospital Staff

Afro American
Sat. 4-12-52
Baltimore Md.
P. 3

19d Fla.

Dr. Aubrey Warren Henry, who has been appointed to the staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital in Miami Beach, Fla. His appointment is believed to be the first time in the South that staff privileges in a voluntary white hospital were given to a colored physician.

Miami Honors Tan Physician

Afro American

P. 3

19d Fla.

Appointed To Staff Of Leading Hospital

Sat. 4-12-52

MIAMI, Fla. — Dr. Aubrey W. Henry has been approved as a member of the medical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital of Greater Miami by its board of trustees, Max Orovitz, president of the board, announced last week, marking the first such appointment in history here. Baltimore, Md.

Walter White, NAACP executive sec etary, was quoted as calling the appointment a "demonstration in courage and vision' and adding that "This rise above the color line is particularly heartening in view of recent violence against minorities in Florida."

Others Praise Action

Commendation came also from Dr. Bowman Ashe, president of the University of Miami, and Mayor D Lee Powell of Miami Beach. Mayor Powell felt that Dr. Henry's appointment was "in keeping with the humanitarian and progressive strides already made at the institution."

Also applauding the step were Dr. G. W. Hawkins, head of the Miami NAACP, who said "Progress like this will soon put organizations like mine out of business," and the Rev. Edward T. Graham, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Dr. Henry, 32, was born at Aucilla, earned his B. S. At Florida A. and M. College and his medical degree from Meharry Medical College in 1944. He completed his internship and residency at Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tenn

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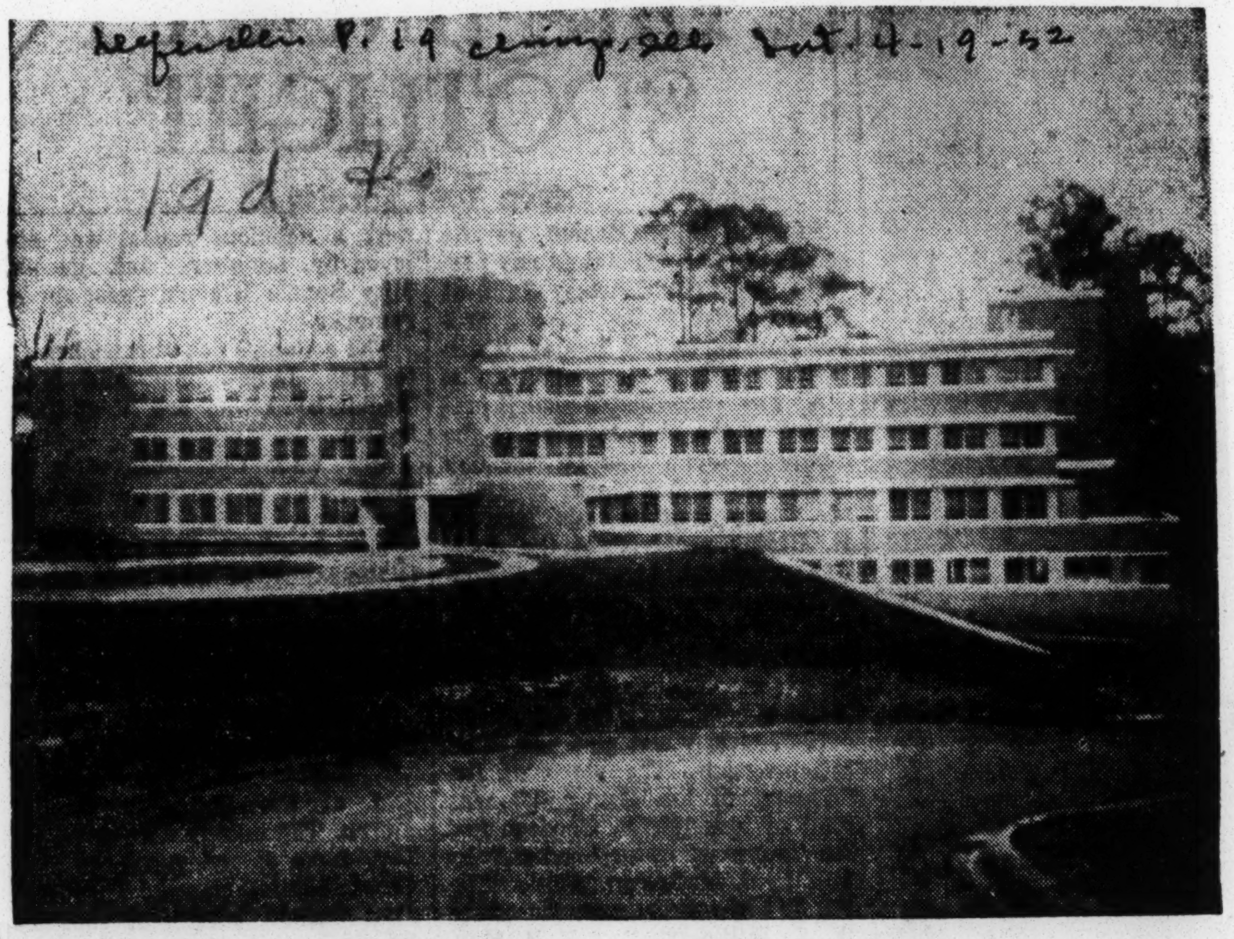
Defender P. 19 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-19-52

19d Fla.



DEDICATE NEW MILLION DOLLAR HOSPITAL — Million dollar Gadsen County hospital, Quincy, Fla., is dedicated with brief program presided over by W. H. Hardon, manager, Afro American Life Insurance company, Quincy district. Principal address was delivered by Dr. George W. Gore, president of Florida A and M college, Tallahassee, who described the integrated hospital as a monument representing World War II service men who gave their lives for their country.

19d 1952 Illinois

Thelma Brown Named To State Examining Board

Independent P. 4

19d Dec

Miss Thelma Brown, chief physical therapist of Provident hospital, was one of three persons selected from some 15 nominees for an appointment to the Physical Therapy Examining committee of the State Department of Registration and Education for the purpose of registering physical therapists in the state of Illinois.

She is the first Negro to receive an appointment to this committee.

A graduate of Provident hospital nursing school, Miss Brown was the first Negro woman to successfully complete the physical therapy course at Northwestern university.

She became head of the physical therapy department at Provident in 1946.

P. 2

ATLANTA SOCIAL WORK SCHOOL GRAD GETS ILLINOIS POST

19d

Miss Charlie Lee Brittain, 1952 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work has accepted employment as Medical Social Worker with the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Brittain, a ranking member of the class of 1952, is a native of Dallas, Texas.

Medical Leaders In Chicago For Provident Hospital Fund Breakfast

19d

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Medical leaders from all over the nation gathered here last week for the third annual fund raising breakfast of Provident hospital. Chief attraction, besides the sincere desire to raise funds to make up Provident's $75,000 deficit, was a talk by Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey. Most noted guests included members of the board of trustees of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Dailey, who is chairman of the medical fund drive, and consulting surgeon of Provident, gave impressions of his recent trip to Pakistan where he conducted lectures and clinics in surgery on a four month grant from the U. S. State Department.

3-7-52

Representing Negro physicians across the nation, the NMA trustees heard Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, former medical director of Provident, discuss the vital role of Provident as a health center in a community of more than 400,000 people. He cited the tremendous job done at the 208-bed hospital, and the excellent history of its medical training program. He pointed out that the hospital receives very little endowment and that each year a fund campaign had to be conducted to meet the annual deficit of approximately $75,000.

Kansas City

Provident recently completed a new wing with new operating rooms, laboratory facilities, emergency department and physical therapy department.

P. 23

Other speakers included Edward S. Gillespie, south side chairman of the campaign; Dr. E. S. Hasbrouck, department of surgery, Provident, and Dr. Harsha Bouyer, president, Cook County Physicians association.

Dr. Henry Matthews, chief-of-staff, of Provident, served as master of ceremonies. Dr. Taft C. Raines, president of the medical staff, was chairman of arrangements.

National Medical Association trustees present included:

Dr. A. Porter Davis, chairman of the board of directors, Kansas City, Kas.; Dr. A. M. Townsend, secretary, St. Louis; Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, president of the NMA Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. T. Aldrich, speaker, NMA house of delegates, St. Louis;

Dr. E. M. Wilkins vice speaker, Memphis; Dr. J. B. Matthews, Texas; Charles Morchand, publisher, National Medical Association Journal, New York City; Dr. J. T. Givens, general secretary, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, Newark, N. J.;

Dr. S. W. Smith, Pasadena, Calif.; Dr. J. R. Nurse, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. J. A. Long Jr., Florida, Dr E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Dr Montague Cobb, Washington D C., Dr. E. E. Toney, Oxford, N. C.; Dr. J. D. Merida, Cleveland; Dr. A. C Terrance, Opelousas, La, and Dr. E. D. Burke, Norfolk, Va.

19d 1952 Kentucky

KY. HAMLET IS PROUD OF NEGRO RESIDENTS

Virgie. Ky.-(ANP) Eight years ago a Negro dentist attempted to buy a small home in the all-white mining town of Virgir,Ky., but he was outbid by a Ky. State Senator. But this did not kill his aspiration to establish a precedent of 'Democracy in the South'. Today,Dr.Alex V. Boston and his wife are the sole owners of Virgie's modern sixty bed hospital, where all people are treated as eculas. The Bostons are the only Negro residents of the town proper. The 550 white hill people of Pike County are mighty proud of the Bostons, and they are more so proud of the two-story brick hospital with its sixty filled beds, operating room and X-Ray equipment.

Courier
P.2.
Sat. 8-16-52
Pittsburgh,Pa.

Negro Dentist Owns White Mining Town Hospital

19d
Ky

VIRGIE, Ky. — (ANP) - Eight years ago a Negro dentist attempted to buy the small 53-home, in all white mining town of Virgie, Ky., but he was outbid by a Kentucky state senator. But this did not kill his aspiration to establish a precedent of "democracy in the South."

Informer

Today, Dr. Alex V. Boston and his wife are the sole owners of Virgie's modern 60-bed hospital, where all people are treated as equal. The Boston's are the only Negro residents of the town proper.

Dr. Boston got his first glimpse of this mountain community during the final days of World War I, when he was a soldier in the Army. He liked the mountain air and was moved by the absence of dental and medical facilities.

P. 10

The handsome youth from Ovie Fla., journeyed home with his discharge papers and two purposes in mind—become a dentist and return to Virgie. After graduating from Florida State college, Waldon university and Meharry Dental college of Nashville, he did just that. In the year 1924, Dr. Boston and his young wife a registered nurse, were housekeeping on Caney Creek.

This whistlestop on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was characterized by a glaring shortage of everything that might add to human existence, except the clean mountain air. Although trained for dentistry, Dr. Boston often served as doctor and general medical advisor to the whites of Pike county. The nearest hospital was too far for the miners of Virgie. His nurse also became one of the most important women in the county.

Houston
Tex

He and Mrs. Boston became known as the walking doctors. Their pay took the form of barter-chickens, eggs, livestock anad vegetables.

Today he boson own Virgie's new interracial community memorial hospital, an office building, property in Nashville and Louisville and a citrus and vegetable farm in Florida. Their daughter has a college degree and their son is earning a degree in civil engineering. Dr. Boston gradually is turning over his dental practice to his son-in-law.

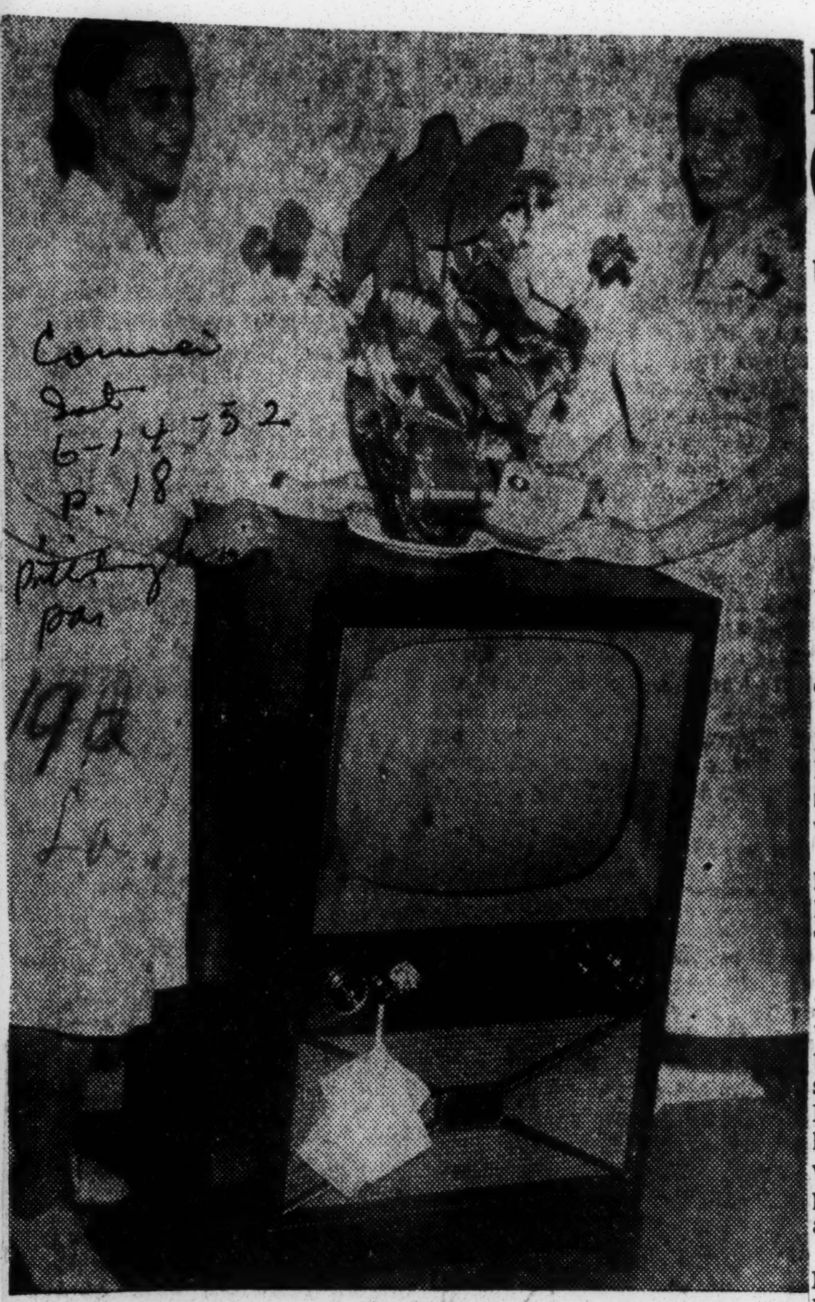
Virgie's two-year-old medical center was built from the ground up by the Bostons. It has 28 employees, including four Negroes, Patients of all races from Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia are attended by three white nurses and three Negro nurses.

Sat. 8-16-52

Its chief of staff is a native Indian, Dr. M. K. Mantooth, descendant of old Chief Oconastota of Eas Tennessee.

Community Memorial has a working agreement with John L. Lewis United Mine Workers of America to serve union members through the union's welfare fund.

The 550 white hill people of Pike county are mighty proud of the Bostons, and they are more so proud of the brick two-story hospital with its 60 filled beds, op ing room and X-ray equipme



Courier
Sat
6-14-52
P. 18
Pittsburgh
pa

19a
La

OPEN NEW HOME—The new $70,000 Home for Negro Incurables, 1120 Bordeaux Street, New Orleans, was opened Monday with ceremonies. Five patients were admitted to the home providing accommodations for twenty-three patients, which was remodeled, furnished and given the New Orleans Home for Incurables by the Leon Heymann Foundation. Above are Mrs. Effie Hamilton, left, R. N., graduate of Hampton Institute, supervisor, and Mrs. Mary Bernier, superintendent of the Home for Incurables, posing with the new television set installed for the patients.—Chatman Photo.

RAPE OF NEGRO WOMAN IN NEW ORLEANS HOSPITAL MAY BE AIRED

Black Dispatch Sat, 8-2-52

Uproar of Citizens Because of Silence May Cause Washing of Much Dirty Linen

~~Oklahoma City Okla.~~

EMPLOYMENT ISSUE RAISES ITS UGLY HEAD

P. 12

(By James B. LaFourche)

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — In an attempt to replace the present head of the Charity hospital, Dr. Robert Bernard, with Dr. E. L. Lockert, choice of the Louisiana State Medical Society, a monkey wrech has been thrown into the political machinery which stemmed from the long regime and dirty linen is being washed.

As the result of charges fired at him by Dr. N. J. Tessitore, Dr. Bernhard has asked that his administration of the hospital be investigated by the grand jury.

Dr. Bernhard's administration has been regarded by his adherents as a utopia. But said Dr. Tessitore:

"Why was it necessary recently for the interns-resident corps and the LSU faculty and visiting staff to petition the dismissal of his assistant, Dr. Jacques Magne?" Dr. Tessitore was telling Dr. Bernhard's supporters that a Negro woman was raped in Charity hospital, the mother of four children, and nothing was done about it.

It was Dr. Magne, according to Dr. Tessitore, who called the police and the district attorney after the attacked woman had complained of being assaulted. After an investigation by the district attorney's office, no charges were accepted because there was no evidence the staff member had committed the attack.

Other charges aired by Dr. Tessitore, of which Negro patients are chief victims, are:

"Why is it that sick patients have to wait 8 to 9 hours on a stretcher before admission (if after the end of that time they are admitted)?

"Why cannot an ill patient be admitted regardless of what admit day they apply without being sent home to return on the proper day?

Unfair Employment Policy

The hospital does have its share of Negro registered nurses, orderlies in various departments and a large number of kitchen help. However, all elevators operators on the Negro side of the hospital are white, as are the receptionists at all entrances used by Negroes.

These persons, mostly advanced in years, handle the large number of Negro visitors with no courtesy whatever, and address all informants as "boy or girl."

Although the hospital is open all night, Negroes seeking emergency aid at night are asked why they did not come in earlier during the day.

A Negro veteran whose jawbone was broken by a white man, was taken to the hospital by police for treatment. An x-ray was made of the injury and the vet was told: "Boy go home. There's nothing the matter with you. The x-ray showed a blank."

The Veteran's hospital took an x-ray and it revealed several fractures which necessitated the wiring of the jaw. When the Charity hospital officials were told of the incident they replied that sometimes x-rays show up negative.

Another Negro who had no idea he would be kept all day waiting for an x-ray report after it was taken, informed the nurse that he had to go to work. When he insisted on leaving he was forced to sign a statement that he would never again apply for treatment at the hospital.

Supporting the present administration are the "silk stockings" among which is Tulane university. Oddly enough, the medical building occupied by Tulane university was purchased from the Thomy Lafon estate, Negro philanthropist who massed a large fortune and gave it away to white and Negroes alike. Incidentally, Lafon was the second largest donor to Charity hospital during his day, and provided generously for the institution in his will.

19d 1952

Maryland

Memphis, Tenn. World P. 5 Tues. 3-18-52

19d

ATLANTA SOCIAL WORK SCHOOL GRAD GETS PSYCHIATRIC POST — Mrs. Lillian Evans McCormick, 1946 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work is now employed as Psychiatric Social Worker with Crownsville State Hospital, Maryland. Formerly Mrs. McCormick was employed with the Washington Fellowship, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. McCormick is a native of Wadesboro, North Carolina.

Negro Hospital Plan Leader Confers on 'Self Help' Plan

Constitution P. 53

19d

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie of Washington, D. C., founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., a Negro movement, will confer with local white and Negro leaders Friday and Saturday on a "self-help" plan to provide proportionate share of hospital beds for Negroes in Georgia's largest cities.

Atl. Ga., 19d

The foundation, according to the minister, plans to build, equip and endow hospitals in cities throughout the nation where there is a Negro population of 10,000 or more, and where there is a need for such a hospital.

Dec. 5, 52

He listed five Georgia cities as being in that category—Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Savannah. Mayors of Macon and Savannah and the publisher of The Augusta Herald have already endorsed his program, the Negro leader said.

The movement, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie added, is being financed by a dollar-a-year membership campaign among the nation's 15,000,000 Negroes, with Negro churches leading the campaign.

The minister said he is traveling through the country conferring with state, municipal, business and civic leaders seeking endorsement for the foundation. He said he hoped to meet Governor Talmadge and officials of the City of Atlanta.

Hospital Foundation Head Here To Expand Movement

P. 1

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie of Washington, D. C., founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., an inter-church self-help movement, which aims to assist in providing the Negroes a proportionate share of the hospital beds needed to meet their health requirements in communities where they compose a large segment of the population, is in Atlanta to confer with white and Negro leaders to sell them on the idea and win their endorsement of it.

Atl. Ga. 19d

The Foundation, chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, plans to build, equip, and endow a modern hospital in every city of the United States, where there is a Negro population of 10,000 or more, and where there is a need for such a hospital.

12-5-52

There are five such cities in the State of Georgia—Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, and Savannah. However, where there is a hospital already in existence, the Foundation will cooperate with such a hospital and assist in improving, expanding, or rebuilding, so as to provide adequate facilities for such a community, both as to the care of the sick and the training and practice of physicians, nurses, and members of the allied professions.

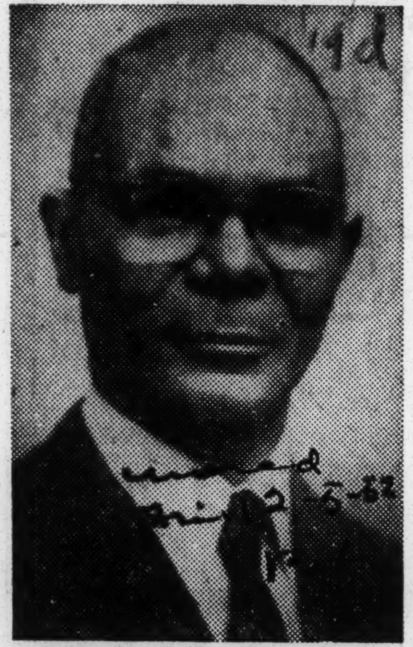
The first $4,000,000, 200-bed hospital and nurse's home will be established in the nation's capital, where there is an acute need, as of now for 1,900 additional hospital beds to care adequately for the 350,000 Negroes there who compose ten per cent of the population.

Toward this hospital there is a bill before the Congress—H. R. 1209—introduced by the Honorable John L. McMillian, Chairmon of the District of Columbia Committee, to get the Foundation a grant of $2,000,000, and the site on which it is to be erected—valued at a quarter of a million dollars—has been donated by a Washington lawyer—Rudolph B. Behrend.

The movement is being financed by one-dollar-a-year membership campaign among the nation's 15,000,000, Negroes through 45,000 Negroes churches, under the direction of the ministers, each of whom is to be the captain of his own congregation and a joint leader of the movement in his church and community.

The Rev. Carnegie is traveling 50,000 miles through the United States, meeting the governors, the mayors of cities having 10,000 or more Negroes, medical schools, hospital administrators ,bankers, publishers, etc. and winning their endorsement of the program of the Foundation.

He hopes to meet Governor Talmadge and other leaders of the City of Atlanta of both races and win their approval of the movement. He has already traveled 20,000 miles and the leaders of the nation are welcoming the movement as a long step in the right direction.


19d

12-5-52

REV. A. H. CARNEGIE

Rev. Carnegie served in the neighboring state of South Carolina as a missionary of the American Sunday School Union some years ago and was instrumental in the founding of six Rosenwald Schools in two years. While pastoring at Marion, Virginia, he founded a high school there, named for him— Carnegie High". He is the author of a book "Faith Moves Mountains."

19d

12-5-52

19d 1952 Nww York

Sydenham Tops 'Em All

New York's Interracial Hospital Proves What It's Possible To Do

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Sydenham hospital became the nation's first hospital to voluntarily adopt a thorough interracial policy. That was in 1942. Defender

With the aid of community contributions it continued to function as such until March 3, 1949, when it was no longer able to financially support itself and the city took it over. Dat. 3-1-52

Now after almost three years under the N. Y. C. Department of Hospitals, it is still the nation's number one interracial hospital.

Sydenham located in Harlem on Manhattan avenue, 123 and 124th streets, was originally a Jewish institution. It opened in 1927 and remained so until 1942 when the community had so changed it could no longer exist as a Jewish private hospital. It then became interracial with the hiring of Negro doctors and physicians of other minority groups.

By the time the hospital was taken over by the city, the institution was completely integrated. Today, Sydenham is the only hospital with doctors, nurses and other staff members from all parts of the world, almost every race, color, creed and religion. Its administrative staff is interracial in every respect.

Dr. Ferdinand Piazza, an Italian, is the medical supervisor, William A. Traynham, a Negro, is the administrative assistant, and Mrs. Virginia Washington, also a Negro, is superintendent of nurses. P. 15 —

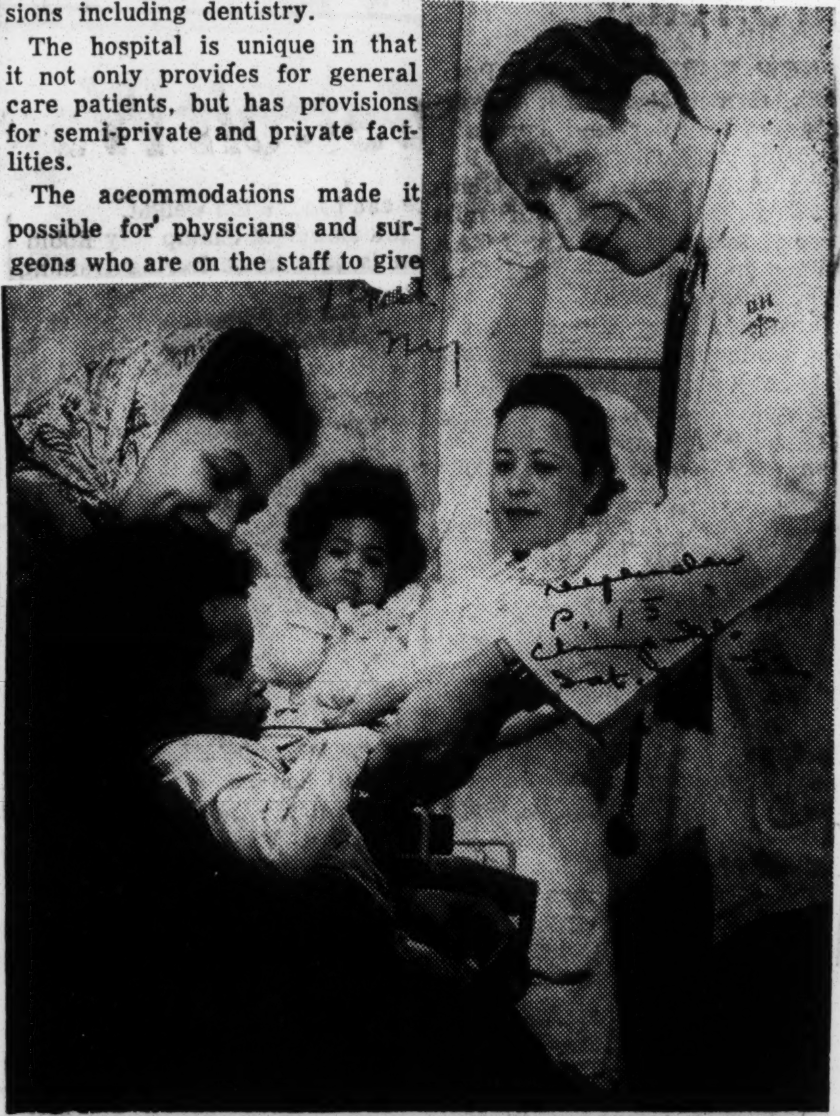
Sydenham is modern in every detail. It has a bed capacity of 259. In 1951 it had close to 8,000 admissions covering some 73,000 days' stay. Chicago, Ill.

Since it was taken over by the city almost $500,000 has been spent for improvements and additional new equipment and furnishings. The out patient department is equipped with the most modern instruments and offers treatment in practically all of the subdivisions including dentistry.

The hospital is unique in that it not only provides for general care patients, but has provisions for semi-private and private facilities.

The accommodations made it possible for physicians and surgeons who are on the staff to give personal care and treatment to patients under their care.

The staff consists of 82, with a yearly salary of about $100,000. In 1951 it cost almost $1,300,000 to operate Sydenham hospital.



N.Y.

Defender P. 15 Chicago, Dat. 3-1-52

DR. HERMAN KUPPER, graduate of the University of Bologna, Italy, looks after a set of twins in the Out Patients department services. Nurse Audrey Cooper assists. Defender photos by de-Mille.

Defender P. 15 Chicago, Dat. 3-1-52

SYDENHAM'S HOUSE STAFF is composed of doctors from the most outstanding medical colleges in the world. Dr. Yoshiko Suzuki, graduate of Women's medical college, Tokyo, Japan, and Dr. Gladys Williams of Meharry medical college, Nashville, Tenn., are both residents in pediatrics.

BIAS STUDY BEARS GOOD FRUIT:

N.Y. County Medics Hit City Hospitals' Color Ban

Afro-American Sat. 2-9-52 p. 21

19d

NEW YORK—The Medical Society of the County of New York, largest in the United States, passed a resolution Jan. 28 condemning the private voluntary hospitals of the city for their policy of denying or granting only limited staff appointments to colored doctors.

As a preliminary to the preparation and passage of this resolution, a special committee of the New York County Medical Society consulted with the NAACP and with certain Jewish organizations collecting data on the extent of the discrimination against colored and Jewish doctors. Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, appeared before the committee Nov. 21.

Serve Certain Cliques

The resolution adopted Jan. 29 noted that while a few colored doctors served on the staffs of some private hospitals in New York, the greatest majority of private hospitals had a policy of denying such physicians the opportunity to win a staff appointment.

In the committee discussions it was broughtnout that many private hospitals are so set up that it is difficult for white doctors who do not happen to be in a certain clique, or who do not have a chance to work up the necessary seniority, to win staff positions.

Nevertheless, the Committee found "distinct discrimination against, or lack of opportunity for, the colored physician."

It found that these physicians were handicapped in doing graduate work and in conducting private practice. The resolution calls for establishment of a continuing committee to work toward ending discrimination in private hospital staffs.

Society's Stand Liberal

Dr. Arthur M. Master, MSCNY president, pointed out that the society had continuously opposed discrimination in the medical profession and noted that it was represented in the American Medical Association by Dr. Peter M. Murray, the only physician delegate who is not white.

Other resolutions passed, in what members called "one of the society's most important meeting,s" were:

~~Baltimore~~

An amendment to the State law to make mandatory a blood test where drunken driving is suspected;

Acceptance of the Federal offer to pay half the costs of earing aid for handicapped children, which the city and State have not utilized; and

The use of doomed animals in pounds for experiments.

Patients Indifferent To Color

Journal and Guide

Personnel Morale In Unsegregated Institutions Good

Sat. 3-8-52

NEW YORK—Negroes and whites can get along together in mental hospitals. This applies to ~~both~~ patients and hospital personnel, and it's true even when the people concerned come from the South and are used to segregation.

19d

These are the views of Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens, a Howard University graduate and a practicing New York City psychiatrist. He is the author of an article on "Interracial Practices in Mental Hospitals" appearing in the current issue of Mental Hygiene, a publication of the National Association for Mental Health, released this week.

Norfolk, Va.

NEGROES CAN MAKE a real contribution to mental health in this country. Dr. Stevens indicates. He says, "Negro attendants (in mental hospitals) have proved eminently satisfactory wherever their services have been utilized," and he suggests that the United States has in Negroes "an untapped reservoir of personnel, the use of which should lessen the burden of caring for the mentally ill."

Dr. Stevens quotes several administrators of hospitals where there is no segregation. One says, "Our experience has been singularly painless in discourging all discrimination as to race or color." Another says concerning use of the Negro employees, "No difficulties have arisen either among the other employees or patients traceable to factor of race."

* * P. 7

COMMENTING ON the fear of some administrators that using Negro help will cause "trouble," leading to the resignation of other help, Dr. Stevens says the fear is proved unjustified by the fact that in other occupations, white employees have been found perfectly willing to work with Negroes.

Mentioned by Dr. Stevens is the example of military hospitals in the South and in border states during World War II. There was no discrimination in such hospitals, and no trouble, either, according to Dr. Stevens. He mentions particularly Winter Veterans' Hospital in Topeka, Kansas, where many white and Negroes from the South were successfully treated together.

• • •

OF THE USE of Negroes as attendants, he says, "The fact that Negroes are at a disadvantage in obtaining work for which they are qualified encourages many with better-than-average education and training qualifications to accept these positions when available."

Few Negroes are trained as nurses or psychiatrists, he notes. "About 20 of America's 5,000 psychiatrists are Negroes. While the scarcity of Negro professional psyciatric personnel partly accounts for the very small number employed by mental institutions, it also points up the necessity of providing training for a greater number of those who are qualified," he says.

* * *

DR. STEVENS' article is based on a study made by the Committee on Social Issues of the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry. He is chairman of that committee. The study, covering 296 public and private institutions, shows that most public hospitals in the South segregate Negroes completely, that most in the North and West do not discriminate, and that segregation is common in border states.

Medical Society Wants To Ban Hospital Bias

World P. 4 Fri. 2-8-52

N.Y.

BY CONARD CLARK

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Medical Society of the County of New York, the largest medical society in the nation, last week condemned city voluntary hospitals for discriminating against Negro physicians.

19d

A resolution adopted by the group assailed the practice of ignoring Negro physicians for hospital staff appointments and interneships.

A special committee to be established was voted to study methods of eliminating segregation and discrimination against physicians, because of race, color, sex, religion and birth.

Birmingham Ala.

The society's committee on hospitals and dispensaries found "distinct discrimination against or lack of opportunity for, the Negro doctors," and also reported distinct limitations for graduate education for Negroes.

A resolution in part said that "there was a tendency for Negro doctors to be segregated into a few municipal hospitals, while very little opportunity is provided for them in the voluntary hospitals"

The resolution pointed out that these voluntary hospitals are nonprofit, privately run institutions, and receiving substantial aid from public funds.

The voluntary hospitals were urged by the society to extend staff privileges to qualified Negro physicians for increased educational advantages and opportunities for practice in the best interests of the health of the community.

Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to the governor, the mayor, the commissioner of hospitals, the commissioner of health, the medical and lay governing boards of local voluntary and municipal hospitals, and to state and national medical societies.

The society also presented a resolution proposing that city employes be allowed to select any non-profit medical care system or hospital plan they desired.

These actions were taken at the group's headquarters. Its next meeting will be held February 25.

19d 1952 New York

Social Service Director Named for City Hospitals

Miss Lillian M. Richards

Times

The Department of Hospitals announced yesterday the appointment of Miss Lillian M. Richards as director of the agency's Social Service Division. P. 8 c

Miss Richards, who formerly was social service director of Lincoln Hospital, has been acting director of the Social Service Division of the Hospitals Department since the retirement of Mrs. Mabel McGuire Whittaker on Feb. 15. She will head a staff of 327 social service workers in the thirty-three municipal hospitals. New York

Born in Hartford, Conn., the new director is a graduate of the Lincoln School for Nurses in this city. She also is a graduate of New York University and holds a Master of Arts degree from the University of Chicago.

Psychiatrist recommends more Negro workers in mental asylums

Tribune p. 13

19d Mental

NEW YORK — Negroes and whites can get along together in mental hospitals. This applies to both patients and hospital personnel, and is true even where people come from the South and are used to segregation.

Sat. 3-1-52

These are the views of Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens, Howard University graduate and practicing New York City psychiatrist, author of an article, "Interracial Practices in Mental Hospitals," appearing in the current issue of Mental Hygiene, publication of the National Ass'n. for Mental Health.

"Negro attendants (in mental hospitals) have proved eminently satisfactory wherever their services have been utilized," says Dr. Stevens, suggesting that the U. S. has in Negroes "an untapped reservoir of personnel, the use of which should lessen the burden of caring for the mentally ill."

Dr. Stevens quotes several administrators of hospitals where there is no segregation, holding their "experience has been singularly painless in discouraging all discrimination as to race or color." Another says, "No difficulties have arisen either among the other employees or patients traceable to factors of race."

Los Angeles, Calif.

Mentioned by Dr. Stevens is the example of military hospitals in the South and in border states during World War II. There was no discrimination in such hospitals, and no trouble, either, according to Dr. Stevens. He mentions particularly Winter Veterans' hospital, Topeka, Kas., where many white and Negroes from the South were successfully treated together.

"The fact that Negroes are at a disadvantage in obtaining work for which they are qualified encourages many with better-than-average education and training qualifications to accept these positions when available," opines Dr. Stevens.

Few Negroes are trained as nurses or psychiatrists, he notes. "About 20 of America's 5,000 psychiatrists are Negroes. While the scarcity of Negro professional psychiatric personnel partly accounts for the very small number employed by mental institutions, it also points up the necessity of providing training for a greater number of those who are qualified."

Dr. Stevens' article is based on a study made by the Committee on Social Issues of the Group for Advancement of Psychiatry, of which he is chairman. The study, covering 296 public and private institutions, show that most public hospitals in the South segregate Negroes completely, that most in the North and West do not discriminate, and that segregation is common in border states.

Mental Patients Shed Prejudice

Afro-American. p. 8

19d Mental

NEW YORK—Colored and white persons can get along together in mental hospitals. This applies to both patients and hospital personnel, and it's true even when the people concerned come from the South and are used to segregation.

These are the views of Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens, a Howard University graduate and a practicing New York City psychiatrist, the author of an article on "Interracial Practices in Mental Hospitals" appearing in the current issue of Mental Hygiene, a publication of The National Association for Mental Health.

Baltimore, Md.

Untapped Reservoir

Colored persons can make a real contribution to mental health in this country. Dr. Stevens indicates. He says:

"Colored attendants (in mental hospitals) have proved eminently satisfactory wherever their services have been utilized," and he suggests that the United States has in colored people "an untapped reservoir of personnel, the use of which should lessen the burden of caring for the mentally ill."

Feb. 23, 52

Dr. Stevens quotes several administrators of hospitals where there is no segregation. One says: "Our experience has been singularly painless in discouraging all discrimination as to race or color." Another says concerning use of colored employees, "No difficulties have arisen either among the other employees or patients traceable to factor of race."

Differential In Salaries Discovered

North Carolina Pays More For Attending White Mentally Sick

19d

Journal and Guide

p 4

RALEIGH, N. C. — Apparently the State of North Carolina concludes that its white doctors and officials who administer to Negro mental patients do not deserve a salary equal to that paid the doctors who look after white mental patients.

At any rate, when a mentally ill Negro is confined to a state hospital, North Carolina pays less for his care than it does for a mentally sick white person.

It was disclosed last week by Simmons Fentress, of the Raleigh News and Observer that the staff members, although entirely white, at the Goldsboro mental hospital for colored draw less pay than the members of the staff at either Dix Hill or Marganton Hospital for whites.

Norfolk, Va

*

"DISCRIMINATION is chasing doctors from North Carolina's hospitals, "Simmons wrote. He added: **"Because of an antique policy which somehow hangs on the men who run the State's hospitals for Negroes draw smaller paychecks than their counterparts at the white institutions. A few days ago that policy cost the hospitals a veteran psychiatrist. It may have cost them two.**

"The **hospital for Negroes** at Goldsboro is the biggest link in the State's mental network. Its wards contain some 2,900 patients, several hundred more than the next biggest institution, the State Hospital at Morganton.

Sat 9-20

"Yet the men who administer hospital affairs at Goldsboro, and the doctors who struggle vainly against the flood of human misery, have always been the victims of discrimination when it comes to salaries. Racial discrimination spawned the policy, yet its victims are not Negroes. Only white doctors and white officials are carried on Goldsboro's payrool."

Sat 9-20-52

SIMMONS MADE detailed comparisons in the salary scales at the Goldsboro hospital for colored, and of those at the Dix Dill and Morganton institutions for whites. In each case cited, the newsman pointed out flagrant discriminations in pay as they apply to the keepers of the Negro patients.

Simmons said Dr. David Young, general superintendent of the hospital system explained that he found the salary differential policy in effect when he went with the state in 1945. Goldsboro's checks were smaller then, and since then the salaries have been "tied to what they used to be."

"In other words," said Simmons, "the discrimination of years ago has been passed down the line as budget requests are drawn and appropriations made."

* * *

CONTINUING, HE WROTE:

"Then Dr. Young offered what he called two 'factors' which enter into the differential. He did not offer them as explanations for the salary gap.

"The patients at Goldsboro and their families back home have not been 'a complaining group,' he says. They raise less of a fuss than do whites when they find themselves or their relatives in overcrowded wards. They make less trouble for the men in the front office 'because of the very nature of their race,' says Dr. Young. Thus, he concluded, the burdens of the men who administer Goldsboro's affairs are eased somewhat."

The loss of Dr. Brown and Dr. Frain will leave Goldsboro with but four physicians for its 2,900 patients. The low quotas set by the state call for 11 physicians there.

Raleigh has six vacancies on its medical staff. Morganton has six, Butner has four.

The hospitals reportedly face the loss of more physicians from the sadly depleted staffs. One source said that four more possibly may leave the State. North Carolina's salaries are from $300 to 1,500 out of line with the pay scales for psychiatrists in the mental hospitals of surrounding states.

19d 1952 Oklahoma

Moton Hospital Grows Under Direction Of Non-profit Bd.

By Eddie L. Madison, Jr.

Moton Memorial hospital, citadel for the sick, today offers greater medical care for the citizens of North Tulsa. Since June, 1917, the hospital has been under the direction of J. T. A. West, administrator.

Built in 1931 by the city of Tulsa, the building was first named Municipal hospital. It was later leased to the county by the city. In August, 1941 the opera otinof the hospital was taken over by an interracial board. This non-profit corporation still operates the hospital. The name was changed at the time when the board began its services. Now the hospital bears the name of the late Dr. R. R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute.

The board, which consists of 21 members is headed by Oakah L. Jones, chairman. Other officers include Primus C. Wade, vice-chairman, Roy Keller, secretary, and Mrs. C.F. Farren, treasurer.

The hospital gets its financial support from three sources, according to Mr. West. These include money from private and public patients and Community chest grants. Since January of this year the hospital has operated in "the black" without any Community chest assistance, the administrator reported.

Dr. W.N. Coots, chief of staff, has eight other doctors working with him at the hospital. Members of the medical staff are Doctors W.B. Perry, W.A. Morton, J. H. Burt, R.C. Bryant, Charles Bate, A.G. Bacoats, I.D. Palm and T.W. Wall.

Mrs. M. Marinia, head nurse, works with three other registered nurses. They are Mrs. Wilma Hollier, Mrs. Cecelia Wilson and Mrs. Adelene Scott. Pracitical nurses on the staff are Mrs. Ann Coleman, Mrs. Mozella Hervey, Mrs. Geneva McCuiston, Mrs. Beatrice Snaden and Mrs. Della V. Hanson. Others include Misses Tennessee Washington, Rosa Westbrook and Lillian B. Bell.

Mrs. Dimple L. Bush is in charge of purchasing and issuing medicine to nurses. Mrs. Gwendolyn Johnson is secretary to Mr. West and keeper of records. The hospital now employs a full-time laboratory technician in the person of Miss Eva L. Mickens who came to Tulsa from Houston, Tex. She began her work last June.

The laboratory at Moton hospital has been furnished with a metabolism machine, microscopic devices, a colorimeter, a centrifuge, a utility oven and other types of general equipment. In June, 1951 the hospital was equipped with new X-ray apparatus and darkroom furnishings, valued at $10,000.

Eagle
Tulsa
6-26-52
19d
Ed
Tulsa
Okla

19d 1952

Philadelphia

Independent
p. 4
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 8-3-52

19d

HONOR HOSPITAL FOUNDER—Dr. Eugene T. Hinson (seated-right) only living founder of the Mercy-Douglas ~~hospital,~~ Philadelphia, Pa., was honored by the institution's medical staff with a testimonial banquet at the Pyramid club. The 79-year-old physician was praised for his "loyal and sacrificial" service to the hospital and for his 54 years of unselfish contribution to the medical programs of the community Dr. Hinson, longest active member of the hospital's staff and board is being congratulated by Judge Herbert E. Millen, board president. Seated (left) is Russell F. Milton, superintendent and medical director.

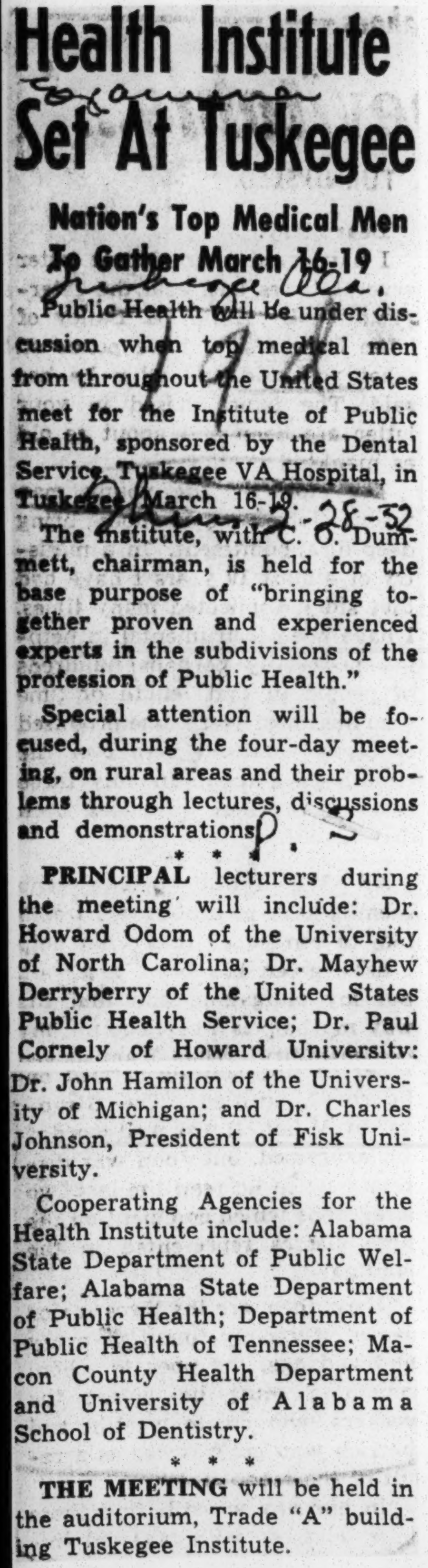
19d

Afro-American
p. 18
Baltimore, Md
Sat 8-3-52

Dr. Eugene T. Hinson, seated, right, only living founder of Mercy-Douglass Hospital and longest active member of its staff and board, is shown being congratulated by Municipal Court Judge Herbert E. Millen, board president, during banquet at Pyramid Club last Saturday night in Philadelphia. Other members of the medical staff, which sponsored the testimonial, are, left to right, Drs. Arthur H. Thomas who presided; Daniel B. Taylor, standing, president, and Russell F. Minton, superintendent and director.

19d 1952

Public Health Institute (Tuskegee VA Hospital)



Health Institute Set At Tuskegee

Examiner

Nation's Top Medical Men To Gather March 16-19

Tuskegee Ala.

19d

Public Health will be under discussion when top medical men from throughout the United States meet for the Institute of Public Health, sponsored by the Dental Service, Tuskegee VA Hospital, in Tuskegee, March 16-19.

[illegible] 2-28-52

The institute, with C. O. Dummett, chairman, is held for the base purpose of "bringing together proven and experienced experts in the subdivisions of the profession of Public Health."

Special attention will be focused, during the four-day meeting, on rural areas and their problems through lectures, discussions and demonstrations.

p. 2

* * *

PRINCIPAL lecturers during the meeting will include: Dr. Howard Odom of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Mayhew Derryberry of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Paul Cornely of Howard University; Dr. John Hamilon of the University of Michigan; and Dr. Charles Johnson, President of Fisk University.

Cooperating Agencies for the Health Institute include: Alabama State Department of Public Welfare; Alabama State Department of Public Health; Department of Public Health of Tennessee; Macon County Health Department and University of Alabama School of Dentistry.

* * *

THE MEETING will be held in the auditorium, Trade "A" building Tuskegee Institute.

19d 1952

Tennessee

However Hospital May Not Materialize, Officials Say

Daily World P. 4

19d

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —
The Collins Chapel Hospital controversy reached some degree of clarification last week with the statement of the College of Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. One of the main areas of contention, the control of the hospital, was definitely ironed out by the College.

Dr. W. S. Martin, present superintendent of Collins Chapel Hospital was denied his contention that he should exercise control over the proposed new hospital until the expiration of his present contract — good until May, 1954.

The College ruled that the control should be seated in a Board of Trustees comprised of five members each of the Negro and white races.

Dr. Martin contended, however, that this decision could not be final. The final decision he said, rests with the General Conference of the CME Church which will meet again in 1954.

This particular controversial aspect of the whole picture was rendered unimportant in view of the pressing question of whether or not there would be a new hospital at all.

After accepting the Building Committee's (headed by A. Lightman, Sr.) suggestion of Board instead of individual control, it was revealed by Mr. Lightman for the Committee that three possibilities still exist relevant to the proposed hospital.

They are: Plans may be continued for the new hospital; the money already collected may be used for the improvement of the present hospital or the money already collected may be refunded to the original donors.

These possibilities, which will be voted on this week by the Building Committee, developed because of the waning public interest in the project. Since the initiation of the fund-raising drive, in 1945, $319,000 in pledges has already been collected. The money is being held in the Union Planters National Bank.

The cost of the new building is estimated at around $750,000. $140,000 in pledges is still outstanding and $3,000 will still be needed for the erection of the new plant.

Mr. Lightman stated that because of the waning public interest, it may be difficult to raise the additional money that would be necessary.

With the pronouncement of the College of Bishops on the matter of control, however, the negotiations have at least made some progress in the opinion of some local persons.

The pronouncement came as a direct reply to a letter sent by the Building Committee asking for a ruling on the matter. The letter recommended Board Control and support of the Building Committee.

The letter stated:

"We, the College of Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in a meeting held at Chicago on December 11, 1951, had before us a copy of the letter dated October 29, 1951, addressed to Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, by Attorney John W. Lock of Memphis, on behalf of the Building Committee of Collins Chapel Connectional Hospital and other interested friends of the hospital.

"We concur in the views and opinions of the Building Committee as expressed in Mr. Lock's letter, and pledge that we will publicly support them and actively oppose any contention to the contrary by any person or group of persons."

The formal seal of the CME Church was affixed to the letter and it bore the signatures of Bishop S. L. Lewis, chairman of the College, and Bishop Luther Stewart, secretary.

Mr. Lightman's comment on the matter was:

"I hope this favorable news has not come too late. The desire of the public to give isn't quite as enthusiastic now as it was a year or so ago. Furthermore, at today's prices, the new hospital would cost at least twice the amount originaly estimated.

"Should we decide on a course other than going a head with the building of a new hospital, we will also consult the donors who contributed to the fund-raising campaign before taking final action."

In addition to Mr. Lightman, the Building Committee is composed of Dr. A. N. Kittrelle, Attorney Locah; Edmond Orgill, president of Orgill Bros. and Co.; T. Walker Lewis, head of the Lewis Supply Co.; E. J. Meeman, editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar and James M. Crews, administrator of Methodist Hospital.

The Board of Trustees has not been completed yet — the five Negro trustees having yet to be named. The white trustees are: Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Commercial Apppeal; J. H. Crain, planter; Phil Canale, local attorney; Mr. Lewis and Mr. Orgill.

NEGRO HOSPITAL PLAN CLEARED OF OBSTACLE

Commercial Appeal

Will Go Ahead After Decision To Let Committee Name Its Superintendent, Staff

1-10-52

Plans to provide Negroes of the Memphis area with badly needed additional hospital facilities will go forward as a result of action taken yesterday at a meeting of the Collins Chapel Hospital Building Committee and Board of Trustees.

The group voted unanimously in favor of a motion to ". . . go ahead with our plans to provide the Negroes of the community with more adequate hospital facilities, in a way to be determined." The motion was made by Edward J. Meeman, editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar and a member of the Building Committee, and was seconded by James M. Crews, administrator of Methodist Hospital and also a member of the Building Committee.

19d

Plans Begun In 1945

Other members of the Building Committee present were M. A. Lightman Sr., chairman; John W. Loch, attorney, and Dr. A. N. Kittrelle, Negro physician.

Members of the Board of Trustees present were Frank Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal; Edmund Orgill, president of Orgill Bros., Inc.; T. Walker Lewis, president of Lewis Supply Co., and Arnett Willis, Negro postal employe. The meeting was held in Mr. Lightman's office.

Plans for the hospital, begun in 1945, were temporarily abandoned on July 11, 1951. The reason given was a dispute between the committee-board and Dr. W. S. Martin, Negro physician who heads the present Collins Chapel Hospital.

Dr. Martin insisted he had the right to remain head of any Collins Chapel Hospital until May of 1954, when the term of his appointment by the College of Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church expires.

Hold Exclusive Right

The committee and board held to the view that the contract under which the new hospital was to be built gave them the exclusive right to name the hospital superintendent and other personnel.

It was announced at yesterday's meeting that this block has been removed through assurance by the church officials that they will support the board and committee in any issue concerning the hospital personnel. The bishops made this decision at a meeting in Chicago Dec. 11.

No commitment was made at yesterday's meeting as to where the additional hospital facilities will be located, nor as to the amount of additional money that will be needed to provide them. It was stated that funds on hand, raised since 1945, now amount to "slightly more than $300,000."

HOSPITAL EXPLAINS ADMISSION POLICIES

19d

Negro's Pneumonia Death Subject Of Dispute

Commercial Appeal

DEAN DEFENDS ACTION

John Gaston Hospital, through its administrator, L. W. Dean, yesterday disclaimed any responsibility for the death of Willie Waters, 53-year-old Negro maid, who died of double pneumonia six days after she had been refused admittance to the hospital.

Sat. 1-19-52

Relatives of the woman, who was employed by Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Collins, 1263 Sledge, asid she was "vomiting blood" when taken to the hospital in an ambulance Jan. 4. A hospital doctor, they said, diagnosed her case as bronchitis and influenza, gave her some medicine and told her to go back to her home at 1550 Florida, rear.

P. 15

No Mention Of Blood

Two days later Dr. Hugh Raines, a neighbor of Mrs. Collins, was called to treat the patient. Four days later she died at her home.

"An examination by a competent doctor showed this patient to be suffering from influenza and bronchitis when she applied for admittance to the hospital," said Mr. Dean. "There is no mention in the record of her vomiting blood. She was given sulfa drugs and told to go to the clinic and return to the hospital if her condition became worse. She never came back. Her death occurred six days alter.

"Obviously the hospital is blameless, as pneumonia can develop very quickly—in as little as three or four hours. We have 600 beds, 450 of which are for Negroes, and we never turn down emergency cases. We have ample beds for such cases, though sometimes we require a person who desires an operation to wait a few days. If this patient had followed our instructions, she might not have died."

Dr. Raines said when he was called to treat the woman at her home two days later, she definitely had double pneumonia, from which she died. He also stated that pneumonia could develop in a few hours.

19d

'Sick As Could Be'

"I did not try to get her into the hospital, as she told me she had already been refused admittance there," Dr. Raines said. "Moreover, when I was called in she was just as sick as she could be."

Dr. Raines said the patient had bleeding gums which could have given a mistaken indication that she was vomiting blood at the time she was taken to the hospital.

Tenn. Allocates $348,000 For Erection of Hospital

Dat. 5-31-52

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Tennessee Hospital Advisory Committee and the State Public Health Council last week approved a $348,000 allotment of Federal funds toward the building of a Negro teaching hospital of 125 beds here. In making the grant the committee raised the priority of the project.

State funds in the approximate amount of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be added to the Federal grant. Memphis and Shelby County, to get this $500,000, must also put up $160,000. Ultimate cost of the hospital will be about two million dollars, City Commissioner Frank Tobey said.

Courier P. 19

ALL ALLOTMENTS of Federal funds in Tennessee this year total $2,608,111, Dr. Hutchinson said. The allotments were made on the basis of a $75 million appropriation by Congress, , Dr. Hutchinson said.

Pittsburgh

Mr. Tobey said earlier last week that the next move was to see that plans and specifications are brought up to date, in accordance to present needs. "We will get going within the time allotted."

He said the city may issue $413,000 in bonds. This is enough to match this first grant. Whether there be other grants is problematical.

Hope For Hospital For Negroes Still Kept Alive

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28 — The hope of a modern hospital for Negroes was kept alive last week by the announcement by city and county officials that the original plans, drawn up in 1938, would be scrapped and new plans drawn.

The hospital is expected to have 125 beds, a nurses' home, and facilities for interneship and practice of Negro medical men. The old plans were discarded, according to Mayor Overton and Commissioner Tobey, because there was no provision for future expansion.

The estimated cost of the hospital, which cannot be started at any time soon is $2,075,000. Much of this cost is expected to be borne by the federal government under the provisions of the Hill-Burton act.

Some of the funds raised toward the new Collins Chapel Hospital may be applied to the proposed city hospital since the Collins plans have been stalemated by a disagreement concerning management.

Dat. 7-5-52

The new building, when completed is to be on the grounds of the John Gaston Hospital fronting on Dunlap.

Two architectural firms were named to re-draft the plans: Norton and Rice, and Eason, Anthony, McKinnie and Cox. Since members of both firms worked on the original plans, an agreement was reached whereby they would absorb some of the $20,000 initial fee into the charges for the re-drafting.

19d 1952 Texas

Negroes Now Being Admitted To State Hospitals for Whites

Dallas Texas

By RICHARD M. MOREHEAD

Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14.—The State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools learned Monday that Negroes are being admitted to white units for the first time.

Segregation within the units will continue. The admissions are in line with the board's policy adopted recently.

Morning News

Dr. George W. Jackson, medical director, reported that one Negro man and six women have been accepted by Abilene State Hospital for Epileptics.

19d

Wards are being prepared for thirty Negro boys and thirty Negro girls at the Austin State School for Feeble-Minded, and the first patients have been admitted, Dr. Jackson said.

p. 8 part 2

The medical director stressed that facilities for Negroes as well as white patients are limited at each place. But it does mark a new step for state hospitals in Texas.

Jun. 7-15-52

The board may abolish the Austin State School for Deaf, Blind and Orphan Negroes and transfer the youngsters to schools being operated for whites. The Negro institution needs expensive repairs, and consolidation with the white schools is recommended both for economy and better management. The schools still would run on a segregated basis.

Dr. Jackson also reported that Southwestern Medical School at Dallas is preparing to set up a consulting service for Terrell State Hospital for the mentally ill. This project has been in the planning stage for several months and probably will get into operation by next year, Dr. Jackson said.

The board postponed until August a decision on what to do with patients at Weaver H. Baker Sanitorium. This unit for tuberculars occupies part of a former military air field near Mission.

The Air Force wants to reopen the field, and a bill for that purpose awaits President Truman's signature.

The state keeps about 900 patients at the hospital there, mostly Latin Americans.

San Antonio, Laredo and Alice citizens asked the state to build a new hospital. The state already has a hospital for mental cases at San Antonio, and an addition now under construction will house 396 mental patients who also have tuberculosis.

Texas Admits Negroes To White Hospitals

But Bias Remains in State Institutions

Kansas City

AUSTIN, Texas — For the first time in history, Negroes are being admitted to white units of state hospitals and special schools, it was announced last week.

The announcement was made by Dr. George W. Jackson, medical director, at a meeting of the State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools.

Jr. 7-25-52

Segregation within the units is being maintained, however, Dr. Jackson said. The policy of admitting Negroes, although on a segregated basis, was adopted recently by the board.

19d

Already seven Negroes, six of them women, have been admitted to the Abilene State hospital for Epileptics, Dr. Jackson said.

Preparations are being made at the Austin State School for Feeble-Minded to accommodate 60 Negro boys and girls and the first patients have been admitted, the director said.

He pointed out that facilities for both white and Negro patients are limited at both the Abilene and Austin institutions.

7-25-52

At the same time, he added, admission of Negro patients is a new step for state hospitals in Texas.

The board also considered the possibility of closing the Austin State School for Deaf, Blind and Orphan Negroes and transferring them to schools heretofore operated for whites.

The Negro school needs extensive repairs and consolidation with the white schools is recommended both as an economy measure and because it is believed better management would result.

The two races would continue to be segregated, however, should the consolidation go through.

19d 1952

Virginia

Plans Progress For New Negro Hospital Here

Times-Dispatch

Architectural plans are going ahead for a new St. Philip Hospital building which also will house State facilities for Negro tuberculosis patients, the Medical College of Virginia board of visitors learned yesterday.

Dr. William T. Sanger, MCV's president, said the hospital has asked the State for $2,065,000 to expand the present St. Philip Hospital. The State Health Department now has $900,000 on hand for the tuberculosis portion of the building.

1-12-52

C. P. Cardwell, Jr., MCV hospital director, reported yesterday that there currently are 100 more patients in St. Philip and Dooley (the children's branch) Hospitals than the buildings were planned to accomodate. The proposed hospital would have 250 beds for general use, plus 50 for surgical tuberculosis cases and 200 for general tuberculosis.

The joint architects, Merrill Lee and Baskervill & Sons, have been told to continue with the preliminary plans.

Richmond, Va.

Gifts Reported

Gifts totaling $9,105 received since the last board meeting were reported. A total of $435,841.09 in gifts has been received since July 1. Largest of the gifts were $5,520 from the Virginia Cancer Society for cancer research and $2,500 from an anonymous donor for the student loan fund.

Others included $200 from Dr. Reno Porter for the cardiac fund, $100 from Dr. H. J. Langston for the Edna Tyner Langston student loan fund, $100 from William H. Schwarzschild for the hospital director's fund and $10 for the cheer fund, $50 from the Exchange Club of Richmond for transportation of patients, $500 from Dr. William R. Laird for the MCV foundation, $10 from Dr. P. N. Pastore for the Pastore Fund for work in ear, eye and nose diseases, $100 from the Council Education Fund for loan to a medical student.

Promotions Approved

Three promotions were approved. Dr. Robert I. Miles was promoted from instructor to associate in operative dentistry in the Dental School, Miss Jean Hayter from instructor to assistant professor of nursing arts, and Miss Virginia McAuliffe from instructor to assistant professor of medical nursing.

Dr. Fred Walls, on the MCV resident staff, was named associate in surgery effective July 1. Dr. John Uzman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Georgetown University, was made assistant professor of anesthesiology.

Other appointments were Dr. Hugh C. Wrenn, instructor in orthodontics in the dental school; Dr. John B. Beall, instructor in operative dentistry; Miss Doris Rowell, instructor in operating room technique, School of Nursing; Miss Patricia Dowdy, instructor in nursing arts, and Miss June C. Bullard, instructor in nursing arts, St. Philip School of Nursing.

New Hospital Is Opened In Martinsville

Journal and Guide

Jul. 3-8-52

MARTINSVILLE, Va.—The new Community Hospital was opened here on March 1. Rudolph Hairston, a recent graduate of Virginia State College, is manager.

The hospital has 30 beds with space for 50 in case of emergency. Mrs. Elayn Parker, Mrs. Thelma Davis and Miss Doris Brown are employed as registered nurses. Practical nurses also assist in the care of patients.

* * *

GOVERNING THE regulations of the hosital is a board of trustees composed of 23 persons of both races.

Norfolk, Va.

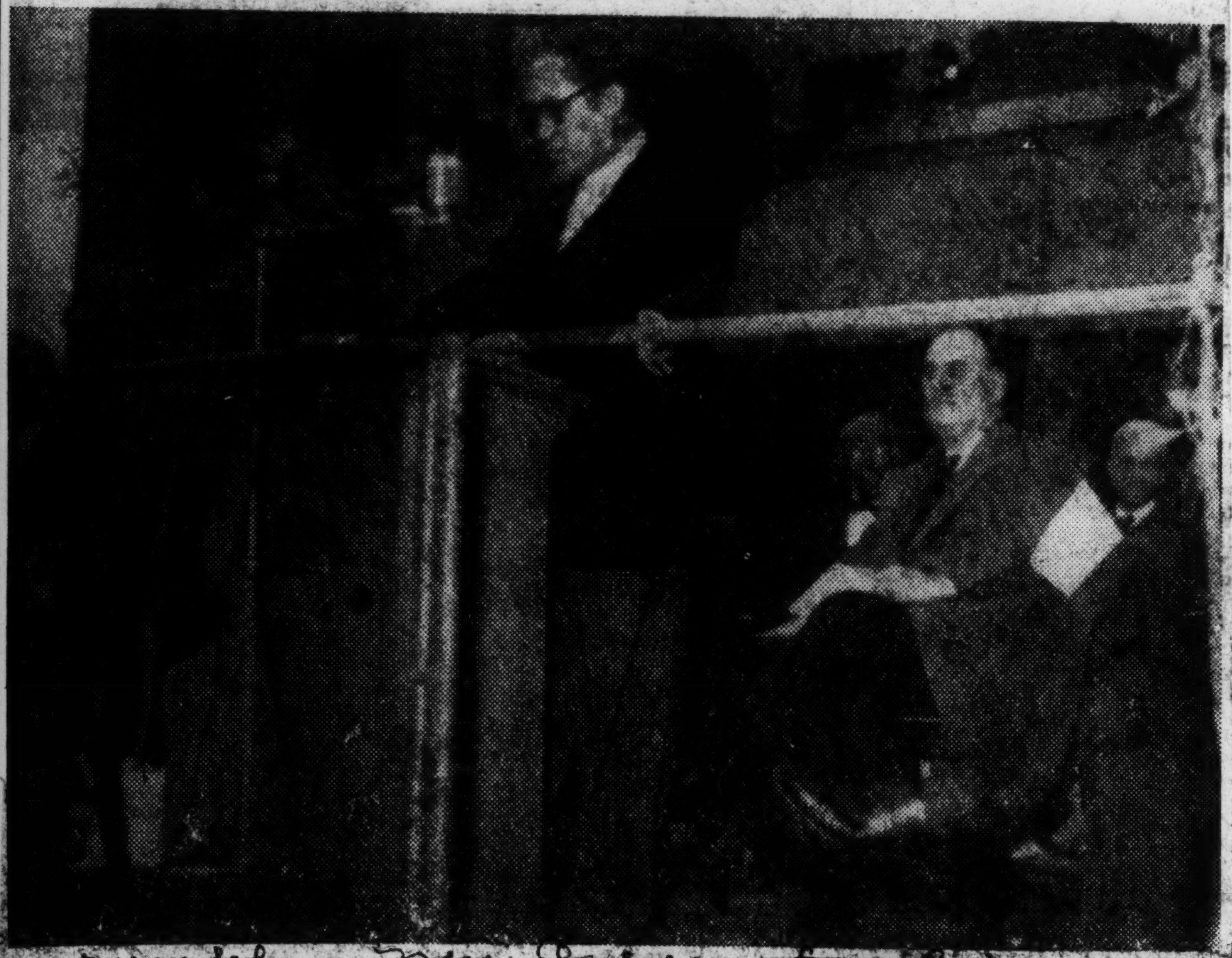
Officers of the board are: chairman, W. T. Alexander, attorney; vice chairman, W. D. Hairston; secretary, Rudolph Hairston and treasurer, W. H. E. Jones.

* * *

OTHER MEMBERS are the Honorable W. R. Broadus, T. L. Finney, A. W. Ferguson, H. A. Ford, J. D. Hairston, Rev. J. Hairston, the Rev. S. D. Hairston, W. D. Hobson, Mrs. Helen Johnson, Mrs. N. E. ohnson, William C. Martin, G. W. Mitchell, the Rev. H. Morris, D. H. Scales, S. M. Schreibfeder, Mrs Geneva Spencer, the Honorable T. B. Stanley, Raymond Staples, Claude E. Tayler, Elmer Turner and Mrs. B. C. Woodward.

19d 1952 Virginia

. . . 'Better Than Human Beings'



Weekly New Orleans La. p.1

"Some race horses and dogs too, receive better medical care than many human beings, and that goes for white and black" says Dr. T. K. Lawless as he is shown here addressing an assembly of citizens from all walks of life who witnessed auspicious ceremonies last Sunday marking the 20th anniversary of Flint-Goodridge hospital of Dillard University of New Orleans. Edgar B. Stern, president of the trustee board, shown at right, was master of ceremonies. See story.—(Robinson Photo.)

2-9-52

Dr. T. K. Lawless, Native Son

Proclaims Flint Goodridge 'Cathedral Of Healing' On 20th Anniversary Celebration

Weekly New Orleans La. p.1

19d La.

Speaking before an overflow of citizens from all walks of life on the lawn of Flint Goodridge Hospital in observance of the institution's 20th anniversary celebration, Dr. T. K. Lawless, eminent dermatologist, proclaimed the lone Negro medical center for Negroes in the state of Louisiana as a "cathedral of healing" and a symbol of the future.

2-9-52

The former Orleanian, now of Chicago, declared that only through the recognition and the acceptance of the basic rights of man can a people live in harmony.

"Thousands of physicians renege on their oaths when they refuse to treat the sick and the injured because of their race. Such prejudice is not localized in the South however, but also prevails elsewhere. Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, Italians, and Filipinos all know what it is to taste the bitter brew of discrimination.

"Americans should realize how it shocks the colored race in other parts of the world to hear of and see in the United States—which theoretically symbolizes equality—hospitals which refuse to admit a suffering man because of the color of his skin.

The statesman-like product of Straight College, who graduated from Northwestern University and later studied in Vienna and Paris for diseases of the skin, pointed out that the majority of the world's peoples are non-white and are greatly interested in American democracy.

"The Bill of Rights has never been fully applied in America which is unquestionably the best and the freest form of government in the entire world". But we should never be blinded by the imperfections of our institutions," Dr. Lawless wisely observed.

He was introduced by Edgar B. Stern, noted New Orleans philanthropist who is president of the hospital board and trustee board of Dillard University, parent body of the hospital.

Mr. Stern who was presented as master of ceremonies in paying a great tribute to Dr. Lawless described him as "One of the most able men of our time".

Cited for long and valuable service at the hospital were Mrs. E. Lyons Baker, R.N., chief anesthetist; Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, and who was the first superintendent of Flint Goodridge; Dr. Rivers Frederick, surgeon of international fame, member of the hospital board and president of the Louisiana Life Insurance company; Dr. L. T. Burbridge, oldest living Negro practicing physician in New Orleans, who began service here 54 years ago; Charles A. Farwell, chairman of the hospital committee; A. L. Lippman, retired business manager and first employee of the institution; Dr. Urban Maes, chairman of the medical advisory board; and Dr. J. W. Thomas, Houma, for being outstanding in the medical field.

Weekly

Mrs .Edith Brooks, president of the hospital's women's auxiliary was presented a trophy for her work during the year by C. C. Weil, superintendent of the hospital.

2-9-52

Dr. Frederick, Dr. Maes and James Gayle, prominent civic leader and Baptist laymen, and co-chairman for the original fund-raising drive, gave brief addresses.

Appropriate music was furnished by the 70-piece band of the Walter Cohen high school and the concert choir of Dillard University.

19d La.

Others who participated on the program were Bishop Robert N. Brooks, Central jurisdiction, Methodist Church, New Orleans area, and Rev. Nicholas Hood, minister of the Central Congregational church.

19e 1952

Sister Kenny Funeral Today In Australia

p. 20

New York N.Y.

Burial in the Bush Region Where She Evolved Polio Therapy as Young Nurse

Mon

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 30 (AP).—Sister Elizabeth Kenny will be buried tomorrow in the heart of the bush country area where she worked out her world-famous methods of treating infantile paralysis.

12-1-52

The sixty-six-year-old nursing sister died at her hilltop Toowoomba home at 1:32 p. m. today (10:32 p. m. Saturday E. S. T.) after a week-long battle against cerebral thrombosis. For two days she had been in a coma from the brain blood clot. Pneumonia hastened her end.

The determined and courageous woman, who was credited with saving many from the dreaded crippling of poliomyelitis, passed her last days unable to talk and with her right side paralyzed.

Physicians last night administered a new drug, trypsin, in a last-minute effort to save her life. A Pacific airliner bringing the drug from the Jewish Memorial Hospital in New York made a special stop at Brisbane, eighty-five miles from Toowoomba, to hasten the drug to her bedside. But it was too late.

Polio Fighter Dies

Associated Press

Sister Elizabeth Kenny

Tomorrow's funeral services will be held at the Neil St. Methodist Church, Toowoomba. She will be buried in Nobb Cemetery, twelve miles from Toowoomba in the plateau country in which she rode horseback to treat suffering humanity.

Tributes poured in from State and Church. Acting Prime Minister Sir Arthur Fadden praised her "confident approach" and "her tenacity of purpose which made her a great international figure." Opposition Leader Herbert V. Evatt, former president of the United Nations Assembly, said: "On several occasions the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, himself a polio victim, told me Sister Kenny's methods of treatment had proved very beneficial in thousands of cases throughout the United States—including his own."

The Church of England Bishop of Brisbane, the Right Rev. Dr. R. C. Halse, said: "She left behind an example of devoted service toward the cause of alleviating suffering. . . . Many benefited from her methods."

The Australian Broadcasting Commission announced it would broadcast the funeral ceremony on its world shortwave service.

Revolutionized Treatment

Sister Elizabeth Kenny, an Australian nurse with no formal medical training, revolutionized the treatment of infantile paralysis through a combination of practical experience, common sense and stubborn determination.

She invented the now-famous "Kenny treatment" as a young nurse of twenty-five when she faced the crippling disease for the first time in the trackless Australian bush. She telegraphed a description of the disease to the late Dr. Aeneas J. McDonnell, her former teacher and employer, and asked him what to do. He wired back, "Infantile paralysis. No known treatment. Do the best you can."

Sister Kenny did her best, and since she knew nothing about the disease at the time, her method was radically different from anything that had been tried before. She observed that the disease was affecting the patient's muscles, and she knew a great deal about muscles as a result of her earlier work with Dr. McDonnell. Therefore, she ignored the disease and treated the muscles.

The treatment was highly successful. However, when she got back to civilization and reported what she had done, the medical profession was incredulous. Sister Kenny was informed that infantile paralysis—properly called poliomyelitis—is a disease of the nerves, not the muscles. Therefore, she was told, her treatment was all wrong, and if the patient recovered it must have been an accident, or the diagnosis must have been wrong.

Sister Kenny was undaunted. She demonstrated again and again by treating polio patients that her method might be wrong in theory, but it worked in practice. She developed her own theory of the nature of the disease and engaged in heated arguments with the medical profession. She opened clinics in Australian cities and obtained some measure of support from the Australian government.

In 1937, more than twenty-five years after she first treated a polio patient, she went to England and was presented to the King and Queen. She demonstrated her method before a panel of doctors and received a favorable report. The following year a Royal Commission in Australia issued a report opposing her views, but in 1939 five Australian physicians publicly stated that the Kenny treatment offered more hope for polio victims than any other.

These same doctors recommended that Sister Kenny go to the United States to take advantage of the greater facilities for research in this country. In 1940 the government of Queensland, Australia, paid the expenses of her trip, and she went to work at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. Her work was received with approval, and the Minneapolis General Hospital set aside a ward for administering the Kenny treatment.

These same doctors recommended that Sister Kenny go to the United States to take advantage of the greater facilities for research in this country. In 1940 the government of Queensland, Australia, paid the expenses of her trip, and she went to work at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. Her work was received with approval, and the Minneapolis General Hospital set aside a ward for administering the Kenny treatment.

From this beginning the Kenny treatment rapidly spread throughout the United States. Because it was effective, patients demanded it, and through the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation nurses were trained and clinics set up in major cities throughout the country.

The argument over the medical theory behind the Kenny treatment created a public uproar for a time, but soon subsided into the special privacy of medical journals. Sister Kenny never admitted that her theory was wrong, but however much doctors argued with her about it they could not fail to take advantage of her treatment after it had proved its value and revealed its limitations. It was not, and Sister Kenny never claimed it to be, a cure for the disease, but it did prove most effective in preventing the crippling after-effects of the disease if begun in time.

In her final years she enjoyed growing popularity with the general public. Hollywood paid its tribute with a film biography, "Sister Kenny," starring Rosalind Russell, produced by RKO-Radio in 1946. In 1951 the Parents League of America named her the outstanding woman of the year, and there were honorary degrees and other honors.

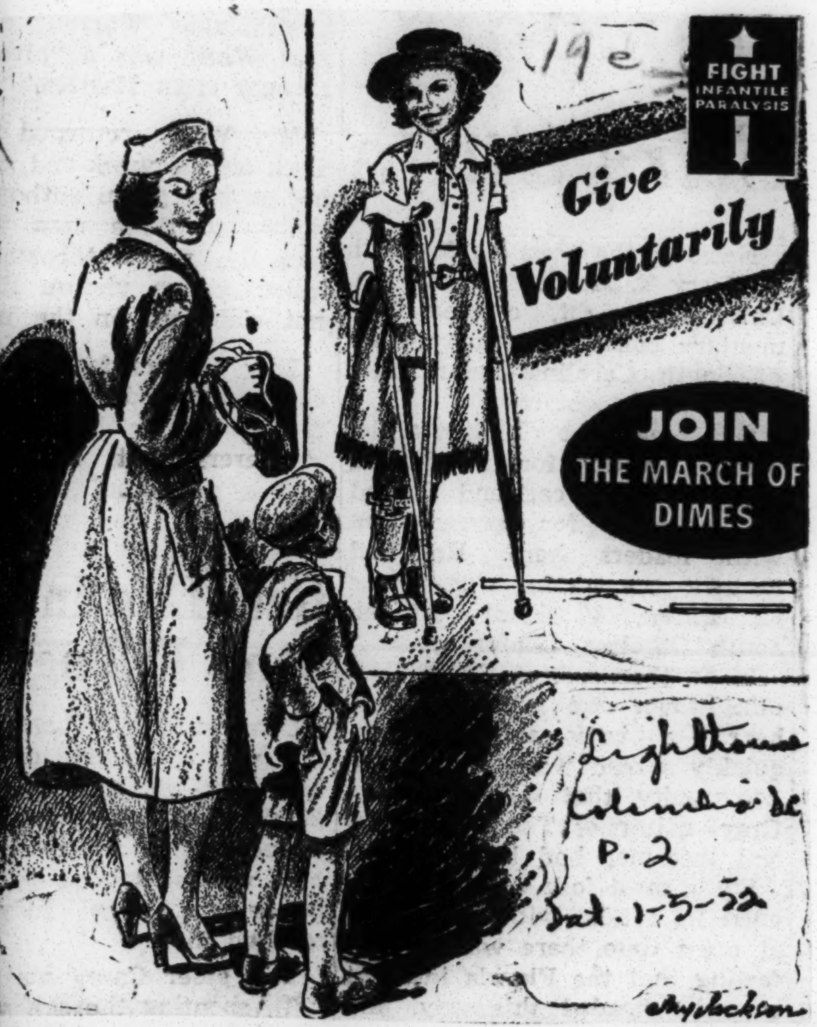
Sister Kenny was born in Warrialds, New South Wales, Australia, of Irish stock. She attended St. Ursula's College, Queensland, and on graduation at the age of sixteen studied nursing in preparation for a missionary career in India. She soon discovered that Australia needed nurses as much as India did, and the missionary plan was dropped. Her title of "Sister" had no religious meaning but was the common Australian title for a nurse. It was also her rank—equivalent to 1st lieutenant—in the Australian Army Nursing Service during World War I.

From the beginning she worked particularly with crippled children and gave them unusually devoted nursing care. The insistence on continuous, thorough nursing became one of the outstanding features of the Kenny treatment and was thought by some to be the main reason for its success.

Among the awards Sister Kenny received were the gold key of the American Council of Physical Therapy; the bronze plaque of the Minnesota Public Health Association and the honorary degrees of Doctor of Science from the University of Rochester, Doctor of Humane Letters from New York University and Master of Arts from Rutgers University.

Sister Kenny last visited the United States in the summer of 1951. At that time, speaking with cool, medical detachment, she announced that she was incurably ill with Parkinson's disease, which was paralyzing her right arm and right leg. She estimated that she had "about two years to live," but her condition was later aggravated by a heart ailment.

She made the visit to set her American affairs in order, and she sailed in October, 1951, to go home "for good." In March, however, she heard of new medical findings tending to bear out her belief that the polio virus attacks the muscles and she wrote the New York Herald Tribune that she "hoped" to make another visit to confer on these findings.



Gives Untried Drug To Polio Daughter

~~Herald Tribune~~

St. Louis Doctor Says She Recovered in a Year

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4 (UP).—A St. Louis University doctor revealed today that the first polio patient he treated with a new, untested drug was his three-year-old daughter.

19e

Times. 2-5-52

Dr. Alvin C. Schopp, instructor in orthopedic surgery at the university, made the disclosure in reporting results of the drug, called pyromen. His daughter recovered from paralysis of the back, abdomen and one leg in less than a year under treatment with pyromen, Dr. Schopp said.

"The drug is safe to use, appears promising and warrants further study," he said. Patients showed lessening of muscle spasms and marked relief from pain under treatment with the drug, he said.

The study was done in collaboration with Dr. Carl M. Fellhauer and Dr. Edwin G. Eigel, also instructors at the university, and was based on treatment of fifty-three patients at St. Anthony's Hospital here.

19e

The report said some patients who were irrational and in critical condition showed a complete reversal in as short a period as twenty-four hours. "At the same time there was a decided change in disposition," the paper continued. "Patients who had been cross and irritable became alert, cheerful and co-operative and began to enjoy their food."

Prevention of the Crippling Form of Polio Believed Possible by Use of New Vaccine

Times

Big-Scale Effort to Try Immunizing Youth Is Set for Summer

4-16-52 P. 1

New York, NY

New evidence indicating that the paralytic form of poliomyelitis should be one of the diseases most easily preventable by immunization was presented here yesterday afternoon by research workers from Johns Hopkins and Yale Universities.

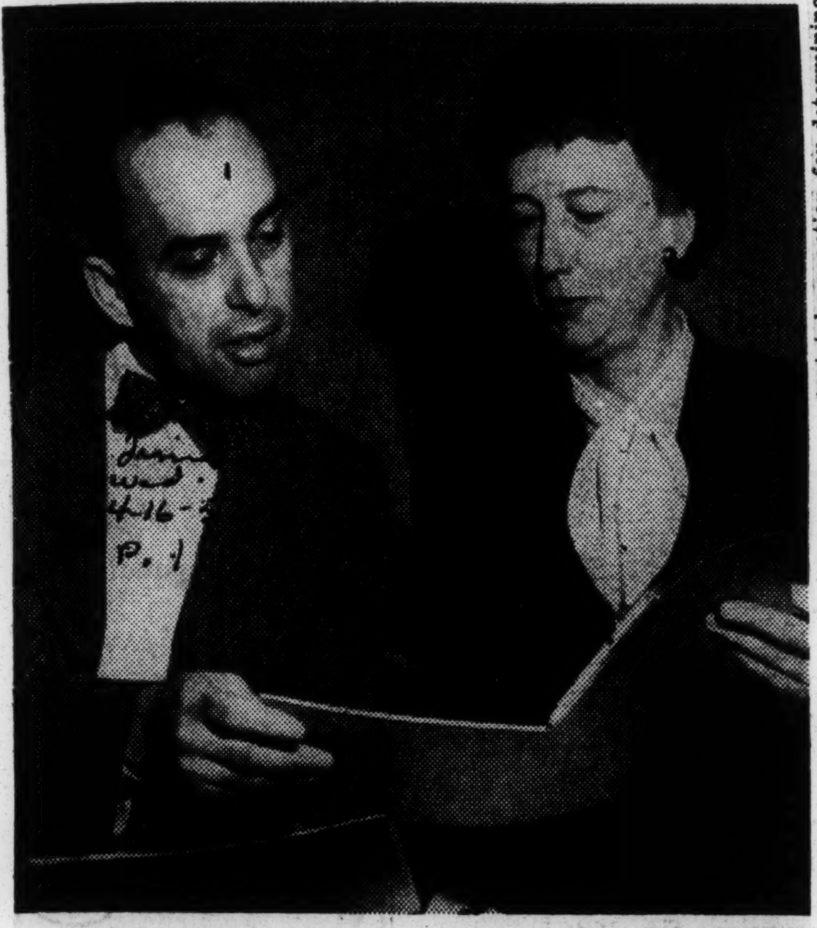
The reports suggest that polio is a two-stage disease. In the first or benign stage, the viruses of the disease spread in the bloodstream without causing more than a mild malaise. Only the second stage, when the viruses reach and destroy the nerves, causes crippling or deformity.

Large-scale tests will be conducted during the polio season this summer to determine whether existing vaccines and immunization techniques will protect children against the crippling stage of the disease. The benign form, which about 80 per cent of all American adults have had, most of them without knowing it, may not be affected by the measure.

The reports were presented at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Immunologists at the Statler Hotel as a part of the convention of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. Research work was supported by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which will also conduct the summer tests.

Dr. Dorothy M. Horstmann, sasistant Professor of Preventive Medicine at the Yale School of Medicine, and Dr. David Bodian, associate Professor of Epidemiology at Johns Hopkins University, described experiments with chimpanzees and monkeys that lead to the two-stage concept of polio.

Although research workers are usually reluctant to accept the evidence from animal experiments with assurance that it will apply to human diseases, they emphasized yesterday that by every known criterion the new tests simulated what happened in a human population in a polio epidemic.



Associated Press

Dr. David Bodian and Dr. Dorothy M. Horstmann at yesterday's meeting here of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

The animals were fed samples of polio viruses by mouth because current medical opinion is that this is the manner in which polio viruses enter the body. Most previous animal tests had used an injection of viruses directly into nerve tissues, since the prevailing opinion had been that polio viruses grew and multiplied only in those tissues.

19e

Times

Within four to six days after oral feeding, Dr. Horstmann found, polio viruses were present in the blood in high concentrations. Yet the animals showed no evidence of infection and nerve tissues indicated no deterioriation. Only after three to seven more days did the animals become paralyzed.

4-16-52

Viruses Vulnerable at First

Carrying the research a step further, Dr. Bodian reported that during the benign stage, polio viruses in the blood were extremely vulnerable to destruction by naturally-occurring disease fighters called antibodies, which appeared in the blood following challenge by the invading infection.

If the monkeys were "protected against polio by the innoculation of a very small dose of a human blood fraction containing antibodies from a recovered polio victim, paralysis did not develop, Dr. Bodian said.

Dr. Bodian reported that the amount of antibody required to protect chimpanzees against paralysis was amazingly small; that even a "weak" human vaccine sucn as is no wavailable might protect children, and that small doses of the gamma globulin fraction of human blood should be sufficient.

"From our tests," Dr. Bodian declared, "it would appear that paralytic poliomyelitis should be one of the most readily preventable diseases by the use of prophylactic immunization."

He explained that during the blood virus stage of the disease, polio viruses were more sensitive to antibodies than has been suspected. So a powerful immunizing or vaccinating agent should not be necessary.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, one of the nation's foremost physiologists and a member of the scientific board of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, emphasized that there was no cure for nerve degeneration; the infection must be prevented before it had reached brain and spinal cord.

Gamma Globulin Scarce

Not enough gamma globulin is available to protect by immunization all exposed to polio, Dr. Bodian said, because the volume of this blood fraction is extremely small and quantities are required for other medical uses.

At the meeting, however, another Yale group, Dr. Nada Ledinko, Dr. Joseph L. Melnick and Dr. John T. Riordan, all of the School of Medicine, reported on a new test tube reaction for determining the presence of polio virus in humans.

The test, which uses monkey tissues grown in a tube, can "prove" the presence of polio in the later stages of the disease. Present diagnostic tests for polio are difficult and expensive, it was said, since each test requires one animal. On the other hand, one animal can be used for 150 or more test tube reactions.

The new test also can show who is immune to polio from a previous benign infection and who is not.

The new concept of polio presented by the researchers was widely discussed and generally accepted at the biologists meeting. Cautious optimism was thus voiced, pending the outcome of this summer's tests, that polio might be prevented by immunization or vaccination.

March of Dimes Allocates 2 Million

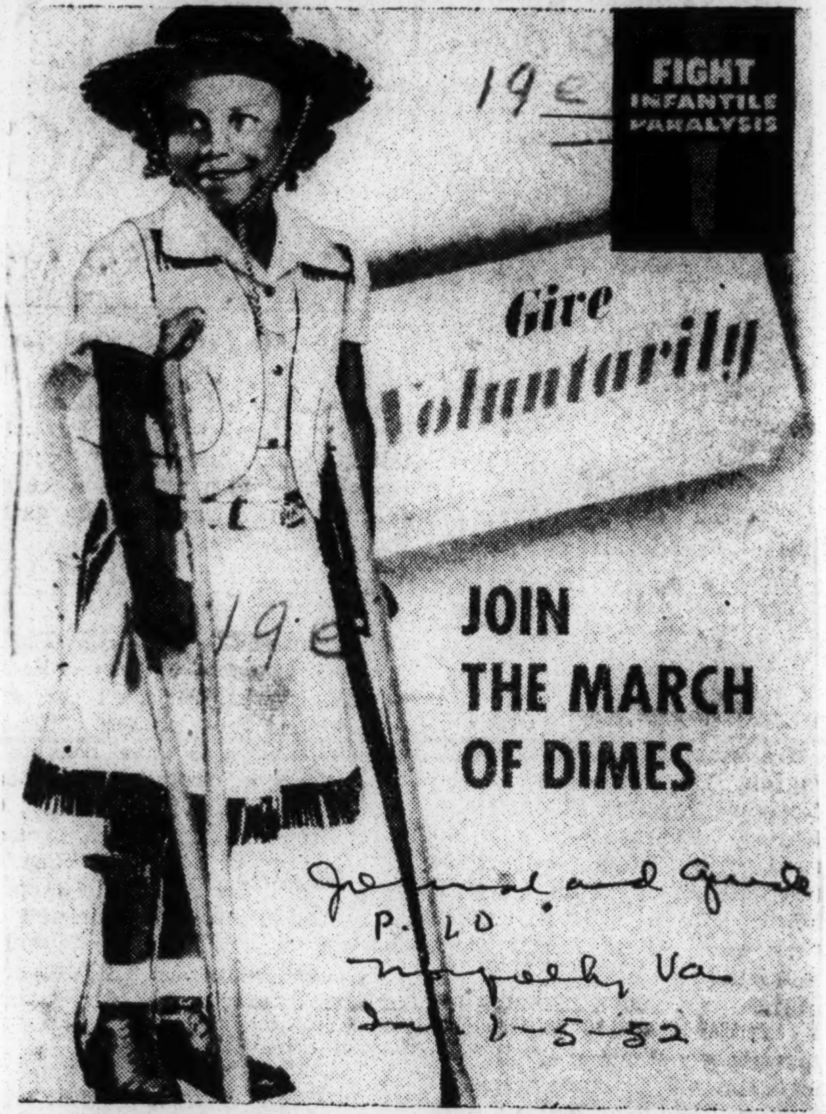
NEW YORK—A total of $2,395,038 in March of Dimes funds—one of the largest aggregate awards ever made by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has just been allocated for polio research and professional education.

The awards, which took effect July 1, went to twenty-six medical schools, hospitals, research institutions and educational organizations in this country and one in Canada.

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-5-52

14

March Of Dimes Poster Girl



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Journal and Guide
P. 20
Norfolk, Va
Jan 1-5-52

Emma Pearl Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer Berry of Raymond, Miss., has been chosen as the 1952 Poster Girl for the annual March of Dimes Campaign to collect funds to combat the disease. Emma was stricken with polio three years ago.

19e 1952 Infantile Paralysis

Two in Family Win Fight Against Polio

Courier P. 20

19e

Sat 5-3-52

PITTSBURG—Here's a story which should encourage those of you who may be afflicted with that dread scourge, polio. It is the story of a father and son—two in the same family—who successfully fought and overcame that dread scourge. It is the story of George Williams of this city and his son, Richard of Chicago.

Mr. Williams, who now lives at 302 Sylvania Avenue, here, put in more than thirty years as a chief cook for a Chicago hotel and four big railroads. In 1936 he left his hotel job and went back to the road as a chef on the Illinois Central Railroad between Chicago and New Orleans. In March, 1936, he was struck down by polio.

GEORGE WILLIAMS
. . . *"God answered my prayers"*

Pittsburgh Pa.

CAME BACK HOME

He left his job and came back home to Pittsburgh, where for thirteen years he fought off the scourge.

19e

"Thanks to the Almighty God who answered my prayers, I am almost sound today," Mr. Williams said last week.

Back in Chicago with his mother, Mrs. Florence Williams, 21 East Thirty-third Street, one of his three sons, Richard, was stricken with polio in August, 1947. Richard was only 14. The lad had attended Wendell Phillips High School, and when he was stricken, he began to attend the Spaulding School for Crippled Children.

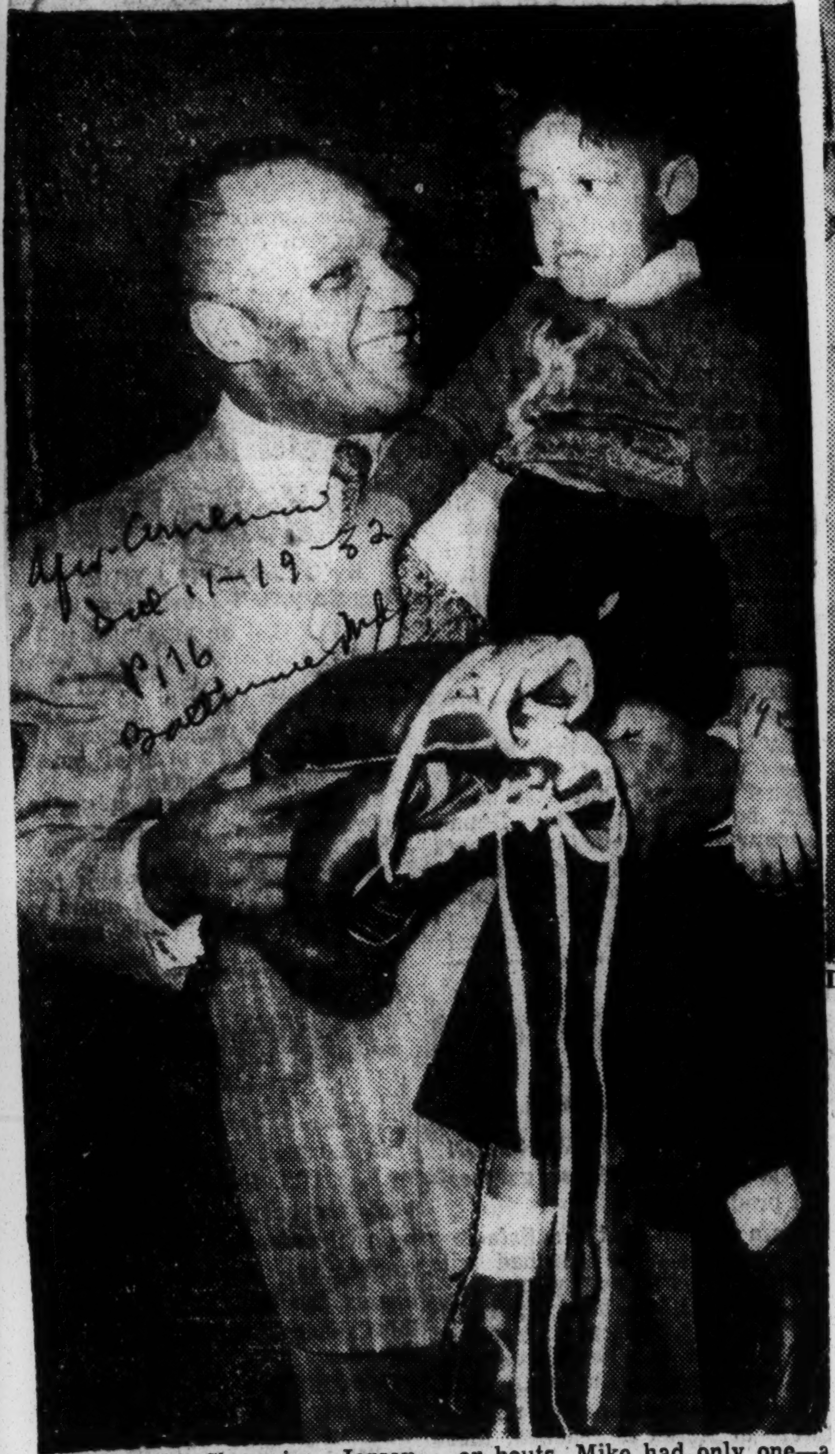
He would not give up his fight against his affliction. Like his father, he kept on praying. He had faith.

MIRACLE HAPPENS

The miracle happened. Last month Naval doctors at the Great Lakes (Ill.) Naval Training Station pronounced young Richard Williams, now 17, "sound as a dollar" and he was accepted as a recruit in Uncle Sam's Navy . . . sound, fit, well and whole again. When he saw his fight was won, young Richard volunteered for Navy service. He made it with flying colors, just three years after polio had struck him down.

This is a story of faith, pure and simple, and how God answers prayers, as this father and son can testify. There are two girls and three boys in the family, and all of them are mighty happy now, because good health has come back to the Williamses.

Walcott Cheers Polio Victim



Afro-American
Sat. 1-19-52
P16
Baltimore, Md.

Heavyweight Champion Jersey Joe Walcott and Michael Compton, 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Compton of 333 Carroll St., Orange, N.J., talk over former bouts. Mike had only one—a tough one—against polio. Mike won. Jersey Joe is active in South Jersey as a supporter of the March of Dimes campaign

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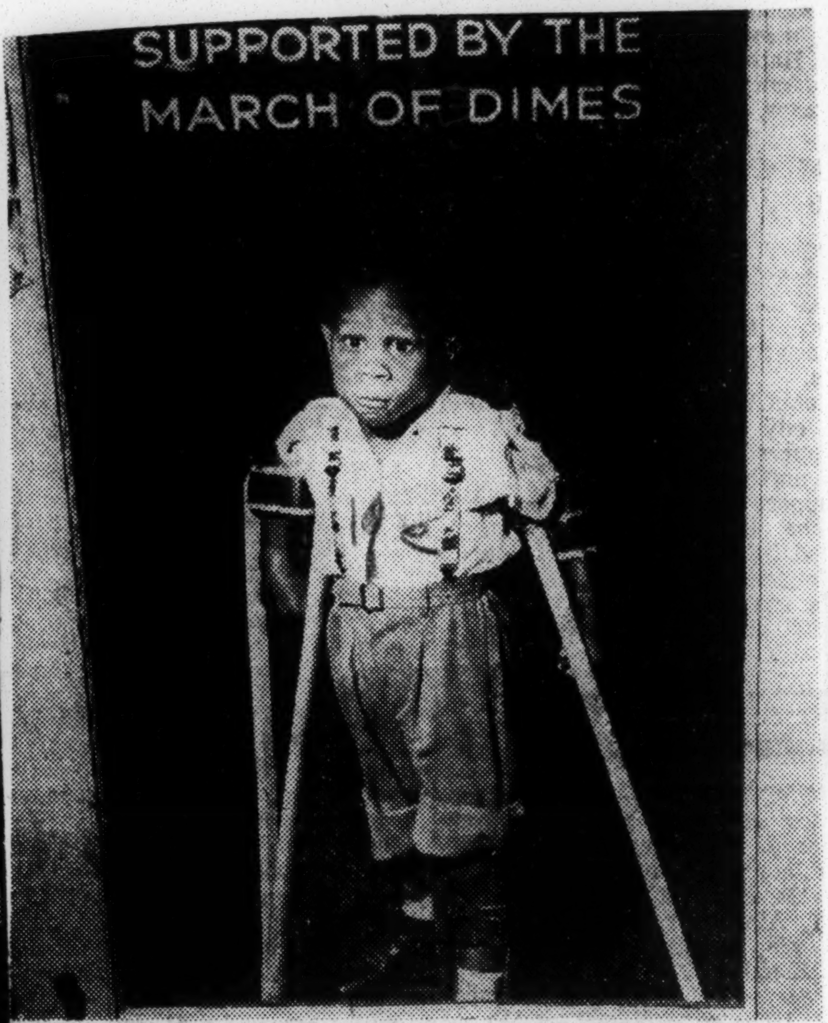


DETERMINED TO LICK POLIO.—Tommy Williams of St. Louis "looks" the determination of polio victims to walk again. Four out of every five victims of this dread disease need financial assistance from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The dimes and dollars given in the annual March of Dimes helps victims like this regain their health.

Call p. 20
Sat. 1-5-52 Kansas City

Joe Walcott Offered $250,000 to Fight Matthews, He Says

By the Associated Press

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Joe Walcott says he has been offered a $250,000 guarantee and 25 per cent of the television rights to defend his heavyweight boxing title against Harry Matthews this summer at the Los Angeles Coliseum.

Evening Star

In a radio broadcast yesterday, Walcott disclosed the offer was made by a "great female movie star." He declined to name her.

Matthews recently turned down a chance to meet Joey Maxim for the light-heavyweight title. In Seattle, Matthews' manager said he had not been approached about a fight with Walcott.

Thurs. 1-10-52

Walcott said he also had received another offer from a Detroit automobile magnate and a Detroit sportsman, both unnamed.

Under terms of the contract signed before Walcott took the heavyweight title from Ezzard Charles last July, Walcott agreed to give the former champion first crack at the title.

P. C 1

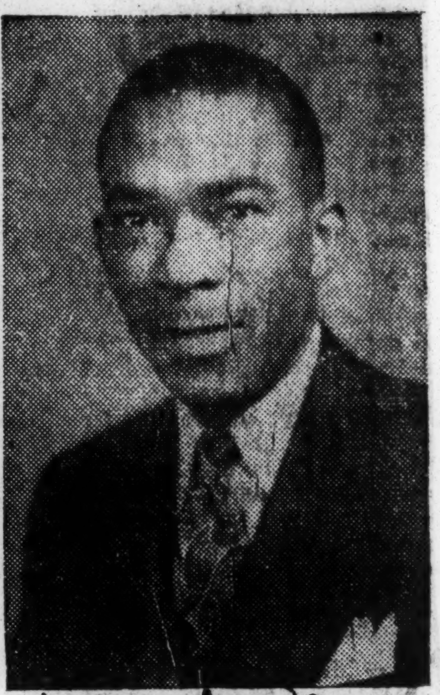
Walcott and his manager, Felix Bocchicchio, have indicated they believe a bigger gate might be realized by a title defense against some contender other than Charles.

ON THE MARCH
CARVER SCHOOL
MARCH OF DIMES
Y-TEENS
CARVER SCHOOL
POLIO

P. 26. News [illegible] 1-20-52 Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes ask donations for March of Dimes—Members of the Negro division of the current March of Dimes campaign organized a parade down 18th Street recently, to focus attention on the need for more funds than ever obtained before to fight polio. Here a group of Carver School pupils are carrying their signs and marching in the parade.

Bynum Expected For I.P. Campaign



Memphis, Tenn.

CHARLES H. BYNUM

W. W. Butler, chairman of the Negro Division of the March of Dimes Drive, stated that Charles H. Bynum is expected in Memphis on January 28. Mr. Bynum, a member of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis national committee since 1944, is expected to assist materially in the current campaign. p. 1

1952

A former dean of Texas College at Tyler, he became assistant to the president of Tuskegee in January, 1943. He is the Field Secretary for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and is also affiliated with the American Public Health Commission, the NAACP and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Jan. 19 52

19e 1952

Infantile Paralysis

MARCHING FORWARD IN FIGHT AGAINST POLIO—So are these Boy Scouts of Troops 2530 and 530, Chicago, as they do their good turn by distributing "fight polio" posters. Left to right, they are: Robert Alston, leader of the two troops; Theodis Dean, of 4546 Evans; Raymond Bacon, of 3650 South Wabash; Virgil Shank, of 548 East Oakwood; Nabors Miles, of 2829 Prairie; Leon Gary, of 216 East 32nd st.; Beverly Miles, 2829 Prairie; William McClelland of 50 East 37th st.; Earle Sardon of 3660 South Wabash; Derrick Gary of 216 East 32nd st.; and Anthony Jones of 6046 South Lafayette.

PARKING
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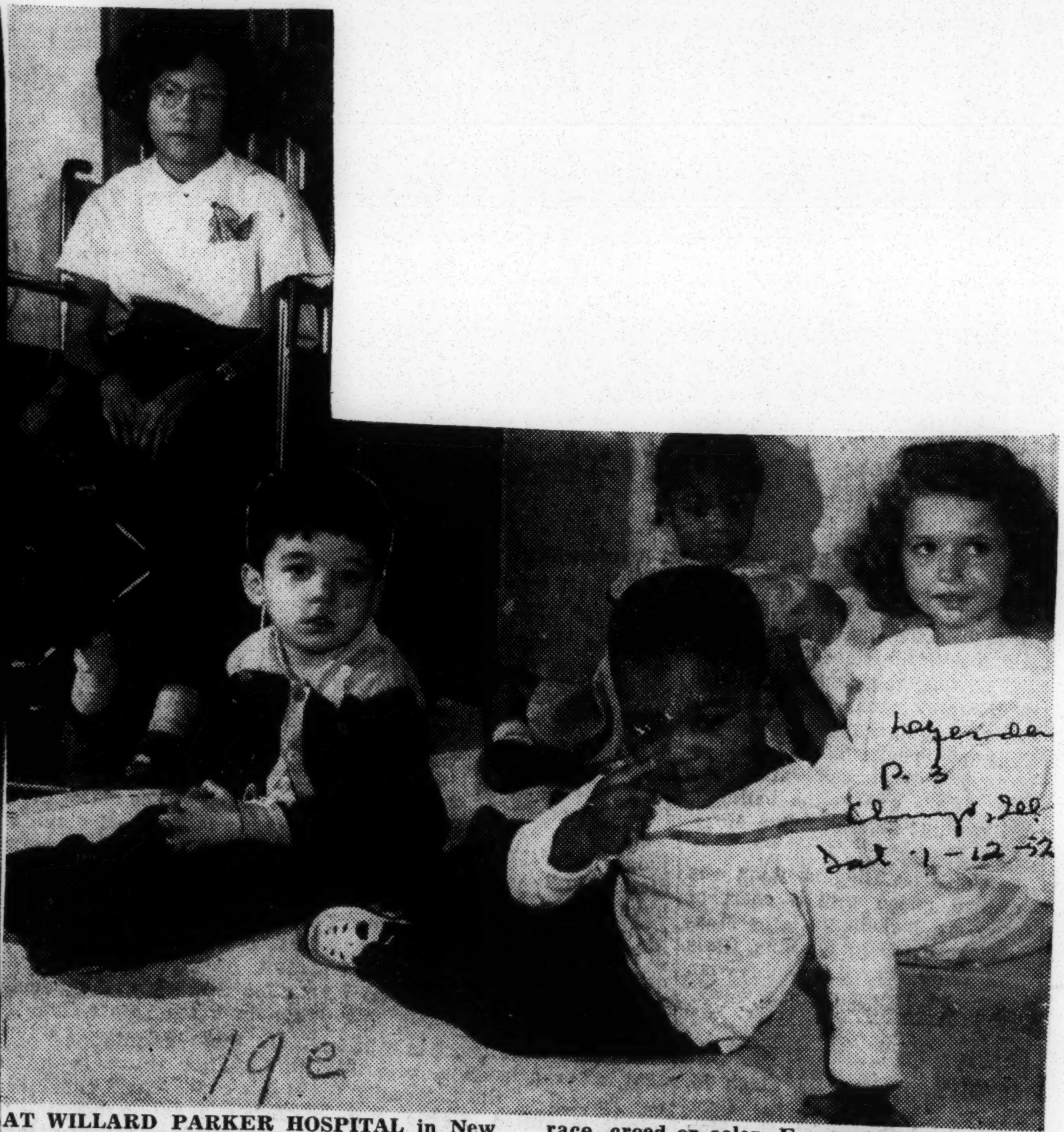
19e

Defender Jan. 1-19-52
Chicago Ill.
P. 24

Defender p. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-12-52

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Norman Walker, of Washington, D. C., knows walking is fun. Stricken with infantile paralysis in 1951, he now uses parallel bars to aid him in learning to walk again. March of Dimes funds provide polio victims with financial aid until they reach the maximum recovery possible.



Defender p. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-12-52

19e

AT WILLARD PARKER HOSPITAL in New York City, five polio victims symbolize how infantile paralysis strikes without regard to age, race, creed or color. Four out of five patients need March of Dimes funds.

19e

Tribune P.1. Sat. 1-12-52
Los Angeles, Calif.

$6715.90 IN DIMES HELPED—at Kabat-Kaiser Institute, Santa Monica. Antoinette Robinson has received $6715.90 in National Foundation chapter assistance. She will continue to receive chapter March of Dimes funds until she makes the maximum recovery possible for her. January is America's March of Dimes month.

Tribune P.1. Sat. 1-12-52 19e
Los Angeles Calif.

TWO PAIRS—Frank and Larry (left and far right) and Tommy and Joan (center), St. Louis, are brother and brother, and brother and sister. All were stricken by polio. March of Dimes money provided for their care and treatment. Join the March of Dimes with dollars, January 2-31.

YOU HELPED THEM

19e

Sat. 1-12-52
Advocate P. 8

Left to right: Miss Annie L. Norris, McLeansville, N.C.; Dr. C. Warren Smith, Virgin Islands and Mrs. Myrtice T. F. Boea, Washington, D. C., won scholarships to study at leading universities. Their scholarships were made possible by the March of Dimes, held this year January 2-31. 19e

Dallas Negroes Set $13,000 As Goal for March of Dimes

Morning News P. 15

19e

Dallas Negroes have set a March of Dimes goal of $13,000, the amount spent on Negro polio patients in 1951 by the Dallas County chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Dallas, Texas

Principal J. L. Patton Jr. of Booker T. Washington High School is chairman of the Negro division of the March of Dimes.

13-52

Principal Fred D. Williams of the J. P. Starks School, chairman of the Negro Mothers March of Dimes on Polio, said Saturday that 2,200 Negro mothers had volunteered to join in the March Jan. 31. They will call at every Negro home where a porchlight is burning to collect donations to the March of Dimes.

The Mothers March will be a countywide event closing the March of Dimes, and volunteers will attempt to cover all homes between 7 and 8 p.m.

phis, Tenn. World, Fri. 1-18-52 p.1

MEMBERS OF THE JACK AND JILL, INC. OF AMERICA WHO WILL GIVE PLAY TO AID INFANTILE PARALYSIS ARE: (Left to right) seated—Mrs. Emma Tom Johnson, Mrs. Melba Briscoe, Mrs. Ann Reba Twigg, Mrs. Mrytle White, Mrs. Ann Lawrence Hall, President; Mrs. Ida Jamison, Mrs. Lois Hargraves, Mrs. Nell Roulhac, Mrs. Louise Whittaker, and Mrs. Betty Williams. Back row: Mrs. Lula Taylor, Mrs. Bernice Pinkston, Mrs. Helen Hooks, Mrs. Bertha Ray, Mrs. Estelle, Mrs. Leola Gilliam, Mrs. Louise Ward, Mrs. Mildred Jordan, Mrs. Lena Fouche, Mrs. Sallie Bartholomew, Mrs. O. Byas, Mrs. Addie Owen, Mrs. Harriett Walker, Mrs. Carrie Rhodes, Mrs. Jeanetta Graham, Mrs. Marietta Latting, Mrs. Thelma Butler, Mrs. Ernestine Guy, Mrs. Estelle Dumas, Mrs. Georgia Lymon and Mrs. Louise Davis.

19e 1952

Infantile Paralysis- MOTHER'S MARCH OF DIMES

Over 500 Mothers Set To Make March On Polio Tonight

Daily World P. 1 Thurs. 1-31-52

19e

Contributors to the Mothers March on Polio are asked to leave their porch lights burning from 6:30 until9:30 p. m., tonight, it was urged today by William Gordon, General Chairman of the Negro Division. Mr. Gordon stated that his co-chairman, Andrew Lewis and other leaders of the Negro Division were very anxious to make this Mothers' March on Polio the most significant in Atlanta's History. He stated further that he was very anxious for every home in Atlanta to contribute.

Atlanta, Ga.

500 MOTHERS TO CANVASS HOMES

Miss Ella Tate is Chairman of the Mothers' March on Polio. She stated today that approximately 500 Negro Mothers had signed up to work in their respective neighborhoods and that more are needed. They may still volunteer by calling the Polio Office at the Butler Street YMCA at LA 0246.

SIRENS TO SIGNAL BEGINNING OF MARCH

General Alvin C. Gillem, Executive Director of the Georgia Polio Drive, stated that sirens would signal the beginning of the Mothers' March tonight. In a statement to C. T. Perkins, consultant of the Negro Division, General Gillem said also that Police cars would patrol the various residential streets to assure safety of the canvassers.

The Mothers' March ends the Polio Drive, and all workers are urged to make their reports at the Butler Street YMCA Thursday evening or by Friday morning.

Families and organizations wishing to contribute to the polio fund and are not able to give their money to a "marching mother" may call the Butler Street YMCA LA 0246 and someone will be sent for the contribution. Everybody is being asked to support the March of Dimes drive today.

The hundreds of polio patients, are in desperate need of assistance. These contributions will go help make little children and adults well again.

~~The Negro Division of the March of Dimes is out to set a record in contributions this year. Negro polio patients have been given ade-~~quate and equal care by the local chapter of the Foundation for Infantile Paraylsis. According to several Negro parents in the Atlanta area, no difference of patient care has been shown by the organization.

Officials of the local chapter never question what race, nationality or how much money the patient has when taken into the hospital for treatment.

All parents and every citizen of Fulton County are being asked to turn on porch lights tonight and wait for someone to call by for contributions. Keep your lights burning and give. You may be saving a life. That life may be even your child.

Daily World P. 1 Thurs. 1-31-52

THESE CIVIC-MINDED LADIES, will join the MOTHER'S MARCH OF DIMES PARADE today in a city-wide effort to reach the goal assigned to this area. They have worked energetically in the interest of the drive since it began several weeks ago. They are sitting, left to right: Mrs. Ida M. Jones, Mrs. Vivian Whitehead, Miss Ella Mae Tate, Mrs. Anna Pearl Holman, Mrs. S. W. Rocker, Mrs. Sallie Dorsey; standing, left to right: Mrs. Mary Fair, Mrs. Connie Hall, Mrs. Florence W. Jordan and Mrs. Myrtle M. Martin. — (Adair Photo)

Atlanta, Ga.

19e

1952 March Of Dimes Poster Girl Chosen

Daily World Sat. 1-5-52

P. 1

Emma Pearl Berry, six, March of Dimes poster girl, is one of twelve children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer Berry. They live on a small farm near Raymond. Mississippi. Emma Pearl was the only one of the twelve children stricken with polio.

Fighting polio for three years, Emma Pearl now walks with the aid of a single leg brace and crutches. When she came down with the disease at the age of three, Emma Pearl suffered paralysis of abdominal muscles and the umscles of the right leg.

Emma Pearl spent six months in Lutheran Hospital, Vicksburg, Mississippi. She still remains on the chapter follow-up program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. March of Dimes funds amounting to nearly $2,000 have been spent on braces, special shoes, crutches and treatment for the 1952 March of Dimes Poster Girl.

Atlanta, Ga.

Surgery is recommended for her in the near future. Payment for additional teatment will be provided by the thousands of voluntee workers in the March of Dimes.

Emma Pearl's parents are typical American parents. But they could not provide all the funds necessary for the expensive care and treatment of their daughter. Four of every five polio patients need the aid of March of Dimes funds.

$6715.90 IN DIMES HELPED HER

Herald Savannah, Ga. Thurs 1-3-52 P.4

At Kabat-Kaiser Institute, Santa Monica, California, Antoinette Robinson has received $6715.90 in National Foundation chapter assistance. She will continue to receive chapter March of Dimes funds until she makes the maximum recovery possible for her. January is America's March of Dimes month.

EMMA PEARL BERRY
FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS
Give Voluntarily
JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES
EMMA PEARL BERRY

[illegible] 1-5-52 [illegible]

National Leaders Stress Polio Foundation Needs

Jan. 1, 52

NEW YORK — Emphasizing the critical need for support of the March of Dimes of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, ~~leaders of national organizations~~ have issued a joint appeal for increased contributions to the polio fund. The campaign for funds is being held January 2-31. 19e

Prominent among the signers of the call to the fight against infantile paralysis are: Kelly Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., member National Board N. A. A. C. P.; Dr. Willard Allen, Baltimore, Md., Masonic leader and insurance executive, Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt, Washington, D. C. president National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; Mrs. Carolyn Blanton, Louisville, Ky., national secretary Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Dr. Marie Carpenter, Jersey City, N. J., member Jersey City Board of Education; J. E. Dickson, Columbia, S. C., grand secretary Prince Hall Masons of South Carolina; John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta, Ga., grand master Prince Hall Masons of Georgia; J. F. Drake, Normal, Ala., president Alabama A. and M. College; Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, Washington D. C., president National Medical Association; Fred W. Hickman, Milwaukee, Wisc., grand master Prince Hall Masons of Wisconsin; Dr. H. W. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio, president Ohio Elks Association; Eliza H. Hunter, North Little Rock, Ark. president Arkansas State Teachers Association; John G. Lewis, Jr., Baton Rouge, La., grand master Prince Hall Masons of Louisiana; Louis E. Martin, Chicago, Ill., president National Newspaper Publishers Association; Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville, Ga., president National Congress of Parents and Teachers; F. D. Moon, Oklahoma City, Okla., principal Douglass High School; Lawrence A. Oxley, Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Labor; T. W. Pratt, Dallas, Texas, grand patron, Order of the Eastern Star; Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson, Miss., president Jackson College; Scovel Richardson, St. Louis, Mo., president National Bar Association; Charles A. Shaw, Houston, Texas, president National Negro Insurance Association; E. C. Smith, Fayetteville, W. Va., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Edna Seay, Buffalo, N. Y., president Jack and Jill of America, Inc., and C. V. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va., grand secretary, Prince Hall Masons of Virginia.

P. 8

14c

Wore Thurs. 1-3-52 Atlanta Ga.

P. 1

POLIO PATIENT J. C. COLLINS, son of Mrs. Hattie Collins of Donaldsonville, Georgia, is one of Georgia's polio sufferers who is receiving regular treatments through funds provided by the March of Dimes, annual campaign sponsored by the Georgia Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Nurse Celia Craig is helping J. C. to learn to walk again. The 1952 March of Dimes will take place during the entire month of January.

O'Connor Sees Hope Of Polio Preventive

New York N.Y. P. 8.

A more direct and hopeful search for a polio preventive is now possible, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, reported today.

World Telegram

To speed the search, Mr. O'Connor announced, $1,750,000 in March of Dimes' funds has been awarded to research and teaching institutions in the United States and Canada.

Wed. 1-16-52

"Basic studies over many years," Mr. O'Connor said, "have lifted much of the cloud of mystery surrounding the virus problem, and today scientists are better equipped than ever before to produce a safe and effective preventive for polio."

14c

Basic studies also will continue, according to Mr. O'Connor, but the more direct attack will be pressed with increasing force.

The recent approval of National Foundation grants benefits 23 medical schools, hospitals and research institutions. Included are the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, $19,570; Columbia University, $19,870; New York University College of Medicine, $21,006; and the Committee on Careers in Nursing, New York, $27,392.59.

A special fund for fellowships for Negro doctors has been set up. This will be administered by the Provident Medical Associates of Chicago.

Typical of recent advances in polio research, Mr. O'Connor listed three significant discoveries. 1. An understanding of how immunity to polio is developed. 2. Identification of three distinct types of polio virus. 3. Successful growth of all three virus types in test-tube cultures of non-nervous tissue.

O'Connor Sees A More Direct Attack on Polio

Herald Tribune

Calls Scientists Ready for 'Hopeful Search' for a Preventive for Disease

Wed. 1-16-52

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said yesterday scientists had completed their preliminary studies in the field of polio and were now ready to undertake "a more direct and hopeful search for a polio preventive."

"Because of the knowledge already developed by these basic investigations, scientists find that they now are able to make a more direct attack — with a greater chance of success—on the question of whether a vaccine or chemical agent can be found to prevent either polio infection or the paralytic consequences of the disease," Mr. O'Connor said.

P. 16

Recalls Basic Research

Comparing the preliminary research to the tooling-up period of industry, he said scientists were now prepared to tackle the production problem.

New York

For years, the National Foundation has supported many basic studies dealing with the physical, biologic and chemical properties of viruses in general because so little was known about the entire field of virus diseases," he said. "As a result of these basic studies much of the mystery that has clouded the virus problem, and especially polio, has been lifted. And today, scientists are better equipped than ever before with the tools needed to produce a safe and effective preventive for polio."

19c

$1,775,393 in Awards

Mr. O'Connor announced that the foundation recently awarded $1,775,393 in March of Dimes funds to institutions engaged in polio research and education. The awards, approved by the foundation's board of trustees, will go to twenty-three medical schools, hospitals and research institutions in this country and one in Canada.

The grants bring to $29,000,000 the amount of money awarded by the foundation for research since 1938, he said. In addition, the organization has spent more than $120,000,000 for patient care.

A check for $1,000. was turned over yesterday to Postmaster Albert E. Goldman, chairman of the government employees division of the Greater New York March of Dimes, by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan. The check represents March of Dimes contributions by members of the Police Department.

Polio Vaccine May Be Tried On Humans In 1952

Journal and

CHICAGO — (INS) — The president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said Saturday that polio vaccine may be tried out this year on a human.

P. 3 19c

The official, Basil O'Connor, who was en route to Washington, D. C., to open the March of Dimes Campaign, stated in Chicago:

"In 1952, we hope we may be able to try one of the vaccines on a human.

Sat. 1-12-52

"At the moment, one big problem is that we don't know which vaccine to try."

* * *

O'CONNOR SAID the progress thus far was keyed by the discovery that three viruses cause polio and development of a method to grow the viruses in test tubes.

The campaign is expected to raise 43 million dollars to meet the anticipated national need during 1952. The foundation wound up five million dollars in the red in 1951.

19g 1952

Alabama

Childbirth Deaths Drop

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Childbirth killed 147 mothers in Alabama in 1951, nearly two thirds of them colored.

Provisional reports to the State Health Department disclosed that there were 94 maternal deaths among colored and 53 white fatalities last year. The death rate was 10.3 per 10,000 white deliveries and 28.2 for colored mothers.

19g 1952

Would End High Mortality Rate Among Negroes

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Speaking before the annual banquet of the Manhattan Central Medical society, Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator, recently blasted the high mortality rate among Negroes, and outlined a plan to better the health and subsequently increase the life span of colored persons.

2-1-52

Ewing pointed out in his address here that the life expectancy of a colored child is 63 years for girls and only a little more than 58 for boys. This figure compares to 68 years for a white child.

Still worse, Ewing said, are the figures for infant mortality. According to the latest statistics, 29 white babies die for every 1,000 live births, while 47 Negro babies die for every 1,000 live births.

Some years ago, Ewing pointed out, many persons felt that the high mortality rate of the Negro was because of his inability to adjust himself to the rigors of a Northern climate and to his lack of a natural immunity to diseases prevalent here.

P. S

Fortunately, there were others who said that the condition was because of temporary differences in environmental and personal gygiene, Ewing added.

However, he said, the major cause of poor health today is the Negro's inability to pay for good health service. With this in mind, Ewing outlined a plan to assure every person a good health program.

19a

First he said we need more doctors and more local health units to tackle problems in public health in areas where they occur. He pointed out that in New York there is one doctor for every 500 patients, while in Mississippi there is one for every 1,500.

Ewing warned that in the long run, more doctors cannot be expected to solve the essential problems of the Negro. He said that for this there would have to be established some sort of national health insurance program.

All a program of this sort would do, he said, would raise a fund, from workers and their employers, to pay the cost of medical and hospital care, in a manner similar to the social security program.

Out of the money that is paid in to this fund, Ewing continued, the bills of the worker and his family for medical and hospital care, as well as for expensive drugs, specialized treatment, laboratory test, and so forth, would be paid.

To the question of how the doctor would be paid, Ewing offered several means. Among them were a fee for each house visit, each office visit, each operation, a specified amount each year for each patient he treats, or, in a few cases where the population is sparse, he may prefer to receive a regular salary. Ewing said a doctor could choose any one of these methods or any combination of these.

19i 1952

Alabama

SCHOOL'S FIRST NEGRO GRADUATE

Catholic Week,
Sat.
6-21-5
P.1.
Birmingham, Ala.,
19i
Ala

FIRST NEGRO GRADUATE in the 50-year history of St. Mary of Nazareth School of Nursing, Chicago, Helen M. Clethen, of Montgomery, receives her diploma from the Very Rev. Comerford O'Malley, C.M., president of DePaul University. Awaiting his turn is John W. Joyce, of Rochester, Minn., the fifth male to complete the three-year course at the school. Chicago Tribune photo. (NC Photos.)

Seeks Federal Assistance For Nurse Trainees

Register

7-12-52

P. 5

Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Cleveland has introduced a bill in Congress which is of interest to many young girl graduates.

Mrs. Bolton's measure would have the federal government help bear some of the costs involved in nurse education, thereby increasing the number of students who would like to make nursing a career but cannot because of financial considerations.

19i

The success of the cadet nursing bill, which Representative Bolton pushed through during the last war and the acute shortage of nurses which exists now, encouraged Mrs. Bolton to seek legislation to improve the situation.

General

It is certain that her measure, as always, will have clauses which will protect adequately every minority group.

19i 1952

Illinois

HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO TO GET MALE NURSE

[illegible] P. 1 [illegible]. 3-7-52

Memphis, Tenn.

19i

By JAMES J. FOREE

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Patients at Michael Reese hospital here soon will be telling their troubles to Marcus Walker who will be graduated March 9 as the first Negro registered male nurse in Illinois and possibly in the country.

The 22-year-old, 162 pound Walker will be graduated from famed Alexian Brothers Hospital School which trains some 84 male nurses annually. Walker majored in nursing psychology. When asked about the opportunities for Negroes in this field, the pioneering Walker said:

"The field of male nursing for colored men is unlimited. I have had offers for a job from several different hospitals. There are more vacancies on hospital staffs than there are trained male nurses to fill them.

Among the hospitals which have offered a job to Walker are the French hospital, San Francisco; New York City hospital; Michael Reese, Chicago, and Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis.

He said that he chose Michael Reese because it is still a growing hospital. Because of this, he said, there would be greater chance for advancement and experience.

A native of Chicago, Walker first became interested in nursing while a student at Northern Illinois State college. Pursuing a course in education, Walker realized that he was not particularly interested in the usual teaching jobs.

Unable to make up his mind about his future, he sought the advice of his psychology teacher. After discovering that he had once worked in a hospital and that his mother was a practical nurse, the psychology teacher advised him to enter a nursing school.

Walker then called Brother Daniel Hartnett, director of nursing education at Alexian. Brother Daniel told him that no Negro ever had been a student at Alexian hospital, but there was no reason why he could not enroll if he had the educational prerequisites.

Catholics train first Negro male psychology nurse

[illegible] P. 7

CHICAGO—First Negro registered male nurse in Illinois, and possibly the country, is Marcus Walker, 22-year-old son of a practical nurse, who has accepted a position at Michael Reese hospital here.

Walker was graduated last week from the Alexian Bros. hospital school, which annually trains 84 male nurses. Majored in nursing psychology, Walker said that there are more openings for male nurses than can be filled, and he received offers from such as New York City hospital and the French hospital of San Francisco. He is the first Negro ever trained by the Alexian brothers.

[illegible]

19i

[illegible] 3-21-52

HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO TO GET MALE NURSE

By JAMES J. FOREE 19i Dec

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A native of Chicago, Walker first became interested in nursing while a student at Northern Illinois State college. Pursuing a course in education, Walker realized that he was not particularly interested in the usual teaching jobs. 3-3-52

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Marcus Walker May Be First In Country

By JAMES J. FOREE

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Walker than called Brother Daniel Hartnett, director of nursing education at Alexian. Brother Daniel told him that no Negro ever had been a student at Alexian hospital but there was no reason why he could not enroll if he had the educational prerequisites.

Walker then was admitted to the probation class, which is a six months trial period. During this period he was elected president of his class.

From the time of his admittance to the school until his completion of his three-year training period Walker said, his relations with staff members and students were good. In praising the cooperation he received from them, he said:

"Each student had to establish residence at the hospital; consequently, we lived in close contact with one another. At no time did I experience any form of discrimination or unpleasantness.

"This applied to social activities as well as classroom experiences. When the school had parties, I joined in the fun along with the other students."

For his courses in psychology, he had to go to the Alexian school in St. Louis, Mo. While at the hospital he worked on mostly white patients. He said he had no trouble there, and was well received by patients and staff members.

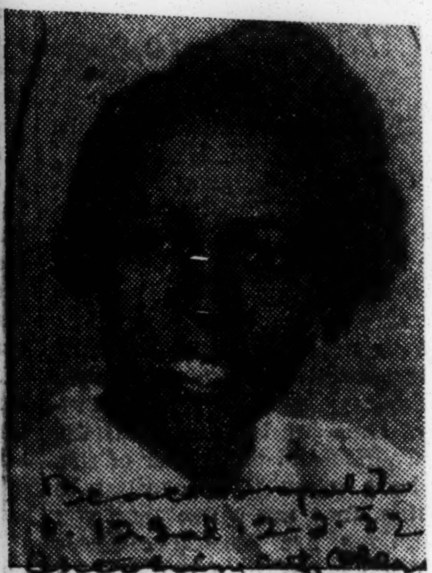
In his junior year, Walker was chosen senior representative for the Chicago Association of Student Nurses for the annual meeting of that organization. He also was named circulation manager of the school newspaper.

Organizations which he was elected to include Alpha Psi Omega, speech honorary and Alphi Phi Omega, honorary for students who have rendered outstanding service to the school. He is pledged to Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

There seems to be only one dark cloud in Walker's otherwise happy future. He is draft age and probably will have to serve his stint in the Armed Forces along with other eligible youth.

Unlike woman nurses, male nurses do not receive commissions in the Armed Forces. A bill has been introduced in congress to eliminate this discriminatory feature.

Walker said he hopes that the regulation is changed before he is drafted so that he will be able to pursue his nursing while in the service.



[illegible]
[illegible] 12-2-52
[illegible]

MAJOR MARY MILLS

One of the most beloved American women to ever work in Liberia has been Maj. Mary Mills, who recently completed 5½ years as chief nurse officer of the U. S. Public Health Service Mission in the West African republic.

Major Mills is now in the United States preparing for her next tour of foreign duty which will be in Beirut in the Middle East. She will leave New York, Feb. 1 for Beirut. Enroute she will stop in London, Geneva, and Alexandria, Egypt for conferences. (ANP)

College Has Graduated 100 Nurses

Messenger

p. 13

Chicago.

220

Det. 11-22-52

NEW ORLEANS, La.,—(ANP)—The Division of Nurse Education at Dillard university here fast is becoming the hub of Negro nursing training in the five-state Delta area of the Southwest.

Organized some 10 years ago, the program already has graduated nearly 100 registered nurses. It is the only approved collegiate basic nursing school open to Negroes in the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi, according to Miss Rita E. Miller, chairman of the Division of Nurse Education. It serves a population of more than 3,500,000 Negroes.

The course requires 4 1-2 calendar years to complete. Miss Miller explained the way in which the program is carried out. She said:

"After two years of intensive training and preparation student nurses begin to work with patients at the university's 100-bed Flint-Goodridge hospital. Here our student nurses obtain their experience in surgery, diet therapy and out-patient duties.

"Following this period, our student nurses then go to the 3,300-bed New Orleans charity hospital for additional work in medical, obstetric, pediatric, psychiatric and communicable disease training. At the Isabella Hume Child Development Center they obtain nursery school experience. They also train in public health nursing through the New Orleans city health department."

Prior to the establishment of the present nursing program at Dillard, training was carried on by the university's Flint-Goodridge hospital.

19i 1952

Maryland

Student Nurse Capped

Afro-American P. 8 -
Sat 3-15-52
Baltimore, Md.

19i-
Md.

Miss Mattie Ruth Battle, student nurse at the University of Maryland is shown being congratulated by Miss Florence M. Gipe, dean of the School of Nursing after capping services, Saturday, at Second English Lutheran Church, Baltimore.

U. Of Md. Student Nurse Capped At Church Service

Afro-American P. 8

BALTIMORE

Miss Mattie Ruth Battle, student nurse at the University of Maryland School of Nursing and 50 white classmates were capped during services, Saturday afternoon, at Second English Lutheran Church.

Sat. 3-15-52

Guest speaker was Mrs. Ethel M. Troy, clinical instructor in the School of Nursing. The class was presented for capping by Miss Mary Westerman, president of the Student Government Association.

Other university personnel who participated on the program were Miss Florence M. Gipe, dean of the School of Nursing; and Dr. E. Roderick Shipley, instructor in surgery; and Dr. Noel Foss, dean of the School of Pharmacy.

Violinist for the exercises was John Metcalf. Devotionals were handled by the Rev. Roland W. Renkel.

19i Md.

Miss Battle is the second colored nursing student at the university. The first was Miss Esther McCready.

Classmates who were capped with Miss Battle are:

Misses Thelma Adams, Carol Austin, Doris Bowling, Barbara Carter, Georgia Crawford, Patricia Crist, Betty Daniels, Betty Dorfler, Ella Elbourne, Peggy Fairbank, Emily Fitzgerald, Nancy Fleischman.

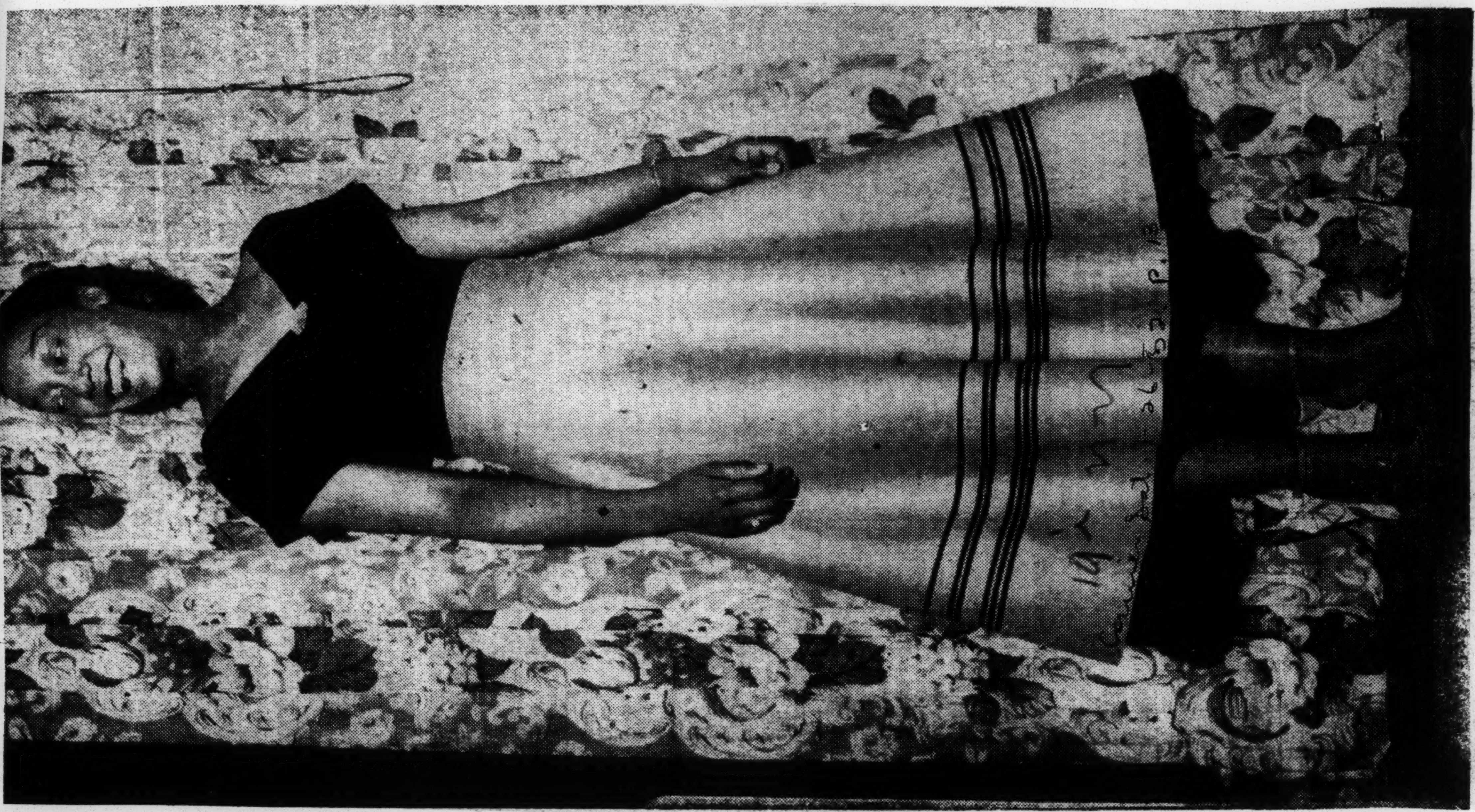
Baltimore

Misses Betty Harbert, Jean Hauver, Muriel Hewell, Charlene Hibberd, Nesta Hine, Rose Hines, Joyce LeFever, Patricia Leffel, Patricia Keating, Stella Kernan, Roberta Lessans, Elaine Lewis, Merlene MacKenzie, Mary Marshall, Mary Meyer, Susan Miller, Mary Nations, Faye Parks;

Misses Barbara Persons, Marlene Reid, Catharine Reinharl, Margaret Richardson, Nancy Ricks, Jean Ritter, Joan Ritzman, Gwendolyn Robertson, Naomi Snyder, Katharine Swint, Mary Thompson, Carol Ussery, Jean Weller, Elaine Widman, Frances Williams, Alta Willson, Mildred Wilson, Demetria Wijangco, Patricia Wolfe and Catherine Yingling.

19i 1952

New York



ELLEN GALLOWAY GREEN
.. MSTS Nurse Who Aided Enterprise Survivors

Saw Beginning of Epic Struggle

N. Y. Nurse Cared for Crew of Enterprise

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—Seasoned seamen with salt in their veins sail around the world for years and never meet the drama that a 26-year-old nurse faced on her maiden voyage. She saw the story of the Flying Enterprise from beginning to end and aided in the rescue of the ship's survivors.

Ellen Galloway Green, Military Sea Transport Service nurse, joined the service in December, and this week, after a hectic, drama-packed month, is ready to hit the high seas again.

Her story of the sunken ship, and its heroic skipper, Capt. Henrik Carlsen, began when her own ship, the General A. W. Greely, a troop transport, received the Enterprise's first SOS signals. From that moment, she said, until the Greely docked in New York, there was no time for fear or hysteria. It was all work. Work for the entire crew, every hour of the day and night.

MOTHER OF SON P. 13

Mrs. Green, mother of a four-year-old son, and the Greely's three other nurses cared for the thirty-two passengers and crewmen who were taken from the water during the five-hour rescue. She told how they had to clean the oil from the men in order to identify them; sort their clothing, take X-rays, make casts, and treat them all for shock and exposure. The most serious cases, she said, were a fracture and a possibly fractured shoulder blade.

Mrs. Green reiterated the crew's high regard for, and loyalty to, Captain Carlsen. None of them wanted to leave him, they insisted. One member of the steward's department, Sandy Banks, told the nurse that he had begged the skipper to let him remain aboard the Enterprise.

"The only time I really felt sick," Mrs. Green said, "was when our lifeboats went over with our men—all volunteers. The boats bounced about on the sea like little corks. And it looked impossible for them to reach the Enterprise or to come back.

PROUD OF CREW

"Much later, as we would clean the heavy grease from the Enterprise's men, they would run all over the ship looking for each other like kids, and screaming and laughing. They were all very easy to care for. They took care of themselves and of each other. They made few if any demands on us."

Obviously proud of the Greely crew, Mrs. Green said that she and the entire crew had gotten together in New York and were all keeping their fingers crossed hoping to be kept together when they are assigned to a new ship. "The Greely," she said, "has had a long reputation for a good, happy - go - lucky crew." Mrs. Green, incidentally, is the first Negro nurse with the MSTS.

The crew, she said, treated her and the other nurses as sister, mother, girl-friend and buddy. The nurses had to listen to stories, give advice, wrap presents, write letters, as well as care for the sick. One "expectant" father, she recalled, plied her with so many questions that he was a "walking OB book when we docked in New York."

FATHER A CLERIC

Mrs. Green, a slender, attractive, intelligent young woman, took to the sea because, as the daughter of a minister, she has never stayed very long in any one place, and has never quite lost the wander lust. Her early education was in Bermuda, Greenwich, Conn.; Springfield and New York.

A native of Alliance, Ohio, she receiving her professional training at Central Islip in New York, and was awarded her R.N. there in 1946. Since that time she has worked in the operating room of Allerton Hospital, Brookline, Mass.; Neurological Institute, Medical Center, New York; Memorial Hospital, New York; Triboro Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y., and City Hospital, Akron, Ohio.

She is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Galloway. He is the pastor of St. Paul AME Church in Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Green rather suspects that from here on, as long as she is with the service, she will find most of her trips dull. "I thought it was awfully rough when we went over," she said, "but I never expected what we had yet to face.

"Really, for the entire period we were on the water, the only time the sea was calm and smooth was when we docked in New York, and we were all let down. Because we certainly weren't used to it by that time."

News Press Photo Service

OUTSTANDING NEGRO NURSE—Miss Edythe I. Harris (center) is congratulated by her former co-workers of Harlem Hospital, New York, on her promotion to maternity consultant in the New York Dept. of Hospitals, a first for a Negro. Felicitating here (l to r) are: Miss Grace Murr of the State Dept. of Nursing, Miss Modestine Porter, Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, Supt. of Nurses at Harlem, Mrs. Montrose Dockins and Mrs. Grace Jones.

Miss Ethel James Top Harlem Nursing Scholar

Afro American P.10

Baltimore

NEW YORK — The Dr. Thomas A. Martin Memorial Award, given by the medical board of Harlem Hospital to the nursing student with the highest average in the graduating class, went to Miss Ethel James of Albany, Ga., here, last week.

Afro. 5-31-52

Miss James had a final average of 92.7. Her prize was $75. Second prize of $25 went to Miss Ura Dickerson, Liberty, Tex., whose average was 92.4.

Top In Surgery

The Dr. John Fox Conner memorial award of $20, given by his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Chabot, to the student with the highest average in surgical Nursing also went to Mrs. James. She was also honorably mentioned on the health record.

Miss Salina Moore, Jersey City, N.J., took the Dr. Henry C. Falk award of $15, gynecological nursing, with an average of 93.5.

Most Conscientious

Selected the kindest and most conscientious nurse during the three years of training was Miss Julia Noble of New York, who won an award of $5. Miss Noble was also honorably mentioned in the highest averages area with a final of 91.9.

She also took the good conduct award and topped the health record, having no ill days.

Bostonian Best All-Around

Named the best all-around nourse was Miss Evaline Corbin of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Jackson Winner Of Mahoney Award

Afro American P.10

ATLANTIC CITY — Mrs. Marguerette C. Jackson, R. N., assistant supervisor of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York City received the 1952 Mary Mahoney Award for distinguished service to nursing and the community here, Monday night.

The award was presented to Mrs. Jackson at the opening session of the House of Delegates of the American Nurses' Association at the 17th Biennial Nursing Convention. Presentation of the Mary Mahoney Gold Medal was made by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, R.N., president of the recently dissolved National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Afro 6-21-52

40-Year Career

Mrs. Jackson, a teacher and professional nurse for almost 40 years, was honored for her outstanding contributions in the area of intergroup relations during the past 29 years that she has been associated with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

This award, established in 1936 by the NACGN, honors Miss Mary Mahoney who was the first colored woman to graduate from a school of nursing. Miss Mahoney graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1879 and practiced nursing in the Boston area. She was a charter member of the NACGN and delivered the address of welcome at the organization's first annual meeting in Boston in 1909.

The gold medal is presented annually to a person who has advanced the cause of colored nurses and assisted in the development of good relations between them, other professional nurses, and the community. This is the last Mary Mahoney Medal to be granted by the NACGN. The ANA will be responsible for the award in the future, with selections for the award to be made by the ANA Committee on Intergroup Relations.

First Board Member

A member of the American Nurses' Association and the Na-

'Skegee Student At N. Y. Univ.

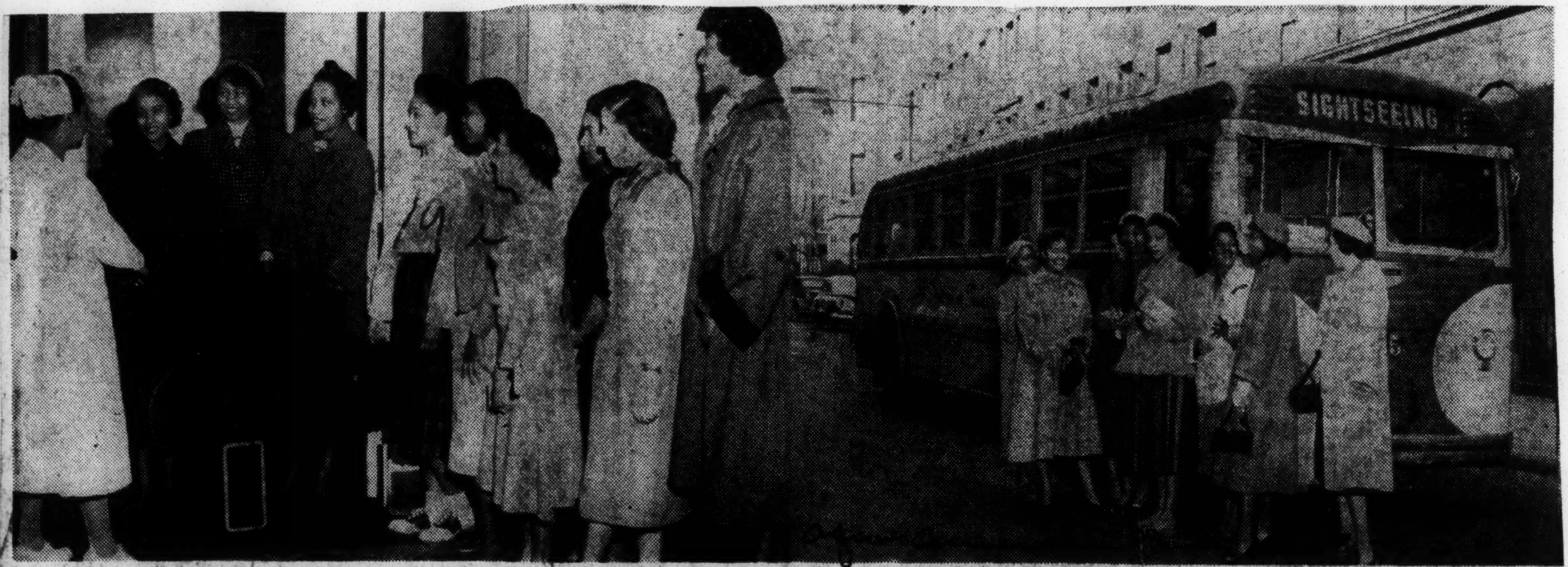
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Virginia Campbell Hawkins, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, class of 1937, enrolled in the Graduate Division of Education, New York University, has just creditably completed several courses toward an advanced degree in Nursing Education. Mrs. Hawkins, while a student at Tuskegee majored in physical education, was elected "Miss Tuskegee" and taught physical education at David T. Howard High School in Atlanta.

Wored

Her nursing career began as a student in a practical nurse training course sponsored by the National Red Cross at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Her professional training increased when she completed the U. S. Cadet Nurses Training Course at Lincoln Hospital, New York City. Since 1945 she has been a practicing nurse in the city of New York.

Until 1951, she was in charge of the operating room at the Lincoln Hospital, then was transferred to the New Francis Delafield Memorial Hospital, New York, as assistant supervisor of operating room service. While in her present position, Mrs. Hawkins is attending New York University on a scholarship provided by the City of New York.

Mrs. Hawkins is the daughter of T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.



New student nurses are greeted by the Superintendent of the Harlem Hospital Nursing School, Mrs. Anda C. Dailey, as they arrive to start training. Left to right: Mrs. Dailey, Misses Edith Campbell of British West Indies: Jean Caldwell of Dayton, O.; Betty Williams of Baltimore; Loretta Harris of Philadelphia; Jean Coulfied of New Orleans; Loretta Dexter of Newbedford, Mass.; and Elizabeth Wilborn of Newark, N.J.

Like all newcomers to New York City the student nurses who are seeing America's great city for the first time are quite satisfied to go on a sight-seeing tour of the city as soon as they arrive. Here they board a bus for such a tour.

Part of the social activities of the Nurses School include dances given by them at their recreation hall each month to which they invite their gentleman friends for an evening of enjoyment. Miss Edith Campbell can be seen at extreme left and Miss Betty Williamson at extreme right.

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Daily World P.2

News Press Photo Service

OUTSTANDING NEGRO NURSE—Miss Edythe I. Harris (center) is congratulated by her former coworkers on Harlem Hospital, New York, on her promotion to maternity consultant in the New York Dept. of Hospitals, a first for a Negro. Felicitating here (l to r) are: Miss Grace Murr of the State Dept. of Nursing, Miss Modestine Porter, Mrs. Alida C. Dailey. Supt. of Nurses at Harlem, Mrs. Montrose Docking and Mrs. Grace Jones.

Atlanta, Ga.

Marguerette C. Jackson Wins Top Nurse Award

Courier Date 6-21-52

P. 10
Pittsburgh, Pa

ATLANTIC CITY — Mrs. Marguerette Creth Jackson, R.N., assistant supervisor of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, received the 1952 Mary Mahoney Gold Medal Award for distinguished service to nursing and the community from Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, R.N., president of the recently dissolved National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Also officiating at the award presentation which took place at the opening session of the House of Delegates of the American Nurses' Association at the seventeenth Biennial Nursing Convention was Mrs. Elizabeth K. Porter, R.N., president of the ANA.

The Mary Mahoney Award, established in 1936 by the NACGN in honor of the first Negro woman to graduate from a school of nursing, is presented annually to a person who has advanced the cause of Negroes in nursing and assisted in the development of good relations between Negro nurses, other professional r and the community.

Mrs. Jackson was honored outstanding contributions in the area of intergroup relations during the past twenty-nine years that she has been associated with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

19i

A member of the American Nurses' Association and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Mrs. Jackson was the first Negro nurse to serve as vice chairman of the joint boards of directors of the six national nursing organizations. As a professional nurse and through her numerous volunteer activities, she created an atmosphere of good-will that benefited all members of the communities in which

served, as well as the nurs-ing profession.

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54 Nurses From 19 States Get Harlem Diplomas

19i

NEW YORK—Harlem Hospital School of Nursing graduated 54 students from 19 states at its 28th commencement exercises on Friday evening at Mother Zion Church here.

Afro American

The diplomas were awarded by Dr. M. Kogel, commissioner of hospitals. Dr. H. W. Koble, superintendent of the Harlem Hospital served as master of ceremonies. Mrs. Alida C. Dailey is superintendent of nurses and Miss Ruth Bryan, educational director.

Members of the graduating class included:

Date 5-24-52

Sarah Johnson, Birmingham, Ala.; Mayme Pryor, Marion, Ala.; Eloise Fernades New Haven, Conn.; Delores Y. Sumler, Waterbury, Conn.; Doretha K. Scott, Starks, Fla.; Ethel L. James, Albany, Ga.;

Baltimore, Md

Minnie K. McClain, Sparts, Ga.; Mattie M. Wilburn, Gainsville, Ga.; Alice L. Boulding, Murphysboro, Ill.; Josephine W. Gray, Evansville, Ind.; Elmaria C. Craft, Jeffersontown, Ky;

Kentuckians Listed

Cassandra L. Henry, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Doris L. Ashworth, Shreveport, La.; Alice V. Bright, Dayton, Md.; Vergeil J. Cook, Annapolis, Md.; Shirley E. Hawkins, Baltimore, Md.;

Rose M. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Barbara R. Brevard, Worcester, Mass.; Evaline A. Corbin, Boston, Mass.; Minnie E. Allison, Detroit, Mich.; Alvera T. Bennett Newark, N.J.; Betty J. Carter, Trenton, N.J.; Jeanne L. Carter, Englewood N.J.; Frances A. Jones, Pleasantville, N.J.; Mable A. Peace, Orange. N.J.;

Muriel G. Mason, Orange, N.J.; Sylvia S. Jackson, New Brunswick, N.J.; Salina L. Moore, Jersey City N.J.; Inez Jones, Passaic, N.J.

From New York

Those from the New York area were:

P. 10

Dolores G. Boyd, Alberta V. Burrows, Ernestine F. Coaxum, Barbara A. Lewis, Julia T. Noble, Mercedes V. Vaughn;

Constance Pickering, Clarissa Marrow, Ruth M. Richards, Brooklyn; Virginia Morris, Southold L.I.; Arlene R. Dabney, Upstate N.Y.; Gertrude M. Skinner, Yonkers;

Virginians Graduate

Others included:

Maxine Terrell, Akron, Ohio; Ellen R. White, Columbus, Ohio; Leona J. Few, Braddock, Penn.; Delores Rhodes, Pittsburgh, Penn; Ura T. Dickerson, Liberty, Texas; Josie P. Morris, Suffolk Va.; Yonsia M. Davidson, Glen Joan W. Va.; Alice J. Meyer, Fairmont W. Va.; Lula M. Parr, Carlisle W. Va., and Norma A. Harrison, Washington.

Courier P. 10 Pittsburgh, Pa.
Date 6-21-52

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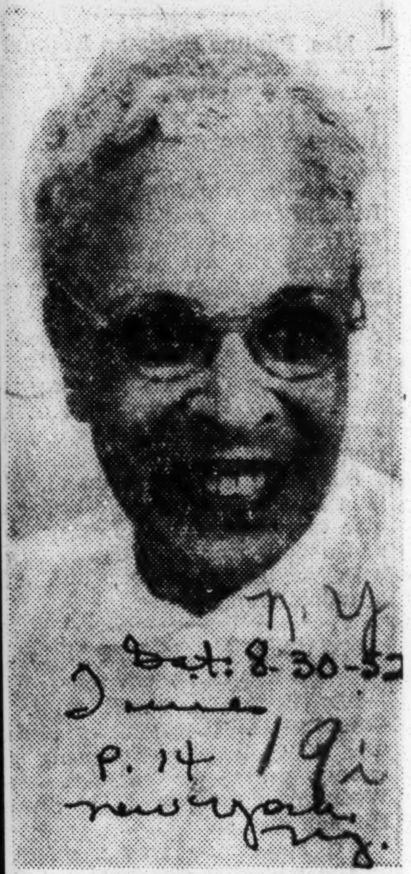
ny

WINS NURSING AWARD — Mrs. Marguerite Creth Jackson, R. N., assistant supervisor of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, received the 1952 Mary Mahoney Gold Medal Award for distinguished service to nursing the community from Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, R. N., and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Porter, R. N.

Mission Society Worker Retiring After 42 Years



N. Y.
Dat: 8-30-52
Times
P. 14 19i
New York Hg.

Mrs. Adele Colson

The New York City Mission Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, announced yesterday that Mrs. Adele Colson, for forty-two years a registered nurse and social worker for the society, would retire on Monday.

Mrs. Colson, who was one of the first Negro registered nurses in the city, was born in Virginia sixty-six years ago. She was graduated from Lincoln Hospital here in 1909 and began her work with the mission society the next year. Her assignments were in medical wards, surgical wards, maternity wards and general clinics and often she visited patients of all races in their homes. She worked regularly with children on their way to summer camps.

1 Times
P. 14
New York
Dat 8-30-52

19i 1952

Ohio

Ohio

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Defender

Sat. 1-19

p. 2 [illegible]

HONORED BY NURSES—Commended for her service in aiding the Red Cross to relieve the infantile paralysis situation in Dayton, Ohio, Miss Elma M. Wilson, head school nurse at Wilberforce university, was presented a pin by the Montgomery County Nurse's Association. She has been a member of the Wilberforce staff for three years.

19i 1952

Oklahoma

Local Nurse Wins Award

Okla

Mrs. Anna McGowan

Mrs. Anna McGowan, 1303 North Madison Place, supervisory nurse at the ~~Variety Health~~ Center, has been given a scholarship to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. ~~The fellowship~~ is in public health work.

Eagle

Jn 6-26-52

Granted under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. McGowan was selected over many other competitors.

The course will be in tuberculosis nursing and nursing supervision.

Tulsa Okla

Mrs. McGowan joined the staff at the Variety Health Center in September, 1944 and was promoted to her present position November, 1950 at the time of the City-County public health program, and merger.

P 1

She attended the Woodman School of Nursing at Hotsprings, Medical College, Richmond, Va., and she received her field experience in Washington, D.C.

She formerly worked with the Oklahoma Sttate Health Department from 1937 to 1944. Served as head nurse at Taft mental hospital, 1935-37. She is also a member of the American Nursing Association.

Kansas R. N. Hired At Taft Hospital

19i

Okla

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Sat. 7-12-52

P 1

Miss Allie Yvonne Lewis, R. N., age 24, of Hutchinson, Kansas, has been employed at Taft State Hospital, effective July 1, 1952.

Miss Lewis will be an instructor in the Nurse Aide Program currently in process at the institution, in addition to being the surgical and central supply nurse.

Okla City

Miss Lewis is a graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. School of Nursing. She was employed at Seaview Hospital, Staten Island, New York, before joining Taft State Hospital.

Miss Lewis brings the total institutional registered nurses to four as compared to none at the same time last year.

19i 1952

Pennsylvania

Inter-Urban League Honors Miss Ricks

Bulletin

Lela M. Ricks, of 413 N. 53d st., has been chosen the Inter-Urban League Girl of '52, it was announced yesterday. She is the first nurse to be selected for the honor.

Pa

19i
Pa

MISS RICKS

Bul. 2-9-52

Phila., Pa.

A graduate of Girls High School and the Nursing School of Mercy-Douglass Hospital, she is now a student at the School of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Ricks is employed at the Henry Phipps Institute at the university. The selection was based on "intelligence, ability, personality and achievement," it was explained.

Nurses Assigned To Formosa

P. 2 19i

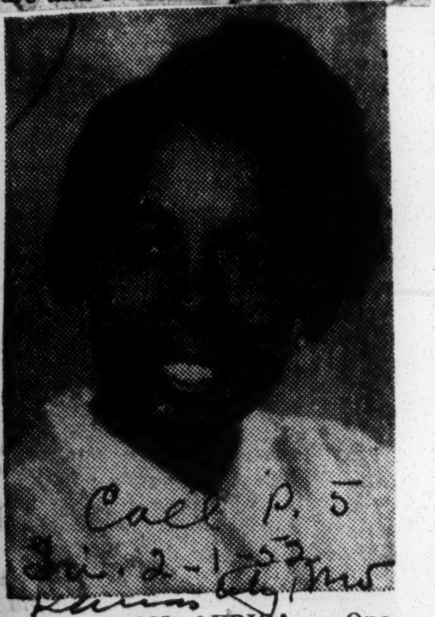
WASHINGTON—Two Public Health Service officers, Emily Myrtle Smith and Genevieve Soller, are the first nurses assigned to Formosa and the Philippine Islands under the Mutual Security Agency program, the Federal Security Agency announced this week. 2-22-52

Miss Smith will be stationed in Taipeh and Mrs. Soller in Manila. They will be chief nurse consultants to the MSA missions in these two capitals They are scheduled to leae around February 22 for their new posts.

The two nurses will work with Formosan and Filipino nurses and other health workers to establish and develop schools of nursing and to extend public health nursing in the two counties, particularly in the rural areas.

Work

In addition to public health, MSA is providing technical and material assistance to improve other essential public services in Formosa and the Philippines and to aid in the development of their agriculture and industrial production.



Call P. 5
Fri. 2-1-52
Kansas City Mo

HOME FROM AFRICA.— One of the most beloved American women to ever work in Liberia has been Maj. Mary Mills, who recently completed 5½ years as chief nurse officer of the U. S. Public Health Service Mission in the West African republic. Major Mills is now in the United States preparing for her next tour of foreign duty which will be in Beirut in the Middle East. She will leave New York, Feb. 1 for Beirut. Enroute she will stop in London, Geneva, and Alexandria, Egypt for conferences.

—ANP Photo.

Call
Fri. 2-1-52
Kansas City Mo

HOME FROM AFRICA.— One of the most beloved American women to ever work in Liberia has been Maj. Mary Mills, who recently completed 5½ years as chief nurse officer of the U. S. Public Health Service Mission in the West African republic. Major Mills is now in the United States preparing for her next tour of foreign duty which will be in Beirut in the Middle East. She will leave New York, Feb. 1 for Beirut. Enroute she will stop in London, Geneva, and Alexandria, Egypt for conferences.

—ANP Photo.

P. 5

Mrs. Maude Callen Receives $3,000 After Story

19-i

Lighthouse

P. 8 C

Columbia

Charleston—Mrs. Maude Callen, who once lived in Charleston was featured recently in Life magazine graphically showing her work as a midwife. In the December 23 issue of the News and Courier Mrs. Callen was shown with the thousands of letters she has received. More than three thousand dollars had been received for her work.

For 25 years, Nurse Callen has been working in Pineville under the United Thanks Offering of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Her home and mission were built by the Rt. Rev. Albert S. Thomas retired bishop. She later joined the staff of the Health Dpartment. The Diocean office still supplies her with a regular salary from funds contributed by women of the church throughout the nation.

Dat 1-15-52

In Rural South Carolina

Life and Death Hinging Upon 'Noble Women'

Courier p. 13

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HAZEL GARLAND

(Courier Staff Writer)

(FINAL INSTALLMENT)

Dat 2-23-52

MONCK'S CORNER, S. C.—Midwifery strikes a discordant note in large urban centers where doctors and hospitals are available. But in the rural areas these noble women are often the difference between life and death to babies.

Mrs. Garland

Most city dwellers who have all modern conveniences within telephone reach, and who have been lucky enough to enjoy certain luxuries, usually see things only as they affect themselevs. They are prone to sneer at midwives. This, of course, is narrow and in an intellectual sense, blind. I don't know how the people living in the rural sections of Berkeley County could exist without the aid of these efficient midwives.

The midwife of today is a far cry from her predecessor of yesteryear. The old "granny" who came for the most part armed with only superstition and a pair of rusty scissors is almost non-existant today.

South Carolina passed a law in 1942 making it illegal for midwives to practice without benefit of a license. Before they can receive a license, midwives must pass a state board. This means the midwives must undergo intensive training which includes their attending a two-week institute sponsored by the state.

19-i

Mrs. Maude Callen was the first nurse to conduct a state institute in South Carolina. Eugenia Broughton was the second.

S.C.

After the midwives are licensed, they must attend monthly refresher courses taught either by Mrs. Callen or Miss Broughton in Berkeley County, sponsored by the county health department.

* * *

AT THESE classes which open and close with a hymn, the midwives discuss various problems which often come up between meetings. They compare notes and in general, just have a good "gab" session while enjoying each other's company.

All are meticulously clean. Their dresses are a deep shade of blue with white collars and cuffs. Midwives wear white nurses' aprons over their uniforms and white caps styled somewhat like a baker's bonnet. They carry their equipment in black leather bags, which are inspected periodically by their instructors for cleanliness and supplies.

One of the oldest midwives in South Carolina is Mrs. Ellen Butler who began her career in 1919, twenty-three years before the state required midwives to be licensed. During her thirty-three years of service, Mrs. Butler has averaged approximately thirty-five deliveries a year.

The midwives have a standard fee of $25 for deliveries, but are often paid in produce. There are many times when after spending several hours with the prospective mother before hand and many hours after the delivery, when the midwives learn that even the small fee they charge is not forthcoming.

* * *

MIDWIVES USE every method of transportation possible. One of their most dependable means of getting around the rural areas is by horse or burro and wagon. Sometimes they team up in pairs the way that Laura Gilliard and Henrietta Gadsen did when they delivered Mrs. Henry Milton of twin girls.

I visited the Milton home three days after the babies were born and you couldn't tell which was the prouder . . . the mother or the two midwives.

Mrs. Gadsen, I learned, made the actual delivery which was her first. She was assisted by Mrs. Gilliard who is still waiting to make her first delivery alone. Mrs. Milton, who had given birth to seven other children, came through the ordeal with "flying colors" the two midwives remarked.

The midwives have an added interest in the babies which they deliver into the world. They make it their responsibility to see that the mothers take their babies to the clinic for weekly or bi-monthly checkups. They caution the mothers that the infant must be taken to either Mrs. Callen or Miss Broughton for a thorough going over at least once a month. And they continue this responsibility for a year.

It has been estimated that South Carolina's State Board of Health has perhaps the best state midwife education program in the United States, although a recent budget cut seriously threatens it.

* * *

LAST YEAR for the first time since midwives have been licensed in the state, there was no record of maternal death. The infant rate, however, is still high, although much lower than it has been for many years. The big problems are still too many births and births too close together. Birth control and birth spacing are being stressed, but superstitions and mores block much of the scientific teaching.

One of the contributing influences which has kept the maternity mortality rate down can be traced to Dr. William K. Fishburne. The eminent physician, who is head of the Berkeley County Health Department, insists that every expectant mother must register with the health department for pre-natal care before she will be permitted to be assigned a midwife.

Mrs. Callen and Miss Broughton have instructed their midwives not to touch a case unless the patient has registered. If a midwife violates those instructions, she either loses her license or is suspended for a period of time.

* * *

THROUGH THIS method, not only is the midwife protected, but it also protects both the mother and her prospective child.

As soon as a woman discovers that she is pregnant, she goes to the Berkeley County Health Center where she is given a thorough examination. She signs a card and is told the approximate date of the arrival of her child. For at least five months she must have periodic checkups either at the health center or at one of Mrs. Callen's or Miss Broughton's rural clinics.

All precautions are made well beforehand so that in case of trouble the proper method of treatment can easily be prescribed.

When assisting with a delivery, and it becomes apparent that the mother is in for a hard time, the midwife must send either for Mrs. Callen or Miss Broughton. Midwives are not permitted to administer any drugs. When mothers have followed the instructions of Dr. Fishburne by getting proper pre-natal care, very seldom do the midwives encounter any trouble.

* * *

ONE ONLY has to visit this section of the country to see that midwives are a much needed necessity here. The same must be true of many other rural sections

[illegible] S. C

Cou

P. 13

Pitt

Pa

Sat.
2-23-52

Mrs. Callen regularly inspects the medical bags of all mid-wives.

of the South. These women have a job to do and they perform it in a noble manner. They should be commended for the fine job they are doing.

Throughout this series of articles, I have tried to show that in spite of dire poverty . . . extreme hardships . . . prejudice and disease . . . three people . . . Mrs. Callen, Miss Broughton and Dr. Fishburne, are contriving with the help of many midwives, converting what has been known as a "hell hole" section, an almost "heaven" on earth.

Mrs. Callen and Miss Broughton can use any help you readers might want to give them. Personally, I would like to see each of these valiant nurses get the clinic they need so badly. Mrs. Callen, I feel sure, will have her dream come true.

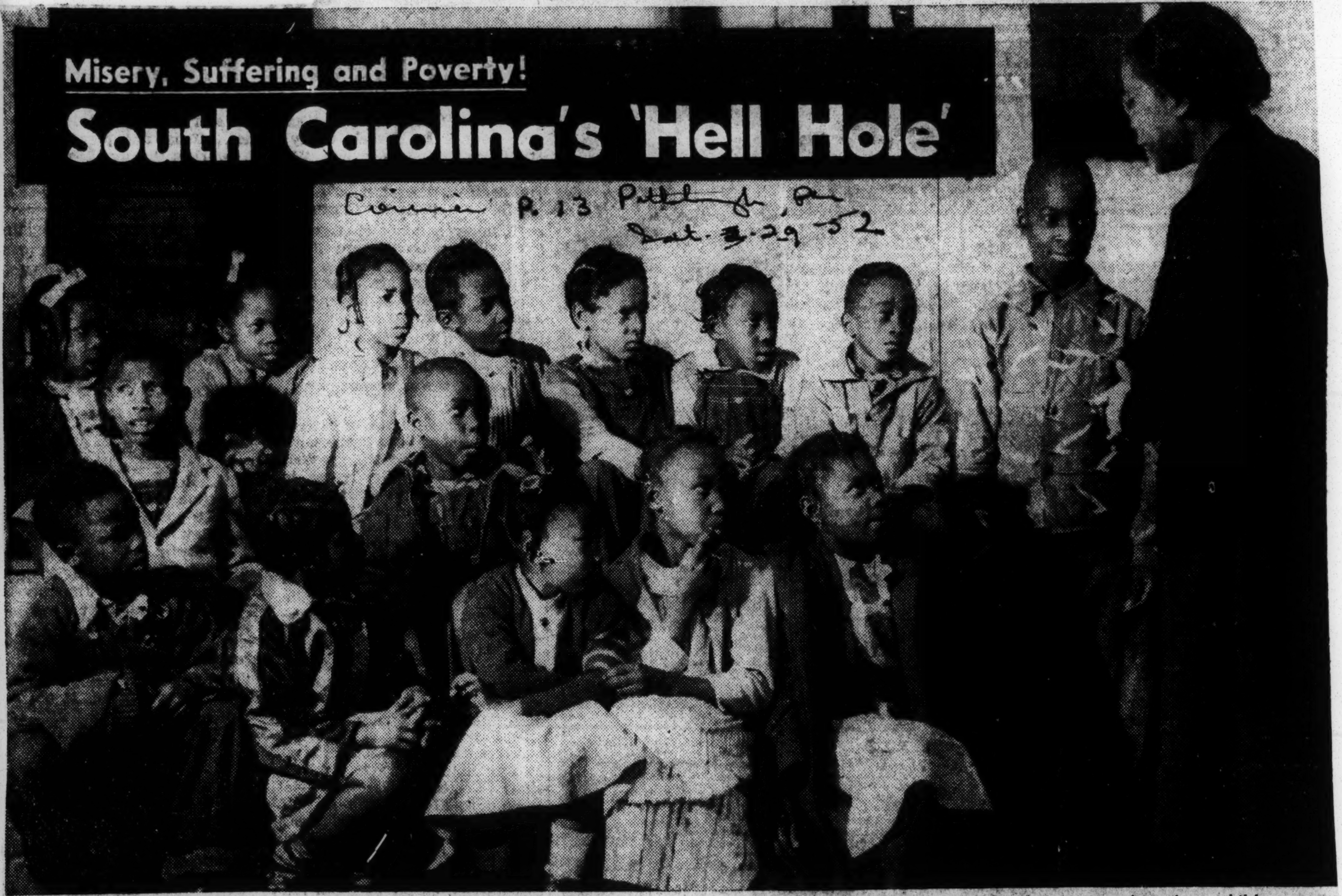
It's up to you whether Miss Broughton gets hers. Any contributions you might wish to send her can be mailed to: Miss Eugenia Broughton, 16 Dewey Street, Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Callen can be contacted by writing: Mrs. Maude Callen, Box 24, Pineville, S. C.

19i 1952 South Carolina

Misery, Suffering and Poverty!

South Carolina's 'Hell Hole'

Courier P. 13 Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 3-29-52



They Call Her Doctor—All but a very few of the children attending the three-teacher School of the Redeemer at Pineville, S. C., are the "children" of Nurse Maude Callen, right. Either she or one of her aides was present when these children were born. Most of these youngsters now call her "Dr. Callen." This is perhaps the most earned honorary doctorate on record.—Rivera Photo

Ray of Sunshine in a Drab and Unjust Setting

Nurse Maude Callen's Unselfishness Paying Off . . . She'll Get That Clinic!

By HAZEL GARLAND, Courier Staff Writer

(Second in a Series of Four Articles)

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MONCK'S CORNER, S. C.—The evils of illiteracy, illegitimacy, poverty and disease stalk this area like the Four Horsemen of Apocalypse, stunning the growth of a nation and slamming the door of progress in the face of one-tenth of its people.

Slums in the shadow of mansions . . . poverty in the **midst of plenty.** These are the paradoxes of this garden **of the South.** Berkeley County is rousing from her lethargy and is trying heroically to rectify some of these crushing ills that grind the ambition from the people . . . Mrs. Maude Callen's story is a brilliant ray of sunshine in an otherwise drab and unjust setting.

Mrs. Garland

I've tried to show you just what Mrs. Callen has to fight before telling you of her wonderful struggle against the dreaded "Horsemen" that ride roughshod over the people here.

I've tried to show you a true picture with its grays and blacks of social and political injustice and prejudice, with a curtain of ignorance covering the entire pattern. Mrs. Callen's selfish devotion to a high calling . . . SERVICE . . . is one of the great stories of this or any year.

Sat. 2-9-52

She is much like Sojourner Truth, who stumped this great land to free her people from slavery. Mrs. Callen is doing the same thing trying to rid her people of the blights that wreck lives and blunt personalities.

True there is poverty in the North. I have seen plenty of it in the back streets and alleys of our northern metropolitan cities and in the smaller communities. But nothing I have seen can compare with the engulfing poorness that shatters these people before they have a chance to live. It makes one cry with rage that a rich and poweful nation like ours permits these things to happen to its citizens . . . unsung, unhelped and unmourned.

That is why I thank God for women like Maude Callen.

Just what is this woman like whose many good deeds have set a pattern for a lesson in love and humanity. She was born in Quincy, Fla., fifty-one years ago. Left an orphan at seven, Mrs. Callen went to Tallahassee, Fla., to live with an uncle, Dr. William Gunn. Dr. Gunn, incidentally, was a member of the first graduating class of Meharry Medical College.

Like Grandmother

It may have been because of her uncle that Mrs. Callen became interested in nursing. It might also have been the effect of her grandmother having been a midwife that influenced her to become one of the first nurse midwives in Berkeley County.

Whatever the reason, Mrs. Callen left Florida to enter nurse training at Georgia Infirmary in Savannah, Ga. It was in Savannah that she met and later married William Callen, now a retired custom's house employe. They have been married over thirty years.

Upon completing her training in Savannah, Mrs. Callen continued her studies at Tuskegee Institute. Before coming to Pineville where she now makes her home, Mrs. Callen served as a nurse in Charleston, S. C.

The Callens have no children of their own. They have an adopted son, Sinclair Richard Callen, a student at Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C. They also are helping to educate a nephew, Alphonso Roundtree, a student at Vorhees College. They have raised five other children and Mrs. Callen has hundreds of god-children among those she has brought into the world.

Call Her Doctor

Mrs. Callen has been affectionately named by the youngsters in her district "Dr. Callen." Mrs. Callen loves children and they love her. There's a radiant glow that spreads over her face whenever she is around children.

Land for Clinic—Mrs. Edward Marion, left, descendant of Revolutionary War General Francis Marion, offers Nurse Maude Callen, right, land, free of charge, as a site for the clinic Nurse Callen hopes to erect soon.—Rivera Photo.

Possessing an abounding faith in humanity, Mrs. Callen has more drive and energy than the average woman. Up at all hours of the day and night on her errands of mercy, she still finds time to work in her garden.

19

To say that she is a missionary is putting it lightly. She is nurse, doctor, social worker confidante, friend and fairy god mother to the people in Berkeley County. To quote William P. Gourdin, one of the most prominent citizens in Pineville

"She is a god-send to the people around here. I don't know what would happen to the colored and white people here if it weren't for her. I've known her for over twenty years, in fact, ever since she came to Pineville . . . and she certainly has been a friend to my family. She'll go to anyone who needs her at any hour of the day or night."

His statement was reiterated by Mrs. Gourdin.

5,000 Letters

After all of the publicity about Mrs. Callen in Life magazine, Mrs. Callen received over 5,000 letters. Most were congratulatory messages with contributions for the clinic she expects to build. One of the letters, however, came from a man who wished to remain incognito. He wrote:

"Mrs. Callen, you've done so much for other people in your life, that I feel it is time someone did something for you. I don't want this money to be used for your clinic. I am sure you'll get enough from other people for that. I want you to use this money to take a well-earned vacation and buy yourself a few luxuries."

The check was for $1,000!

With this money, Mrs. Callen gave herself the happiest Christmas. She bought toys, candy, fruit, nuts and clothing for all the children in her community. Food and clothing were distributed to the older folks. She gave a big party at her home and distributed the gifts. For those who were unable to attend the party, she got into her car and carried the gifts to them.

How many do you know that would be willing to do as Mrs. Callen did?

God Has Been Good

When asked why she didn't use the money for herself. Mrs. Callen calmly stated:

"You know, honey, you can't take anything with you. The Lord has been very good to me. I have a small but comfortable home. I have my health and strength. What more would I want? I see so much suffering around here. I can't just think of myself you know."

With such a philosophy, is there any wonder why she is so beloved by all who come in contact with her.

Now that she has secured enough money for her clinic, she is also assured of getting the land on which to build. Mrs. Edward Marion, whose late husband was a descendant of the Revolutionary War, Gen. Francis Marion, promised Mrs. Callen suitable ground for a clinic.

191 1952

Texas

Opportunity For Negro Nurses

Informer 9-2 [illegible]

There was an item in a recent issue of The Informer that Miss Anna A. Bradley had been employed as a surgical nurse at the Herman Hospital in Houston and that she is the first Negro nurse so to be employed. It was said that her appointment came about somewhat as an accident, through a white doctor who had been Miss Bradley's physician and who had learned of her interest in nursing in that relationship.

Houston Texa

Despite the fact that the organization of Negro nurses was dissolved as soon as the organization of white nurses admitted Negro nurses to membership, there thus appears to be much need for additional work toward opening up opportunity for Negro nurses. The news item reported that Miss Bradley finds her work pleasant and without personal problems. Doubtless many such opportunities could be opened up if there were an organization always working toward this end.

Feb 14-52

19i 1952 Virginia

Nurse Wins TB Scholarship

Afro-American

p. 8

19i

Va

RICHMOND

Mrs. Mary W. Alfred, staff nurse with the Instructive Visiting Nurses Association has been awarded a fellowship to study at the University of Michigan Summer School for six weeks, F. G. Mitchell, president of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association announced this week.

The fellowship provides for graddate study in health education and includes tuition, living expenses and transportation.

One half of the expenses of the fellowship are provided by the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, the remaining portion being shared by the National Tuberculosis Association through funds raised in the last Christmas Seal Sale.

Sat 7-7-52

Mrs. Alfred, a native of Tampa, Florida, is a graduate of the St. Philip School of Nursing and holds a certificate in Public Health Nursing from the School of Public Health Nursing of the Medical College of Virginia.

She has been a member of the staff of the IVNA for three years and is the third nurse from this agency to receive this fellowship

19i 1952 West Virginia

Three Groups Commend Stand On Negro Nurses

19i W. Va

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Jewish and Protestant groups recently joined with the Catholic Inter-racial Council in commending a Catholic hospital in West Virginia for giving colored and white nurses equal status on its staff.

Jw 1-4-

The action, in the form of a resolution, was inspired by the recent stand of St. Francis hospital in Charleston, W. Va., when it retained its three Negro nurses after some 20 white nurses of its staff struck to have them removed. The resolution was passed after a panel discussion on the problem of colored nurses before an inter-racial audience at the Catholic Inter-racial Council here.

Panel participants included:

Dr. John E. Moseley, physician of New York; the Rev. Marshall Scott, Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations; the John LaFarge, associate editor of America, and Richard S. Zeisler, American Jewish Committee.

Warning that there is still a great need to fight segregation and discrimination against Negro nurses, Dr. Moseley stated that the St. Francis incident is indicative of a trend toward their integration integration into hospitals generally. He pointed to the refusal of student nurses to join the walkout as a good omen for the future.

In the meantime, the $1,000 Lane Bryant Award of 1950 was awarded to the Catholic Interracial Council of Wilmington. Del.

Negro Doctors' Status Before State Meeting

Advertiser

4-18-52

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Whether Negro doctors will be admitted to ~~state and~~ county medical associations may be decided at the current convention of the state medical association.

The question was placed before the group yesterday in the opening address by Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, Montgomery, president of the state organization.

Dr. Hubbard also told the group that "the status of the doctor in the eyes of the public has probably deteriorated."

Committee reports and a scientific program followed the president's address as the convention opened here yesterday. It will be concluded tomorrow with election and installation of officers.

Today's sessions will include the presentation of a number of scientific papers, highlighted by the Jerome Cochran lecture which will be given this year by Dr. Richard Cattell of the Lahey Clinic of Boston.

Professional Question

In raising the question of admission of Negro doctors, Dr Hubbard said that "it is a professional question" with no room for social considerations.

He also stated that "by qualifications we have ourselves prescribed, these Negro doctors are eligible to become members."

Since they are not members of the medical association, Negro doctors can not serve on hospital staffs in the state.

Dr. Hubbard said the state board of censors, policy makers for the association, would take action on the question during the convention.

Regarding the loss of prestige he said doctors have suffered, Dr. Hubbard said physicians should "take a greater part in the affairs of their communities."

Lists Complaints

He also enumerated complaints against the profession, including the charge that doctors can often not be secured, especially at night, that fees are too high and not uniform, and that many doctors seem to set themselves apart from the average citizen.

The good opinion of the public will be necessary, he warned, to resist the trend toward socialized medicine."

The medical group was welcomed by Mayor W. A. Gayle of Montgomery, and Dr. Karl Kenkwith, president of the host society of Montgomery County, as the convention got under way.

The first part of the program consisted of reports of the following committees, following which papers were presented by the following:

Dr. Buford Word, Birmingham; Dr. John B. Youmans, dean of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; Dr. E. L. McCafferty Jr., Mobile, and Dr. Donald B. Sweeney, Birmingham.

State Negro Medics Vote NAACP Link

Advertiser

P. 8 A

19K

GADSDEN, Ala., June 14 (AP)—The Alabama State Medical Association, an organization of Negro doctors, today voted to join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in "an all-out effort" to enter a Negro medical student in the Alabama Medical College.

The group also adopted a resolution at its annual meeting here proposing that the association continue efforts to obtain membership for Negro doctors in the Alabama Medical Society.

6-15-52

Delegates voted to hold the 1953 convention in Montgomery.

Dr. J. W. Stewart, Gadsden, was elected vice president; Dr. R. E. Tisdale, Montgomery, secretary; Dr. A. W. Plum, Birmingham, treasurer, and Dr. E. H. Jones, Talladega, historian.

Ala. Medics Defer Vote On Race Bar

19K

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The lily-white State Medical Association Saturday deferred until its 1953 annual meeting a decision on whether to admit qualified Negro doctors to membership.

However, the state Board of Censors, policy-making group of the association, said Negro doctors are eligible to join the county medical societies under the association's present requirements.

19k 1952

Arkansas

Colored Woman Earns M. D. At Southern White College

Journal and Guide P-2

19K Ark

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Educational history will be made in the South on June 16 when Mrs Edith Irby Jones, 24-year - old wife, gets her M. D. from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, and becomes the first Negro to graduate from a formerly all - white southern medical school.

Norfolk, Va.

An additional educational precedent will be set when Mrs. Jones, after graduation, becomes the first Negro to interne at the university hospital.

Sat. 6-14-52

She began her studies at the school in 1948, after being admitted without segregation by placing 28th in a group of 230 Arkansas residents, who took pre-entrance examinations.

* * *

THE DECISION of the board to admit her on an unsegregated bais drew the objection of the then governor of Arkansas, Ben Laney, but the university president declared it "is physically impossible to offer any measure of segregation . . . and the faculty group completely approved her entrance."

Her treatment at the university has been fine, Mrs. Jones states. She said she decided to become a doctor "because I thought I could do more in that profession as one person to help my race."

* * *

MRS. JONES who is shy and unassuming, plans to remain in Arkansas upon completion of her training and internship, ministering to the needs of Negro children.

Medical school officials described her as an average student ranking 46th in a senior class of 79. They said her grades had been satisfactory during her four years.

She worked with both white and Negro patients while the class was involved in clinical training, but skirted a possible segregation problem in the school's cafeteria by either bringing herulchn .

by either bringing her lunch or going home for her meals.

* * *

MRS. JONES was married after she entered the school to Dr. J. B. Jones, director of personnel and guidance at Arkansas AM and N College in Pine Bluff—the only state supported Negro college in Arkansas. The couple live in Little Rock and Dr. Jones commutes to the Pine Bluff school some 45 miles from here.

Mrs. Jones was born at Conway, Ark., and was graduated with a bachelor of science degree from Knoxville (Tenn.) College and completed her graduate study at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

* * *

ONE NEGRO has been admitted to the Arkansas Medical School each year since the board changed its policy to admit Mrs. Jones in 1948.

Two Arkansas Drs. Make News

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. --- (ANP) — Two members of the Arkansas Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association were in the news last week.

Advocate

They were Dr. Roscoe C. Lewis, Hope who was the principal speaker at the AMDPA convention, and Dr. G. W. Stanley Ish, Little Rock, who announced his plans to retire after 10 years as secretary of the association.

P. 4

Jackson Miss.

Dr. Lewis explained the use of penicilin in the treatment of certain types of anemis to members of the 59th annual AMDPA convention held at the first Congregational church here. He pointed out that antibiotics could be used sucessfully in anemia cases where conventional treatment failed.

Sat. 7-5-52

"Taken in small oral doses, penicillin depresses the protein splitting bacteria on the intestines which attack the bone marrow, thus cutting down the production of red blood cells in the body," Dr. Lewis explained. Dr. Lewis also explained the use of vitamin B-12 and folic acid, especially in the treatment of macrocytic anemia—a type of pernicious anemia.

Arkansas' First Negro Medic to Further Gains

Call P. 1

Kansas City Mo

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Dr. Edith Irby Jones, Negro, rolled back the precedence sheet at the University of Arkansas last week when she became the first of her race to graduate from the medical school.

Fri 6-27-52

Dr. Jones will go on to further gains when she becomes the first of her race to intern at the university hospital here.

19K Ark

In September of 1948, Dr. Jones was admitted without segregation, and placed 28th in a group of 230 residents of this state.

At the time of her entrance to the U. of A., former Gov. Ben Laney voiced his objection. However, the board of trustees' decision, with the university's vice-president as its mouthpiece, said it "is physically impossible to offer any measure of segregation." The faculty group unanimously approved her entrance.

Dr. Jones said that she had no complaint to make during her stay at the university. "My treatment has been fine," she added.

The medic explained that she had chosen her field "because I thought I could do more in that profession as one person to help my race." The suffering which she observed in her state she said determined her course.

She will remain in Arkansas she says to practice among her people, ministering to the needs of Negro children.

Bay Area M. D. named to staff of big hospital

OAKLAND — Another first was scored here recently by Dr. Thomas W. Browne, with his appointment to the resident staff of the East Bay Children's Hospital as its first Negro pediatrician.

Dr. Browne is resident physician in the pediatrics-medicine department of Highland hospital, Oakland, where he was also the first Negro interne.

He is a graduate of Bishop college, the University of California, and Meharry Medical college.

19K Calif

p. 3

Feb. 2-9-52

2-16-52

Pioneering—Dr. Thomas W. Browne of Oakland, Calif., has been appointed to the resident staff of Children's Hospital in the East Bay Area. He was the first Negro interne there and now is the first Negro to receive a residency appointment.

19K Calif

NEGRO DOCTORS WITNESS HEART OPERATION ON TV

BY HARRY LEVETTE

Los Angeles-(ANP) Among the more than 5,000 physicians, nurses and medical technicians attending the American Medical Association convention in Los Angeles who witnessed the private television showing of the heart operation at the shrine were prominent Negro doctors from Los Angeles and other parts of Calif. Important moves were instigated by the association's House of Delegates. Communism's inroads on the nation's schools was condemned and socialized medicine denounced as an invasion of personal liberty in resolutions passed by the policy-making body.

Machinery was started for physician placement, designed to give medical service to communities with a scarcity of doctors.

According to Dr.Edward Bailey,Negro, who has been a member of the AMA for the past 20 years, this was one of the largest amd best conventions he has attended. He became a member while in Cleveland, Ohio.Negro medicos have just recently become members of the AMA, after the lifting of the restrictions for joining local medical association, which is an entre in the national association.

Drs.J.Pryan Taylor, H.H.Towles, Wm.E.Bailey, all of Los Angeles and Dr. Wm.C.Burnett of Berkley,Calif., were also in attendance.

A spirit of friendly democratic cooperation prevailed between the Caucasian and the Negro medical men, displaying mutual interest in each other's particular work, and as great an absence of restraint as if the integration of their darker brother practioners, had been of long standing.

While all who witnessed the televist heart operation, were first amazed then conscious of the benefit it would be to them, the colored group realized vividly how much they would have missed, had not racial bars have been lowered in time.

Call
p. 14
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 1-11-52

Five local medicoes listed in Who's Who

Five local community doctors are listed in the new edition of "Who's Important in Medicine in the United States and Canada."

Included among the 10,000 physicians listed are:

Dr. T. Roy Peyton, specialist in proctology; Dr. Leroy R. Weekes, gynocologist; Dr. Leonard Stovall, chest specialist; Dr. Ruth Temple, public health physician; and N. Curtis King, head of Rose-Netta hospital.

19K

p. 5

More honors for Dr. Leroy R. Weekes

Dr. Leroy R. Weekes, first Negro to be appointed to the Staff of Cedars of Lebanon hospital, was up to his neck in honors this week. His election as president of the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Ass'n. of Southern California was confirmed at the Association's meeting Wednesday evening at the Southeast Health Center. Other officers elected to support him were: Roy Andrews, DDS, vice president; Mrs. Emily Brown Portwig, Ph.C., recording secretary; Arthur Tweed, M.D., ass't. secretary; H. H. Towles, M.D., treasurer; Howard Allen, M. D., parliamentarian; Jay O. Garland, M.D., sgt.-at-arms.

Insuranceman Norman O. Houston installed the officers.

Dr. Henry Lange, surgeon at Queen of Angels Hospital, spoke on "Metabolic Response to Surgery in the Surgical Patient," and Dr. Walter Hines led a discussion afterward. Dr. Weekes also spoke briefly and appointed the following commtitee chairmen: membership, Dr. McCoo; entertainment, Dr. D. O. Gray; public relations, Dr. E. A. Bailey; hospital, Dr. Wayne Howard; ways and means, Dr. W. L. Smith; program, Dr. Walter Hines. On the executive board are Drs. Fred Griffin, Henry McPherson, Robt. Woods, J. Phyromn Taylor, W. B. Humphrey, and W. H. Atkinson.

p. 8

19K Calif

Jan. 24-52

19k 1952

Chiropody Clinic and Seminar of the American
Chirodopy Association

CHIROPODY CLINIC HELD AT TUSKEGEE

Atlanta, Ga. World

19K

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Fourth Annual Chiropody Clinic and Seminar of the American Chirodopy Association was held in the auditorium of the Nurses Home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, Monday, April 7, 1952.

The Clinic-Seminar got under way Monday morning with a scientific address by Dr. Ira A. Ferguson, professor of Hygiene and Education, and a papero n "Nutrition in Disease," by Cecil H. Edwards of the School of Home Economics, both of Tuskegee Institute.

On Monday afternoon, several practitioners and experts in various fields addressed the group on specialized subjects, either in or affecting the profession.

4-11-52

Clinics were held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon each day.

P. 1

Dr. M. K. Dixon, of Tuskegee Institute, is President of the American Chiropody Association, Dr. A. F. Harris of Atlanta, Georgia is vice president, and Dr. Vessie Peterson of Birmingham, Alabama is secretary-treasurer.

19k 1952

DR. MARTIN ROBISON DELANY
One of the First Negro Physicians in the U.S.

1st U.S. Army major paid cover tribute

Tribune

WASHINGTON—Dr. Martin Robison Delany, one of the first Negro physicians in the United States, is featured as the front cover illustration of the May issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. An abolitionist, contemporary of Frederick Douglass and John Brown, Dr. Delaney was commissioned the first Negro U. S. Army line Major by Secretary of War E. M. Stanton, at the instigation of President Abraham Lincoln in 1865.

19K

Los Angeles Calif

Dat. 5-16-52

Honoring a Famous Physician

19K

WE CONGRATULATE the Journal of the National Medical Association for featuring Dr. Martin R. Delaney, one of the first U. S. Uegro physicians on the front cover of its May issue. P. 4

Dr. Delaney is best known in history as a contemporary of Frederick Douglass and John Brown, a vigorous abolitionist and a man who was so concerned about the future of free Negroes that he went on an exploratory journey to West Africa where he made treaties with native kings to allot lands to freedmen who wished to settle there.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Returning to the United States he found the Civil War had been launched by the slave-holding South, he pressed for an appointment as a physician in the Union Army, and four years later was appointed a major, the highest miiltary rank held by a Negro in the U. S. Army during that conflict.

Dat. 5-31-52

Dr. Delaney was one of many outstanding Negroes of the past who rendered signal service to their people, and we think they should be remembered with honor and reverence.

19k 1952

D.C.

D. C. Medical Society Schedules Vote April 2 On Admitting Negroes

Star P. 1

Washington

Would Bar No Qualified Physician on Account of 'Race, Creed or Color'

Times 3-6-52

By Wallace E. Clayton

District Medical Society members will vote April 2 on whether to admit Negro physicians, it was learned today.

19K

Approval of the special election was voiced last night at a closed meeting of the society.

Wording of the proposal on which members will vote will be that "no qualified physician shall be denied membership because of race, creed or color."

There is nothing in the society's constitution or by-laws which bars election of Negro physicians to membership. However, no Negro physician has ever been elected, although one was proposed for membership in 1890 and came within two votes of being elected.

Straw Vote Taken.

In a straw vote taken by mail last spring, members voted 2 to 1 in favor of admitting Negro members. It was made clear at that time, however, the results would be merely "an indication of sentiment" and would not be a directive to the society's Board of Censors, which passes on applications for admission.

The Board of Censors, however, told the society's Executive Committee that a change of policy such as this should have a more formal blessing, it was learned. Results of the April balloting, it was indicated, will be considered a directive to the Board of Censors.

The society's more than 1,000 members will vote at the society headquarters, 1718 M street N.W.

Others in South.

A number of medical societies in the South have removed bars to admission of Negro physicians. Such actions have been taken in the last two years by the medical societies of Arlington and Alexandria.

Physicians may not belong to the American Medical Association or take part in its postgraduate clinics unless they first join their local medical group.

Members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, made up of Negro physicians in Washington, have a standing invitation to attend the Medical Society's scientific sessions. A joint committee, composed of representatives of the two groups, frequently confers on community health problems.

Tribune P. 13

Los Angeles Calif.

APPOINTED — Dr. James Richard Laurey has been appointed professor and head of the Department of Surgery at Howard university, succeeding the late Dr. Charles Richard Drew. Dr. Laurey joined the Howard medical faculty in 1935, the same year as Dr. Drew and has been acting head of the department since the latter's untimely death in an auto accident April 1, 1950. P. 13

Native of East St. Louis, Illinois, Dr. Laurey's initial appointment to the Howard medical faculty was as assistant in physiology, 1938-39, instructor in surgery. The years 1939-41 were spent in graduate study in thoracic surgery at the University of Michigan, returning to Howard as associate professor of thoracic surgery. He was promoted to a full professorship in thoracic surgery in 1947, and was senior surgeon and chief thoracic surgeon at Howard until 1950. 4-11-52

Appointed To Medical Post

Defender P. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Walter M. Booker, associate professor of pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard university, was named chairman of the section on adrenals of the American Physiological society at the group's meeting in New York last week. Sat. 5-10

Dr. Booker is a native of Little Rock, Ark., a University of Chicago alumnus, and has been a member of the medical school faculty since 1943.

Medic Faces 5th Abortion Charge

Defender

Sat. 3-22-52

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr Schley Brown was charged Saturday with performing an abortion Feb. 2 on a young hospital attendant for a fee of $300. This was the fifth time Dr. Brown has been arrested on abortion charges, but he has never been convicted, police report. United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence set bond at $5.000.

P. 3

Dr. Booker To Head Section Of Medical Society

19K

Tues. 5-6-52

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— Dr Walter M. Booker, associate professor of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard university last week was named chairman of the Adrenal Section of the American Physiological Society at a meeting of that organization in New York.

An active member of the society since 1939, Dr Booker has devoted the past six years to the study of the function of the adrenal gland as related to vitamin C.

P. 8

Dr. Booker's selection to head the section was a result of his work with adrenals, a physician who attended the meeting said.

A University of Chicago alumnus, Dr. Booker has been a member of the Howard medical school faculty since 1943.

Washington Medical Group To Vote On Admission of Negroes

19K D.C.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) · The issue of whether or not Negro doctors will be admitted to the District Medical society here will be decided on April 2.

On that day members of the medical group will vote on the specific statement that "no qualified physician shall be denied membership because of race, creed or color."

Call P. 24

Results of the April vote will serve as a directive to the society's board of censors, which passes on applications for admission.

Fri. 3-21-52

There is nothing in the society's constitution or by-laws which bars election of Negro physicians to membership; however, no colored doctor has ever been elected.

A mailed balloting of the society's entire membership last spring designated to serve only as "an indication of sentiment," resulted in a two-to-one vote in favor of admitting Negro doctors.

At present, some half a dozen applications from Negro doctors are under consideration.

Kansas City

A number of medical societies in the south have taken action to admit Negroes. Among them were the societies of Arlington and Alexandria in Virginia.

Berry To Preside At Intern Meet

Afro-American P. 14

19K D.C.

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, clinical professor of gastroenterology and gastroscopy of the Cook County Graduate School of Medicine, Chicago, will preside as president of the Association of Former Internes and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital at its 30th annual meeting at the hospital June 9-12.

Specialists from 10 medical centers are expected to speak on the scientific program. They are Cornell University School of Medicine, NYC; Wayne University Medical School, Detroit; Medical College of Georgia; Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.;

5-24-52

Mt. Sinai Hospital, NYC; University of Pennsylvania Medical School of Medicine, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and the Howard University School of Medicine.

The program committee consists of Dr. J. B. Johnson, chairman; Coleridge M. Gill, Althea Kessler and Bure Syphax, all of Howard. Dr. William A. Warfield Jr., Washington. is executive secretary of the body.

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry

Freedmen's Medic Is Member Of APS

Afro-American P. 14

Baltimore, Md.

First Colored Physician Named; Called Exciting

19K DC

WASHINGTON

One of the highest honors that can be achieved by a pediatrician in America was recently bestowed upon Dr. Roland B. Scott who was elected to active membership in the American Pediatric Society at its 62nd annual meeting at the Chamberlain Hotel in Old Point Comfort, Va. on May 8. He was called one of the most exciting pediatricians of the day.

Membership in this top ranking American Pediatric Society is gained by invitation only and is meticulously restricted to the country's outstanding pediatricians who have achieved national distinction through research, scientific publications and the training of younger physicians in the pediatric field.

175 Members

5-24-52

The society has a total of 175 members residing in various parts of the United States and Canada. Three of the members live in the Washington area. Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, head of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Minnesota, is the newly elected President of the Society.

Dr. Scott is the first tan physician to be admitted to this organization.

The Society for Pediatric Research which met conjointly with the American Pediatric Society, similarly honored Dr. Scott by electing him to active membership in that society also.

Scientific Papers Read

During the meeting of the two societies scientific papers from leading Pediatric Centers were read on recent developments in the control of diseases in infants and children.

Dr. Scott is head of the Department of Pediatrics at Howard University School of Medicine, Chief Peiiatrician to Freedmen's Hospital and attending pediatrian at Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

He resides at 1114 Girard St., NW and is active in many medical organizations. These include the American Medical Association, American Academy of Allergy, American Academy of Pediatrics, Provident Medical Associates in which he is a member of the board of directors, National Medical Association as chairman of section on Pediatrics; American Associaton for Advancement of Science and American Federation for Clinical Research.

Howard Grad First Intern

19K DC

Afro-American

Dr. W. P. Waters To St. Elizabeths

P. 22 WASHINGTON

Dr. William P. Waters, who graduated from Howard University's medical school a couple of weeks ago, starts an internship next Tuesday at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where all previous interns have been white.

He will spend one year rotating in the various services at the hospital.

Baltimore

A graduate of Dunbar High School, Dr. Waters received his B.S degree from Springfield College and spent four years in the Army during World War II, terminating his service with the rank of captain.

7-5-52

He entered Howard's medical school in 1948 and during the past year has been an assistant intern at Gallinger Hospital.

Son of the late Dr. John L. Waters, who also graduated from Howard, and who practiced in Buffalo, N.Y., Dr. Waters is the brother of Dr. John Waters, another Howard graduate, who is on the staff of Freedmen's Hospital.

He lives with his wife and four children at 1017 Otis Pl., SE.

D. C. Medical Group Votes To Admit Negroes

P. 1

Tues. 7-8-52

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The District Medical Society last week voted to admit qualified Negro physicians.

Society members approved by a vote of 735 to 296 to consider a mandate to the Society's board of censors, which passes first on membership applications, to deny no qualified physician because of race, creed or color.

Memphis

The ballot — the third taken on the subject in the last 14 months — was considered by officials of the society an expression of the desires of its members.

The officials pointed out, however, that this did not mean Negro physicians would be automatically admitted, any more than any other physicians' election is automatic. It means that every applicant will be considered on the basis of merit alone.

Results of the balloting, tabulated at the medical society's headquarters during a session of the group's executive committee, were announced by Dr. Frank D. Costenbader, who was succeeded as president of the group last week by Dr. Wallace M. Yater.

Society members were polled by mail last April on the same issue. At that time, they approved the non-segregation principle by a vote of 674 to 290.

However, officials of the group termed this "an expression of sentiment," and called for a more formal vote with ballot boxes set up at society headquarters.

When this vote was taken this spring, less than half of the society's 1,500 members voted. Because of this, officials destroyed the ballots without counting them. A second mail vote was then ordered. The action taken last week was the result of this vote.

Some five colored physicians applied for membership after the first mail vote (the sentiment vote) was taken. However, those applications were held up pending more definite action.

Tues. 7-8-52

Membership in the American Medical Association must first be preceded by membership in a local A. M. A. group.

19K DC

Members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the colored local medical group, have consistently been invited to attend the District Medical Society's scientific sessions.

However, because they were not members of the society, they could not join the AMA and take an active part in that group's scientific meet- Convention of the AMA, has praised efforts of the AMA to admit Negroes. In commenting on the action taken by the district society, he said in part:

"The District Medical Society decision to admit qualified Negro physicians is a commendable one. It is in line with the American Medical Association's professed policy, and should be beneficial to both Negro and white doctors."

Medical societies in many southern states now admit Negroes. Local groups in Virginia recently took action to pave the way for integration in their groups.

First in 60 Years

5 Negro Physicians Admitted To District Medical Society

Post

Five Negro physicians have been voted into the District Medical Society. P. 1

They are the first Negro physicians to be admitted into the society in more than 60 years.

19K

The doctors were admitted at a society executive board meeting Monday evening. The acceptances were confirmed yesterday by a society spokesman.

9-25-52

The new members are:

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, 41, president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the local Negro medical group, and a member of the District Commissioners' Citizens Advisory Council.

Washington D.C.

Dr. John Sinclair Perry, 63, former president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, a former assistant in neuro-psychiatry at Freedmen's Hospital, and a former member of the Psychiatric Division of the Fort Meyer Examination Board.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, jr., 54, a physician for 27 years here, who served as president in 1950 of the National Medical Association, a national Negro medical group. He has served as president of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been president of the Rock Creek Citizens Association for the past 17 years.

Dr. Arthur Hugh Simmons, 43, an associate to the medical director of Freedmen's Hospital. He is a former president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and an assistant professor of clinical medicine at Howard University. During World War II, he organized and commanded the first Negro hospital unit (the 268th Station Hospital) in the Pacific theater.

Dr. Reginald Girard James, 43, a member of the dermatology staff of Freedmen's Hospital, who has practiced general medicine in Washington since 1946. Previously, he was affiliated with the State health department of Alabama, the Veterans' Administration, and the United States Public Health Service, the latter at Tuskegee, Ala., and Washington.

Dr. T. B. Spriggs Given 4 Years

Afro-American

P. 1

Guilty In Illegal Operation On Coed

11-1-52

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Dr. Tolley B. Spriggs, 52-year-old physician, last Saturday began to serve a 4-to-12 year prison sentence for an illegal operation which caused the death of the niece of the former Liberian Ambassador, Charles D. B. King.

Sentence was imposed on Dr. Spriggs last Friday by Judge James R. Kirkland of the United States District Court here. Dr. Spriggs was committed to the District Jail immediately. Consideration of a defense motion that he be permitted to remain on bail pending an appeal from his conviction was postponed by Judge Kirkland.

19K

Convicted of Dope In '36

Dr. Spriggs was convicted by a jury on Oct. 15 of illegally operating on Miss Mary Cooper, 19-year-old Howard University student.

In sentencing Dr. Spriggs, Judge Kirkland noted that the physician was convicted in 1936 of a violation of the Harrison Narcotics Act.

Miss Cooper died in a room at the Dunbar Hotel last Dec. 13. Testimony at the trial showed that the operation had been performed by Dr. Spriggs in his office last Dec. 1.

19k 1952

D.C.

Dr. James Laurey Named Freedmen's Chief Surgeon

Afro-American P. 8 Baltimore Md

19K DC

WASHINGTON

Dr. James R. Laurey was recently appointed chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital, succeeding the late Dr. Charles Drew.

Dr. Laurey held the rank of assistant surgeon at he hospital from 1936 to 1939. From 1939 to 1941 he was an instructor in surgery at the University of Michigan.

Returning to Freedmen's, he was senior surgeon from 1941 to 1950. Following Dr. Drew's death, he became acting chief and was made chief on his elevation to the chairmanship of the department of surgery in 1951. Sat. 3-15-52.

Organizations Listed

Since 1947, he has been consultant thoracic surgeon at Glenn Dale Sanitarium. He is also a member of the American Association of Thoracic Surgery, the D.C. Medico-Chirurgical Society and vice-chairman of the surgical section, National Medical Association.

In addition, he is a joint author of studies on cardio-respiratory testing in tuberculosis.

Dr. Laurey married the former Miss Mary Underwood in 1936. They live at 1318 Girard St., NW., and have two children, Todd, 9, and Marisha, 5.

Sat. 3-15-52
19K DC

Dr. James Richard Larey, newly, appointed chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, who replaces the late Dr. Charles Drew. Dr. Laurey has been acting chief surgeon since Dr. Drew's death in April 1950.

Lung Grant To Dr. K. A. Harden

Afro-American

P. 8

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. K. Albert Harden of Howard University last week was named one of five persons to receive a medical-research grant to study the anatomy and physiology of the lung, Dr. Esmond R. Long, director of medical research for the National Tuberculosis Association, announced.

19K DC Baltimore

Dr. Harden will study the effect of chronic pulmonary disease and lung surgery on pulmonary and cardiac function. The grant was recommended by the Committee on Medical Research of the American Trudeau Society, medical section of the NTA. Grant is for fiscal year beginning April 1.

Sat 3-15-52

Dr. Booker To Head Adrenal Section Of Medical Society

Argus

P. 4

19K DC

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. Walter M. Booker, associate professor of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard university, last week was named chairman of the Adrenal Section of the American Physiological Society at a meeting of that organization in New York.

St. Louis Mo

An active member of the society since 1939, Dr. Booker has devoted the past six years to the study of the function of the adrenal gland as related to vitamin C.

Fri. 5-9-52

Dr. Booker's selection to head the section was a result of his work with adrenals, a physician who attended the meeting said.

Dr. Scott Elected To Medical Society

Afro-A

WASHINGTON

Dr. Roland B. Scott, pediatrician has been notified of his acceptance into active membership in the Medical Society of the District ~~of Columbia by vote of~~ the Executive Board ~~on November 3~~.

P. 22

Dr. Scott was also recently appointed to the Medical Advisory Board of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Washington, 1730 Eye st., nw.

19K DC

Medics Vote On Negro Admission

Argus

P. 7

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The issue of whether or not Negro doctors will be admitted to the District Medical Society here will be decided on April 2.

On that day members of the white medical group will vote on the specific statement that "no qualified physician shall be denied membership because of race, creed or color."

19K

St. Louis Mo

Results of the April vote will serve as a directive to the society's board of censors, which passes on applications for admission.

Fri. 3-21-52

There is nothing in the society's constitution or by-laws which bars election of Negro physicians to membership; however, no colored doctor has ever been elected.

A mailed balloting of the society's entire membership last spring, designated to serve only as "an indication of sentiment," resulted in a two-to-one vote in favor of admitting Negro doctors.

At present, some half a dozen applications from Negro doctors are now under consideration.

A number of medical societies in the south have taken action to admit Negroes. Among them were the societies of Arlington and Alexandria in Virginia.

Tan Medics Await Society's Decision

Afro-American

P. 22

WASHINGTON

The results of a special election held Wednesday by the District of Columbia Medical Society on the applications of four prominent local colored physicians will not be announced until May 7.

The vote, which threatens to shatter the organization's present lily-white membership policy, was taken from 9 am until 5 pm on Tuesday.

Baltimore

According to ~~Theodore~~ Wiprud, secretary of the society, the executive board announced at the society's last business meeting that the ballots would be impounded and sealed to be counted and announced on May. 7.

19K DC

Seek Membership

The physicians who seek to become "firsts" racially as members of the medical society are Drs. Edward C. Mazique, president of the District of Columbia Medico-Chirurgical Society; C Herbert Marshall, former president of the National Medical Association: Reginald Jones and John Sinclair Perry.

Sat 4-12-52

Mr. Wiprud said that he had no idea about the number of members participating in the election. He revealed that the society had 1,400 active members, but pointed out that not nearly that many voted.

D. C. Medical Society Opens To Negro M.D.'s

Argus P. 4

St. Louis Mo

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The District of Columbia Medical Society last week announced that for the first time it will admit qualified Negro physicians to membership.

19K

Fri. 7-25-52

The announcement climaxed an intensive three-year fight by a committee of the D. C. Medico-Chirurgical Society, headed by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University and chairman of the National Medical Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This breakdown of racial barriers is a particularly significant victory for Negro members of the medical profession in Washington because private hospitals in the city require that doctors be members of the District Medical Society before they can be placed on the visiting staffs.

When Dr. Cobb became president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1945, the organization began a concerted attack on discrimination against Negroes, in the District's health facilities. Dr. Cobb hailed the District Medical Society's decision and said that his society hopes other barriers in the District against equal medical care for Negroes will soon fall.

Colored Doctors Win Admission To Hospitals of D. C.

Globe

P. 1

Admission of Negro Physicians To District Medical Society Now Presumed on Basis of Individual Merit

Nashville, Tenn

Washington, D. C. — The Announcement on July 1, 1952 by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia that a mail ballot, closed on June 10, showed a vote of 735 to 296 in favor of the admission of qualified Negro physicians, formally ended the job of a Special Committee of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia appointed in June 1949, to deal with this matter. This was stated today by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Professor and head of the Department of Anatomy in Howard University Medical School and Chairman of the Special Committee in a press conference in which the other members of the committee participated. These were Dr. Edward C. Mazique, President of Medico-Chi.; Dr. John Sinclair Perry, Past President, in office when the discussionns with the District Medical Society began; and Dr. Ulysses L. Houston, Chief of the Division of Otolaryngology of Freedmen's Hospital and Past President of Medico-Chi.

Fri 7-11-52

19K DC

Dr. Cobb, who is also editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association and Chairman of the National Medical Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated that athe Medico-Chirurgical Society had deliberately chosen a method of dealing wit hthe problem of admission to the District Medical Society which it knew would be slow and painful, but which it had hoped would be successful and productive of long range good results in neven broader areas.

When Dr. Cobb assumed the Presidency, of Medico-Chi in 1945, an attack upon the discriminations against Negroes in health areas in Washington was begun which has continued without remission. In 1945, Freedmen's was the only hospital in the District open for the practice of Negro physicians and none had ever been admitted to membership in the Medical Society of the District of Columbia

Howard Univ. Professor Named Chr. Of Society

Chicago
5-2-52

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Walter M. Booker, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, was named Chairman of the Section on Adrenals of the American Physiological Society when the organization met in New York this week. P. 4

An active member of the society since 1939, Dr. Booker has devoted the past six years to the study of The Function of the Adrenal Gland as Related to Vitamin C. The invitation to head the Section on Adrenals was extended to Dr. Booker in recognition of his contributions to this phase of experimental work, a physician, who attended the meeting, stated.

19K D.C.

Dr. Booker, a native of Little Rock, Ark., has been associated with Dr. Raymond L. Hayes of the College of Dentistry and Dr. Arnold H. Maloney of the College of Medicine in his work. A congressional appropriation for ACTH and cortisone is currently subsidizing the project.

Two members of Dr. Booker's team on adrenal research—Dr. James E. Tureman, Instructor in Pharamacology, and Mrs. Frances Dent DaCosta, Research Assistant—presented papers at the New York meeting.

A University of Chicago alumnus, Dr. Booker has been a member of the medical school faculty since 1943.

Medic's Paper Causes Stir

Afro-American

May Give Greaves World Wide Fame

P. 18
Sat. 6-7-52

Research Specialist

19K
D.C.
Afro-American P. 18

Dr. Aston B. Greaves, D.C. Health Department venereal disease research investigator bid for international recognition when he presented his scientific paper, "Serology and Frei Reaction in Clinical and Asymptomatic Lymphogranuloma Venereum" to the yearly symposium on recent advances in venereal diseases recently.

WASHINGTON

"It is always refreshing to be reminded that ability and diligence are still required for success. An outstanding example of this is illustrated by Dr. Aston B. Greaves, D. C. Heath Department Venereal Disease research specialist," says Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, director of public health.

Baltimore

Dr. Seckinger was referring to a scientific paper entitled "Serology and Frei Reaction in Clinical and Asymptomatic Lymphogranuloma Venereum," which Dr. Greaves presented at the yearly symposium on recent advances in venereal diseases recently.

19K

Many of the leading research investigators here and abroad participated in the symposium. Dr. Seckinger says the paper should bring Dr. Greaves international recognition.

Howard Product

Dr. Greaves is a graduate of Townsend Harris Hall High School in New York, the College of the City of New York, and Howard University where he finished in 1933.

He interned at Harlem and Freedmen's Hospitals and has been with the D. C. Health Department since 1943. He is the husband of Mrs. Bernice Greaves and has one son, Aston B. Jr., by a former wife.

Dr. Greaves divided lymphogranuloma venereum, a virus venereal disease, into symptomatic and asymptomatic forms and gave confirmatory evidence that clinically negative individuals may harbor the virus and prove infectious for sexual contacts. The differences in the diagnostic skin test (Frei test) and serologic test (complement fixation test) between the two forms were also presented.

Prevalent In D.C.

Lymphogranuloma venereum is far from being an uncommon disease. It is especially prevalent in Washington, D.C. where the work was conducted.

Its manifestations are not merely confined to the bubonic form which gives rise to "waxing kernels" or "risings in the groin" or to the rectal type with discharge, bleeding, and painful stools.

Many patients with positive serological tests for the virus and positive diagnostic skin tests were found to be physically asymptomatic but were implicated in transmitting the virus to sex partners.

At the present time Dr. Greaves is engaged in further study on lymphogranuloma venereum, chancroid, and granuloma inguinale. This work is being done in co-operation with the Department of Viruses and Rickettsias, Army Research Center.

Reprints of his previous works have been sought by research investigators and clinicians in far off countries and some of his works have now been incorporated into the medical text books.

He was co-author on the first study of the newer antibiotic, terramycin, in the treatment of venereal diseases.

Physicians Cite Three For Long Service

Afro-American P. 18

19K D.C.

WASHINGTON

The Medico-Chirurgical Society honored Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, Dr. Elmer C. Terry, Dr. Henry A. Callis and Dr. Arthur D. Carr for long and outstanding service, at its Eighth Annual Charles Sumner Lecture-dinner meeting Thursday. The affair was held in Frazier Hall, Howard University.

Dr. Gathings, as president of the National Medical Association, was presented a brief case on behalf of the Society by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor of the NMA Journal. Dr. Cobb praised the recipient for his outstanding contributions and leadership to the medical profession, to the community and the country at large.

Baltimore

Distinguished Career

Dr. Gathings is a graduate of the Howard Medical School, is a member of the American Board of Dermatology and a clinical professor at the Howard Medical School. He is listed in Distinguished Leaders in the Nation's Capital, 1952 edition; Who's Important in Medicine, 1952 edition; and Who's Who in Colored America, 1952 edition. The physician is currently serving as a member of the board of directors of the National Health Council. He was elected president of the NMA in 1951.

Sat. 6-7-52

The presentation to Dr. Terry of a life membership in the Society was also made by Dr. Bobb. He was lauded for his leadership to the Society as president in 1933, as instructor at Freedmen's Hospital for many years, and his many contributions to the profession and the community. Dr. Terry is a graduate of the Howard Medical School.

The presentations of life memberships to Drs. Callis and Carr were made by Dr. Ulysses L. Houston. They were praised for their advocacy and practice of high ethical standards in the medical profession, and for their many years of service to the betterment and welfare of the community—medical, civic and religious.

Dr. Callis is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Dr. Carr is a graduate of the Howard Medical School.

The guest speaker was Dr. Henry J. Tumen, associate professor of gastroenterology at the graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. He spoke on "The Diagnosis and Management of Gall Bladder Disease." He was introduced by Dr. R. Kelly Brown, associate professor of medicine, Howard University.

Board Elects Five Negro Doctors to Medical Society

Evening Star

Thurs. 9-25-52

P. 1 B

Are First to Be Admitted by Group Founded in 1817

Washington

Five Negro physicians have been elected to membership in the District Medical Society by the organization's Executive Board.

The doctors are: Dr. Edward C. Mazique, 1007 Monroe street N.W.; Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, 2712 P street N.W.; Dr. Reginald G. James, 5506 Central avenue S.E.; Dr. John Sinclair Perry, 302 Virginia avenue S.E., and Dr. Arthur Hugh Simmons, 1223 Quincy street N.W.

19K

An official of the society said the Executive Board elected the physicians after acting on recommendations from the society's Board of Censors, which considers membership applications.

10 C

The doctors thus become the first Negro physicians to become members of the society since it was founded in 1817. One had been proposed for memberhip in 1891 and came within two votes of being elected.

No Formal Barrier.

There has never been anything in the society's constitution or by-laws barring the election of Negro physicians to membership.

In a straw vote taken in the spring of 1951, the membership of the society voted, 2 to 1, in favor of admitting Negro members. It was made clear, at that time, that the results were to be taken only as "an indication of sentiment."

In March of this year, four applications were received from Negro physicians. According to a spokesman of the society, the Board of Censors asked for another vote on the question and recommended that the result, in effect, be a mandate.

These votes were not counted because the turnout was light. A mail vote was then decided on, and the membership was polled on the controversial question.

Year for Confirmation.

In June, by an almost 3-to-1 majority, the society voted to admit qualified Negro physicians. Five applications for membership from Negro doctors were on file at that time.

Dr. Mazique, 41, is president of the Medico-Chirugical Society. Recently he was named to the District Commissioners' Citizens' Advisory Council and is clinical assistant in internal medicine at Howard University. He is on the Board of Management of the YMCA, Twelfth street branch and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also is on the Executive Public Health Committee of the National Medical Association. He has been active in Community Chest work.

Dr. Mazique was born in Natchez, Miss. He came to Washington in 1937. He received a bachelor's degree at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., and a master's degree in education from Atlanta University. He received his medical degree at Howard University in 1941.

Dr. Marshall, 54, a general practitioner, has been practicing medicine in Washington for 27 years. He is a leader in the Negro community here and is past president of the National Medical Association.

Graduate of Dartmouth.

Dr. Marshall, a native of Washington, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Howard University Medical School. He entered practice at his residence—next door to the residence of his father, the late Dr. Charles W. Marshall, who practiced medicine here for 40 years.

Dr. Marshall is a former chairman of the NMA Trustee Board and a former president of the District Medico-Chirurgical Society. He has also been president of the Rock Creek Civic Association and is a past president of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During the war, Dr. Marshall served as a member of the District Selective Service Appeals Board.

Dr. James, 43, is a member of the dermatology staff of Freedmen's Hospital. He was born in Richmond and attended the Virginia Union University there. He was graduated from the Howard University School of Medicine in 1937 and received his internship at Freedmen's Hospital. He served with the United States Public Health Service from 1943 to 1946, after which he started his practice in Washington. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and the Johns Hopkins University Alumni Club.

Perry a Psychiatrist.

Dr. Perry, 63, is a neuro-psychiatrist and a past president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He is a former member of the Psychiatric Division of the Fort Myer Examination Board and is a member of the Civil Defense Medical Advisory Committee. He is chairman of the military affairs of the National Medical Association.

Born in Fayetteville, N. C., he received his medical education at Shaw University in North Carolina and served as an intern at Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. Simmons, 43, is an associate to the medical director of Freedmen's Hospital and a past president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. During World War II, he organized and commanded the first Negro medical unit in the Pacific theater of operations. A native of Washington, he was an intern at Freedmen's Hospital and served as instructor in medicine at Howard University.

D. C. Society Admits Five Race Medics

Courier

P-1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON — Five Negro physicians, all of them outstanding, have become members of the District Medical Society—the first Negro members—as that medical body last week dropped its color bars. The five accepted were the first Negroes to apply for membership since the group adopted a non-discrimination policy last June.

19K

Sat. 10-4-52

The five new members are: Drs. Edward C. Mazique, C. Herbert Marshall, Arthur Hugh Simmons, John Sinclair Perry and Reginald Girard James.

10 C

* * *

DR. MAZIQUE is president of the Washington Medico-Chirurgical Society and member of the Citizens' Advisory Council; he is also medical director of the Progressive Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Marshall is a former president of the National Medical Association (1950) and also a former president of the Washington Branch NAACP.

Dr. Simmons is an associate medical director at Freedmen's Hospital and a faculty member of the Howard University School of Medicine. During World War II he was commander of the first Negro hospital unit to see service.

* * *

DR. JAMES is a dermatologist at Freedmen's Hospital and was at one time a U. S. Public Health Service doctor in Alabama.

It is expected here that an increasing number of Negroes will apply for membership in the District Medical Society now that the bars have been removed and the white doctors have shown that they mean what they say when they adopted a democratic policy.

Efforts to influence the District Bar Association to admit Negro lawyers to membership have also been started here.

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Courier P. 1

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19K 10C

* * *

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Admitted To D. C. Med. Body

RICHMOND, VA.—Dr. Reginald G. James of Washington, D. C., formerly of this city, is one of five doctors recently admitted to the District of Columbia Medical Society, a white organization controlling medical practice in the nation's capital. This organization founded in 1817, admitted Negro doctors for the first time this year. As a member of the District group, Dr. James [illegible] eligible for affiliation with the American Medical Association.

P. 1

Sat. 10-11-52

The son of Mrs. Rosa James Howlett of Barton Avenue, Richmond, Dr. James is the brother of Robert W. James and Mrs. Gwendolyn J. Shelton also of this city. A graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, he holds medical degrees from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore Md.

19K

10 C

He is married to the former Sadye G. Harris of Birmingham, Alabama and is the father of two children-Reginald Jr., and Janice Katheleen.

Optometrists Unanimously Admit First Negro to Group

Post, p. 21

Washington

D. C.

1952

10-16-52

The D. C. Optometric Association has admitted its first Negro optometrist to membership in the 24-year-old organization, its officials announced yesterday.

Admitted to full membership privileges was Dr. Wendell P. Witten, 37, of 728 13th st. ne., who passed requirement tests of the District Optometry Board to practice here, last February.

Witten moved to this city from Tiptop, Va., and opened his office for business on September 1.

The local association claims membership of about 60 percent of all registered optometrists in the city. Optometrists are persons specially trained to test eyes and prescribe corrective glasses.

Witten submitted his application and was voted in at the association's October meeting, last Monday.

The vote to admit Witten, a veteran of World War II service who was trained to optometry under the GI education privileges, was unanimous, a spokesman for the association said.

DR. ALEXANDER T. AUGUSTA

19k 1952 D.C.

First Medical Teacher Honored By Journal

Afro American P.22

Baltimore

Sat. 8-2-52

WASHINGTON

Dr. Alexander T. Augusta, the first colored physician to serve on the faculty of any American medical school, is featured as the front cover illustration of the July issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

The account by the editor, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, reports that Dr. Augusta was also the first colored doctor to hold a medical commission in the United States Army and the first to hold the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

One of the original five faculty members of the Howard University Medical Department and the only colored member, Dr. Augusta was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in 1869 shortly before the school opened its doors with eight students.

He served as professor of anatomy, lectured on diseases of the skin and from 1870 to 1875 was a member of the staff of Freedmen's Hospital in the division of dermatology and urino-genital diseases.

He resigned from the medical school staff in 1877, although he was offered the chair of materia medica at that time.

Dr. Augusta applied for membership in the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in June, 1869. His name was rejected, as were the names of Dr. Charles Burleigh Purvis a fellow faculty member who made appliacation at the same time, and Dr. A. W. Tucker who applied a few days later.

Controversy Started

This rejection precipitated a bitter controversy on the exclusion of physicians from medical societies because of color. The dispute raged in Congress and the American Medical Association, and set the pattern for racial exclusion by Southern medical societies which has exsisted until recent years.

In 1862, Dr. Augusta was examined for the volunteer medical service and in 1863, appointed a surgeon of colored troops. As senior surgeon among colored troops stationed at Camp Stanton, Md., he outranked the white surgeons stationed there. Two of these addressed a petition to President Lincoln expressing surprise to find themselves under his command requesting that "this unexpected, unusual and most unpleasant relationship" be in some way terminated.

Dr. Augusta was placed on detached service examining recruits at Benedict and Baltimore, throughout 1864, and at a recruiting service at the Department of the South until the war ended.

Born March 8, 1825 at Norfolk, Va. He obtained his early education by stealth and secured private tutors in the study of medicine when he was able to find work in Baltimore. His medical education continued at the University of Pennsylvania and obtained his M.D. from Trinity College in Toronto, Canada in 1856.

First Negro Army Surgeon On Medical Journal Cover

[illegible]

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 7-24-52

14K

WASHINGTON — Dr. Alexander T. Augusta, the first Negro to serve on the faculty of any American medical school, is featured as the front cover illustration of the July issue of the Journal of the National Association. This is the fourth in the Journal's front-cover series presenting famed medical history figures.

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Negro Surgeon Featured On Cover Of Medical Journal

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19k 1952 D.C.

DR. ALEXANDER T. AUGUSTA

Alexander Augusta Was Pioneer In Crashing Medicine's Race Barriers

Defender P.5 Chicago, ~~Ill.~~

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Dat. 8-9-52

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19k 1952

Florida

DR. CAMPBELL GIVES QUARTER OF CENTURY OF SERVICE

Dr. O.A. Campbell who was born in Quincy, Fla. 67 years ago. Graduated from Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, and began practice here in 1926. Dr. Campbell did his post graduate work in surgery in 1926 and extensive work in thyroice surgery and general abdominal surgery the following year. He organized Campbell's clinic in 1937 and has published an article entitled "Value of the Wasserman Reaction" in the National Medical Journal.
At Present he directs the 35 bed Laura Bell Memorial Hospital that is in its 5th year.
(Tallahassee, Fla. SNS)

Daily World
Fri. 1-18-52
Atlanta, Ga.
P.2

Negro Doctor Makes Commendable Record In Florida

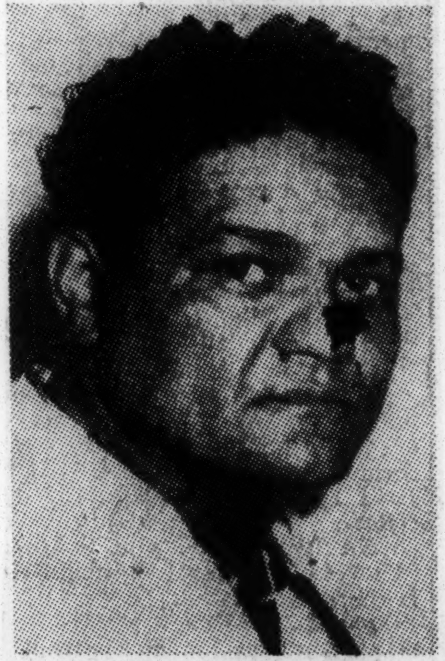
Shreveport, La. Sun

19K Fla

Builds $50,000 Clinic, Has 5000 Patients

Sat. 1-19-52

The young Negro doctor, fresh from Nashville's Meharry Medical college, learned what he was up against as soon as he started to practice in Sanford, in the heart of Florida's orange- grove country. His first emergency was the case of a woman suffering from what he decided was a ruptured ectopic (outside the womb) pregnancy. When he arrived with the ambulance at the hospital, the nurse, a white woman, demanded scornfully: "Who told you that you could make a diagnosis?"



Dr. George Henry Starke

Dr. George Henry Starke had to turn his patient over to the white doctor on duty; no Negro was allowed to practice in the biracial hospital. The white doctor let him sit in on the operation, which saved the woman's life, and confirmed Starke's diagnosis. When it was over, the head nurse snapped: "Well, you're the first Negro I ever saw that could make a diagnosis."

Depression Years. That was in 1927. This week Dr. Starke, 52, a veteran of 24 years' practice in Sanford (pop. 11,700), opened a new $50,000 clinic (about half the cost came from his savings, the rest from a bank loan). Meantime, he had established a solid record of helping his race, and some white folks too. During the depressed 1930s, Dr. Starke formed a team with Seminole County's overworked public-health nurse, Mrs. Frances McDougal. Together they toured the county, treating hookworm and giving inoculations. Though he never offered his services to whites ("I didn't want to get into trouble"), many asked his help and got it free. In one depression year, Mrs. McDougal reckoned, Dr. Starke did $27,000 worth of charity work; he got barely $2,000 a year (plus oranges) to live on.

During his graduate studies at Chicago in 1937, Dr. Starke got early training in the use of sulfa drugs against pneumonia. Back in Sanford, he soon saw a serious case of double pneumonia and venturously tried sulfa. White doctors, including the one who was officially in charge of Starke's patient in the hospital, sneaked the charts out for a private look at the progress of a treatment which they had not yet dared to try. Says Dr. Starke: "If the sulfa hadn't worked, the ax would have fallen."

But it worked and worked a double wonder: in a few weeks the county medical society broke precedent by allowing precedent-making Dr. Starke to practice in the hospital. (Today he is still the only Negro with this privilege, caring for patients in one-third of the beds: 14 white doctors handle the rest.) In 1950, the Florida Medical Association elected George Starke as its first Negro member.

Memorial Clinic. To serve his 5,000 patients scattered over an area 25 by 75 miles. Dr. Starke gets around in a Plymouth. His wife, mother of three (including boys West Virginia and North Carolina State), enjoys the only family luxury; she drives a Cadillac. Dr. Starke's two-story clinic was laid out to fit his busy practice. The 40-seat waiting room is bigger than the Dr.'s office and examinatoin rooms combined, though he has found space for almost $14,000 worth of X-ray, hydrotherapy physiotherapy and other specialized equipment.

Shreveport La.

Said a white physician in Sanford: "That clinic is a memorial to his ability as a physician." But even as Dr. Starke was getting ready to move into it, he got a sharp reminder that his position is unusual among Florida Negroes. Last week he was called from bed to a patient with a blood clot in the lung. He gave her stimulants and anti-coagulants, to no avail. Next day, she died. She was Harriette Moore, second victim of the lyncher's bomb which had already killed her husband, Harry Moore, State head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—(Time, Jan. 7).

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article concerning Dr. Starke appears in the Jan. 14th issue of Time magazine & is published in this paper by permission.

Meharry Proud Of Dr. G. H. Starke's Record In Florida

19K

Globe

In the Meharry- Hubbard Newsletter for January 15, the editors point with pride to the splendid article carried this month in TIME magazine about Dr. George Henry Starke an alumnus of Meharry, Class of 1927. The article is as follows:

Fri. 1-25-52

From Time: In the January 14th issue of Time Magazine there is an interesting and important story on a Meharry alumnus. Dr. George Henry Starke, who graduated in 1927. Dr. Starke has just opened a new $50,.000 clinic, approximately half the cost coming out of his own savings, in Sanford, Fla. But this is only part of the story. It is, in a sense, merely the culmination of his twenty-four years of practice in a town where, to quote: ". . . he had established a solid record of helping his race and some white folks, too." Time continues: "During the depressed 1930s, Dr. Starke formed a team with Seminole County's overworked public health nurse, Mrs. Frances McDougal. Together they toured the county, treating hookworm and giving inoculations. Though he never offered his services to whites . . . many asked his help and got it free. In one depression year, Mrs. McDougal reckoned, Dr. Starke did $27,000 worth of charity work: he got barely $2,000 a year (plus oranges) to live on."

Nashville Tenn.

According to Time, a white physician in Sanford has said: "That clinic is a memorial to his ability as a physician." The entire story, as written

P.1

up in this issue, is well worth the attention of everyone who, if he has not already done so, can obtain a copy.

May Admit Negro MDs To Miami Hospital

19K

MIAMI—Negro doctors may be admitted to the Jackson Memorial Hospital staff in a few days.

A recommendation for their admission by the Hospital Medical Board was scheduled to come before the County Commission this week.

Courier

Spearhead behind the recommendation is Preston B. Bird, chairman of the Commissions Hospital Committee. He has discussed the proposal with fellow commissioners and is expected to ask that they vote favorably on the recommendation.

P. 5

Recommendation of the board came after a five-man committee studied the advisabilities of admitting Negro doctors and the entire staff voted unanimously to accept the committee's recommendation.

Dat. 2-23-52

There are ten Negro physicians in Miami and four of them are members of the Dade County Medical Association.

Pittsburgh
Pa.

If Negro doctors are admitted they are to be granted privileges in the Negro department only.

Those accepted must be admitted through the usual channels and must meet the same requirements as other staff doctors.

In its report, the committee stated, "We have long felt that with such a large Negro population, it is only right and proper for the Negro doctors to contribute their services along with us for the care of the indigent sick."

Miami already has a Negro police court judge and forty-five colored policemen.

Colored Doctors To Work On Miami Hospital Staff

Journal and Guide

19K

MIAMI, Fla. — The most welcome news to hit the desk of the Greater Miami Urban League last week was the announcement that, at last, Negro physicians were to enjoy the privilege of practing on the staff at Jackson Memorial Hospital (of Dade county) located in Miami.

P. 4

19K

The following is quoted from the communication received by the League from Commissioner Preston Bird, chairman of the County's Welfare Committee:

Norfolk, Va.

"The Board of County Commissioners of Dade county notified the Greater Miami Urban League of the action that was taken Tuesday, Feb. 19 regarding the appointment of Negro physicians to the staff at Jackson Memorial Hospital. Upon recommendation of the medical Board of County Commissioners will approve the appointment of qualified Negro physicians to the staff of the hospital.

Dat 2-23

* * *

QUALIFIED Negro physicians will also be entitle to courtesy privileges (attending private patients) under the new set up. This action on Tuesday was the direct results of many conferences held in the last two years between the Board of County Commissioners and several groups in the professional fields as well as special committees from the Miami Urban League who have actively cooperated conclusion."

One of the requirements to practice on the staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital is to be a member of the Dade County Medical Association. Of the ten Negro physicians

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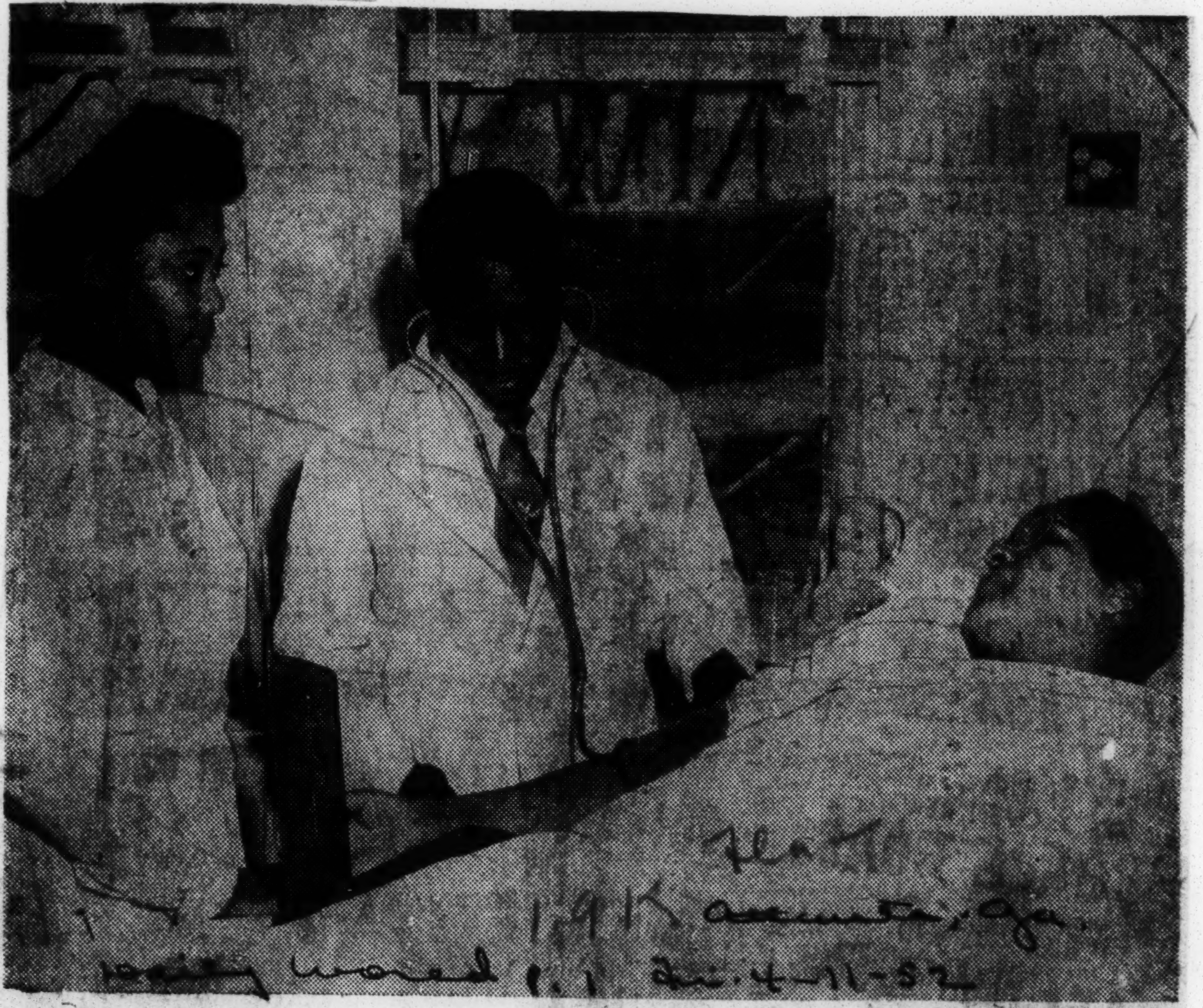


Fla T

19K Augusta, Ga.

Daily World P. 1 Dat. 4-11-52

News Press Photo Service

A 'FIRST' IN FLORIDA—Dr. Aubrey W. Henry. 32, who recently became the first Negro member of the Dade County Medical Association in Florida, has been appointed to the staff of the White Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Henry is believed to be the first Negro physician to be appointed to the staff of a White, voluntary hospital in the South. Viewing Dr. Henry's appointment with relish, NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White said: "This rise above the color line is particularly heartening in view of the recent violence against minorities in Florida." Dr. Henry is shown here attending patient Mrs. Hattie Sanford with the help of nurse Okel V. Welsh. Dr. Henry is a native of Aucilla, Fla., and graduated from Meharry College in Nashville, Tenn.

19k 1952

Florida

Hospital In Miami Drops Racial Bars

P. 1

MIAMI — The Medical Board of Jackson Memorial hospital submitted a recommendation Saturday, asking that qualified Negro doctors be admitted to the hospital staff.

The recommendation was made after a five-man committee studied the advisability of the hospital taking such a step. The entire hospital staff voted unanimously to accept the committee's report. The chairman of the hospital committee, Preston B. Bird, asked that the recommendation be voted upon favorably.

Sat. 2-23-52

19K Fla

The action of the board to admit qualified Negro physicians to the hospital staff was described as probably the first time any group of white doctors in the south made any attempt to admit Negroes to a white hospital.

Negro Physician Named to Staff Of Southern Hospital

Daily News

Jackson

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (P)—A southern white voluntary hospital announced Saturday the appointment of a Negro physician to its medical staff, which was believed to be the first act of its kind in southern history.

Mount Sinai hospital, a private institution supported by voluntary contributions, extended staff privileges to 32-year-old Dr. Aubrey W. Henry and assigned him to the care of Negro patients. Dr. Henry recently became the first Negro member of the Dade County Medical Association.

Sun. 3-30-52

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, hailed Dr. Henry's appointment as a "demonstration of vision and courage" by the hospital.

P. 1

"This rise above the color line is particularly heartening in view of the recent violence against minorities in Florida," White said. "It'll demonstrate to ourselves and to the world that in a democratic society there is courage and human decency as well as prejudice which too often makes the headlines to the detriment of our nation and democracy."

Max Orovitz, president of the hospital's board of trustees, felt that "in taking this unprecedented step, Mount Sinai . . . is marking a milestone in medical history in the South."

Dr. Henry, a native of Aucilla, Fla., received his bachelor's degree from Florida A. & M. college and was graduated in medicine from Meharry college in Nashville, Tenn. He served for a time as resident instructor in obstetrics and gynecology at Hubbard hospital in Nashville and performed post-graduate work at Cook County hospital in Chicago.

First Negro On Miami Hospital Staff

Courier

Sat. 4-12-52

P. 1

MIAMI—For the first time in the history of the South, staff privileges in a voluntary, white hospital were given to a Negro physician when the Board of Trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital of Greater Miami voted the

Pittsburgh Pa.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

. . . has Negro medic on staff

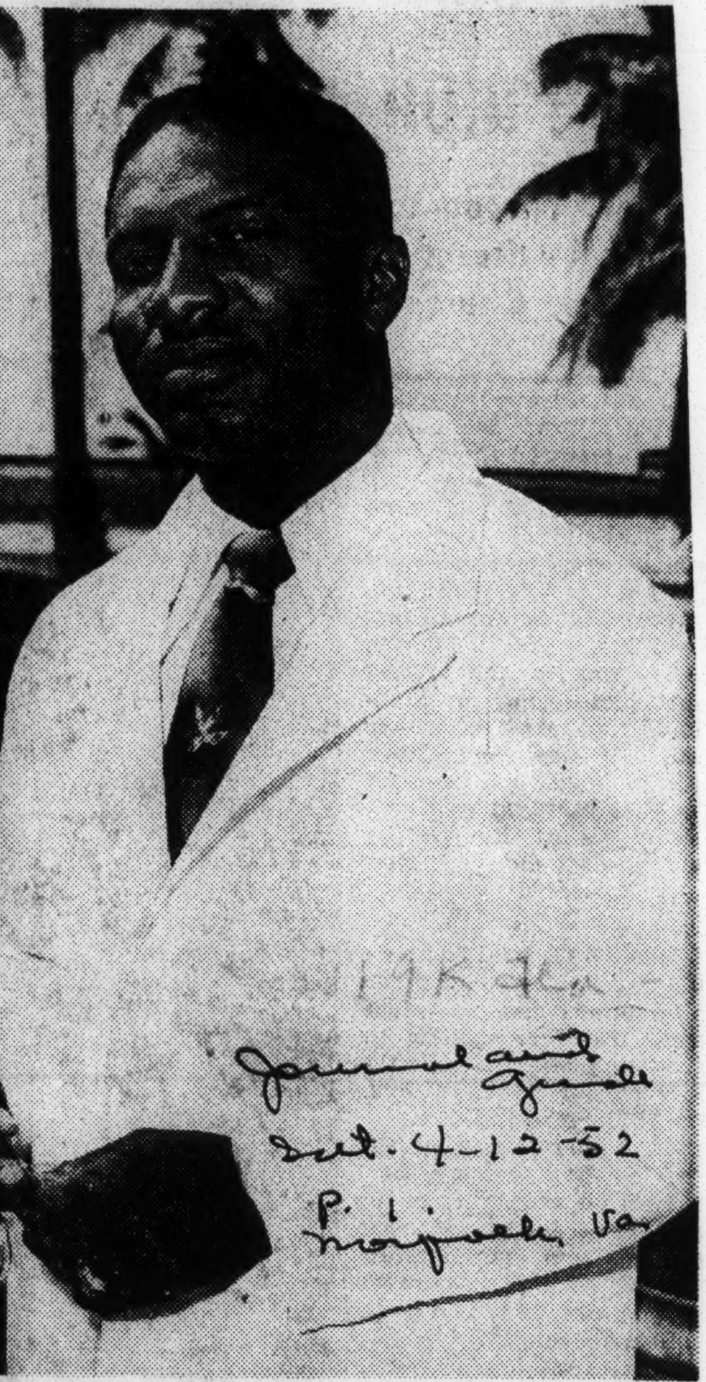
appointment last week of Dr. Aubry Warren Henry of Mount Sinai's medical staff.

Dr. Henry's appointment was announced by Max Orovitz, president of the hospital's Board of Trustees.

19K Fla

IN HIS announcement of the Board's action, Orovitz stated: "In taking this unprecedented step, Mount Sinai Hospital, which offers medical service to all members of the Greater Miami community regardless of race, color, or creed, is marking a milestone in medical history in the South.

Miami Hospital Staff Doctor



19K Fla

Journal and Guide

Sat. 4-12-52

P. 1

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Aubrey Warren Henry of Miami Beach, Fla., was recently named to the staff of the Mt. Sinai Hospital in Miami Beach, marking the first time in the history of the South that staff privileges in a voluntary white hospital were given to a Negro physician.

Negro Gets License As Osteopathic Physician

World Fla. 4-2-52

19K Jew

OPA LOCKA, Fla.—Dr. George Edward Jackson, 29, of Opa Locka, Florida is the first Negro to be licensed as an osteopathic physician in Florida. The State Examination was given last December to Dr. Jackson and nineteen white colleagues. Memphis

Dr. Jackson will have unlimited rights of practice ~~including surgery~~, said Dr. Richard Berry, secretary-treasuer of the Florida State Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners. This is the first time a Negro has qualified for the examination. He will practice in the Miami area.

To take the examination the candidate must have at least two years of college training, two years of a pre-med course, internship at a recognized school of osteopathy, and have passed a basic science exam at Florida State University.

A graduate of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Dr. Jackson was born May 22, 1922, in Milledgeville, Ga. He attended public school in Detroit, Michigan. He was a student at Highland Park Junior College for two years and at Wayne University for one-and-a-half years.

Miami Hospital Appoints First Negro To Its Staff

Miami Beach, Fla. (ANP).—The first Negro physician ever to be on the staff of a white hospital in the south was appointed last week here at Mount Sinai Hospital, a private institution. Louisiana Weekly

The hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions, extended staff privileges to Dr. Aubrey W. Henry, 32, who will take care of Negro patients. P. 1

Dr. Henry recently became the first Negro member of the Dade County Medical Association. New Orleans

Liberal leaders, white and colored, in all parts of the south hastened to commend the hospital board and officials for their action. It was considered especially significant that this happened in Florida where hate groups have recently bombed Negro homes in protest against Negro families moving into white neighborhoods.

La. Sat. 4-12-52

19K Jew

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said it was a demonstration of vision and courage."

NEGRO DOCTOR NAMED BY FLORIDA HOSPITAL

Journal

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 29 (UP)—A Southern white hospital announced today the appointment of a Negro physician to its medical staff. It was believed to be one of the first such appointments in the South. P. 26

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19K

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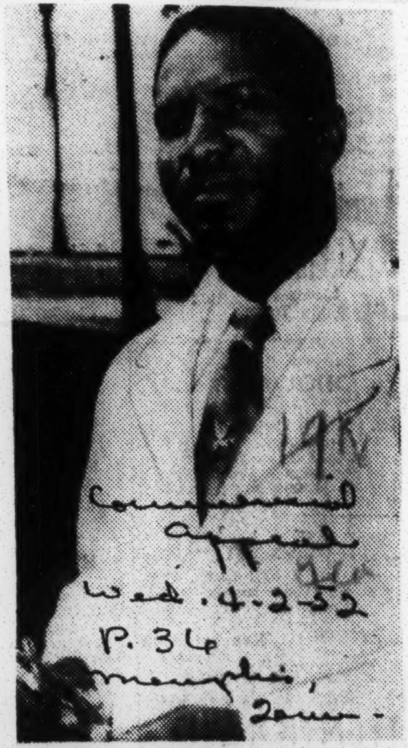
"This rise above the color line is particularly heartening in view of the recent violence against minorities in Florida," Mr. White said.

Max Orovitz, president of the hospital's trustees, felt that "in taking this unprecedented step, Mount Sinai * * * is marking a milestone in medical history in the South.

Mon. 3-31-52



19K

Commercial Appeal

Wed. 4-2-52

P. 34

Memphis, Tenn.

FIRST IN SOUTH—Dr. Aubrey Warren Henry was appointed to staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital at Miami Beach this week, first Negro physician in the South to gain such a position in an all-white hospital.

A Significant Hospital Appointment

19K Jew

DOWN at Miami Beach, Florida, a significant step in the name of better race relations, human brotherhood was taken when Mount Sinai Hospital, a private institution, named Dr. Aubrey Henry to its medical staff. It marked the first time a Negro physician was ever named to the staff of a white hospital in the South. Dr. Henry prior to his appointment was the first Negro member of the Dade County Medical Ass'n.

Weekly P. 6B

The significance of the step can be realizen when one remembers that Florida has been in the headlines recently because hate groups have bombed Negro homes, Jewish synagogues and generally spread terror, accompanied by death on two occasions. Certainly it took guts and courage on the part of the Hospital Board to stand by their belief in democratic principles and make such an appointment in the face of the recent cirmumstances. It is always morale lifting to see such demonstrations whereby positive proof is given that our professed belief in democracy and Christianity is something more than mere words.

While Miami was opening the door to first class citizenship in the medical profession a native of New Orleans possibly because the door had not opened in New Orleans was on his way via San Francisco to teach medicine at the University of Java in Indonesia. The native is Dr. Nathaniel Burbridge of New Orleans, and son of Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Burbridge.

New Orleans, La.

Often have you heard the story that the students with the best brains leave the South to seek better opportunities elsewhere. Dr. Burbridge was born in the South, and educated in the South up to a certain point. At this point he had to leave the South for he could learn no more because of the color barrier. Hence the South because of its narrow point of view lost a valuable citizen.

Sat. 4-19-52

By now the South should realize that if it is ever to fully develop it must utilize the ability of **all** of its citizens regardless of race, creed or color. The emulation by other hospitals in the South of the trend started by Sinai Hospital is prayed for by those who want to see democracy extended to all in the South.

19k 1952 General

Five Negro Medics Listed In Who's Who

Advocate

8.4

Five Negro physicians are listed in the current edition of "Who's Who in America, 1952-53," it is noted in the July issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. They are Dr. W. Montague Cobb (M.D. Howard 29), professor and head of the Department of Anatomy, Howard University School of Medicine; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble (M.D. Howard 19), director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. Joseph T. Johnson (M.D. Chicago 30), dean, Howard University School of Medicine; Dr. Peter M. Murry (M.D. Howard 14), vice president of the Medical Society of the County of New York and member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association; and Dr. Louis T. Wright (M.D. Harvard 15), president of the Medical Board of Harlem Hospital and director of its Department of Surgery.

19K

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Sept. 9-13-52

Health Standards Go Up As Specialists Increase

P. 8 Afro-American Sat. 2-23-52 Baltimore, Md.

19K

General

Colored physicians are turning to specialty fields in increasing numbers. In 1927 there were no certified specialists, in 1947 there were 93, and in 1951 they had increased to 166.

The specialty movement was long tended to be regarded with skepticism by tan physicians. The fear that after the long and expensive training required for certification as diplomates in their specialties, their colleagues would not refer enough work, has proved unfounded, according to a recent article appearing in the National Medical Journal Association.

Dr. W. Harry Barnes of Philadelphia qualified as a dipolmate of the American Board of Otolaryngology, (ear and throat specialist) in 1947 and became the first colored physician to become a certified specialist. Dr. Barnes' pioneer step had no immediate followers.

Howardite Spurs Drive

The first real impetus to this movement was given by the late Dr. Numa P. G. Adams during his tenure as dean of the Howard University School of Medicine.

Noting a reluctance to take the step among his faculty members he made certification by one's specialty board a requisite for promotion and advanced rank in the clinical fields.

In August of 1947 a survey revealed 93 specialists of whom 43 were graduates of colored schools, 48 of other North American schools and two of foreign schools. In 1951 the number had increased to 166 with 94 graduates of colored schools.

The 154 living colored specialists constitute four per cent of the total number of tan physicians. In contrast, the 33,000 non-colored specialists constitute 15 per cent of the total physicians.

More Specialists Needed

The Editor of the Journal comments: "It is clear that while a commendable start has been made in the direction of specialty qualification, it is only a start. Further progress will depend in part on increasing the number of medical graduates."

In the matter of admission to the specialty colleges, race has been a controlling factor until recently. The late Dr. Daniel H. Williams of Chicago was inducted into the American College of Surgeons at its organization in 1913.

Dr. Louis T. Wright was admitted in 1934. But it was not until 1945 that this college showed relaxation of racial bars resulting in the present 54 colored members.

The late Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Philadelphia was made a member of the American College of Physicians at about the time of its organization. No other physicians were admitted until 1950. There are now seven colored members.

Distribution of Physicians

The 154 living tan specialists are distributed as follows: Surgery, 28; Radiology, 23; Internal Medicine, 20; Pediatrics, 18; Obstetrics, and Gynecology, 16; Ophthamology, 13; Otolaryngology, 12 Dermatology and Syphilogy, 10; Psychiatry and Neurology, 10; Urology, 7; Pathology, 4; Preventive Medicine and Public Health, 3; Orthopedic Surgery, 2.

Membership in the colleges is as follows:

American College of Surgeons, 54; International College of Surgeons, 19; American College of Physicians, 7; American Academy of Pediatrics, 11; American College of Chest Physicians, 14; American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, 1; American College of Radiology, 3; American Academy of Dermatology, 5; American College of Hospital Administrators,7. Deceased members are included.

The Journal concludes that the opening of specialty boards and colleges permits no resting on the oars for colored physicians,—"The battle cry must remain 'Forward.' "

Getting Negro Doctors In Quantity

19K

This is a comment on getting Negro doctors in quantity sufficient to serve the Negro community, during the interim between the present and the time when there is an equal opportunity for Negro men and women who want to do so to enter the medical schools of the United States without discrimination on account of race. A sudy published in a recent issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association points up this problem of numbers in relation to the fight for the admission of Negro students to all medical schools. Informer P. 9

General

The study disclosed that last year the total number of Negro medical students in all medical schools was 679, but that of this number 533 were enrolled at Howard and Meharry, whereas only 164 were enrolled in 48 other medical schools were Negroes had been admitted. This shows that obviously the bulk of the job of training Negro doctors is still being done by Meharry and Howard, and it also shows what a sad plight indeed we would be in if those who would close up all Negro schools that were not the equal to the best white schools in some respects should have their way. If Meharry and Howard should be closed up, it would not take long for Negro doctors to pass off the scene almost completely. Houston, Texas

The truth is that Negro doctors are not now being trained as rapidly in relation to population as they were quite some years ago, and during the time it will take to break down completely the barriers which are still keeping Negroes out of other medical schools in numbers, we could easily use another medical school like Meharry or Howard if there was some way it could be made available. If such another medical school could be obtained, this ought not in the least lessen the fight for the admission of Negroes to all medical schools with out regard to race. The pressing question at the present time is getting Negro doctors in sufficient quantity for our needs. The study mentioned above showed that Negro doctors now constitute only 1.9 per cent of the physicians of the nation, while Negroes constitute 12 per cent of the population.

Sat. 11-29-52

19k 1952

General

166 Negro specialists in '51, medical journal reveals

Journal

p. 5

Los Angeles

Eagle

Jan 23-52

WASHINGTON — Negro physicians are turning to specialty fields in increasing numbers. In 1927 there were no Negro certified specialists; in 1947 there were 93; in 1951 they had increased to 166. So discloses the January issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, which pointed out that fear that after long and expensive training required for certification as diplomates in their specialties, their colleagues would not refer enough work earlier inclined Negro physicians to disregard the specialty movement.

This fear, however, has proved unfounded, the Journal said. In 1927, Dr. W. Harry Barnes, of Philadelphia, qualified as a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology, and became the first Negro certified specialist. First real impetus to the movement was given by the late Dr. Numa P. G. Adams during his tenure as dean of the Howard University School of Medicine. Noting a reluctance to take the step among his faculty members, he made certification by specialty boards a requisite to promotion and advanced rank in the clinical fields.

In August of 1947, a survey revealed 93 specialists of whom 43 were graduates of Negro schools, 48 of other North American schools and 2 of foreign schools. In 1951 the number had increased to 166 with 94 graduates of Negro schools. The 154 living Negro specialists constitute four percent of the total number of Negro physicians. In contrast, the 33,000 non-Negro specialists constitute 15 percent of the total physicians.

9K

In the matter of admission to the specialty colleges, race has been a controlling factor until recently, the Journal said. The late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, of Chicago, was inducted into the American College of Surgeons at its organization in 1913. Dr. Louis T. Wright was admitted in 1934. But it was not until 1945 that this college relaxed racial bars sufficiently to result in the present 54 Negro members.

General

The late Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, of Philadelphia, was made a member of the American College of Physicians at about the time of its organization. No other Negro physicians were admitted until 1950. There are now 7 Negro members.

The 154 living Negro specialists are distributed as follows: surgery, 28; radiology, 23; internal medicine, 20; pediatrics, 18; obstetrics and gynecology, 16; ophthamology, 13; otolaryngology, 12; dermatology and syphilogy, 10; psychiatry and neurology, 10; urology, 7; pathology, 4; preventive medicine and public health, 3; orthopedic surgery, 2.

LIFE EXPECTANCY INCREASED 20 YEARS

Atlanta, Ga. World

p. 3

17

BETHESDA, Md. — Today, life expectancy is about 20 years longer than it was in 1900. More Americans can expect to live well into their seventies, eighties, and nineties. Aging brings with it new and challenging problems that must be recognized.

In an effort to help people understand what some of the common problems of aging mean to the individual, his family and his community, the Federal Security Agency has issued a guidance booklet entitled LOOKING FORWARD TO THE LATER YEARS.

The booklet, which was prepared by the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, underlies the importance of getting a good start on planning for happy and fruitful years ahead.

Copies of the publication (PHS Publication No. 116) can be purchased for 5c each from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. A discount of 25 per cent is allowed on orders of 100 or more sent to one address.

Local specialists overlooked in national counting

Journal

Exception to the Journal of the National Medical Association summary in its latest publication, which lists 161 Negro specialists over the United States, has been taken locally by medical men who said that with one exception, Los Angeles, where a number of men have lately been certified, was apparently overlooked in the compilation.

16K

p. 7

General

The exception was Dr. Theodore M. Blevins, young pediatrician, who, along with Dr. Fitzroy Younge, San Francisco Bay Area gynecologist and obstetrician, were included in the 161.

Los Angeles'

Overlooked in the nosecounting of medical men who have taken their national boards and passed are:

Eagle

Los Angeles,

Eagle

Dr. John W. Carney, Wayne university, 1940, certified in dermatology and syphilology in 1949; Drs. Ellis E. Toney and A. R. Tweed, both graduates of Howard university and certified in psychiatry and neurology; Drs. Lewis F. Boddie (Meharry '48) and Leroy R. Weekes (Howard '39), both certified in obstetrics and gynecology.

Jan 23-52

Drs. Weekes, Boddie, and Young this week were among the 300-some odd obstetricians and gynecologists attending the Southern California Assembly of their specialties at the Ambassador hotel.

There they heard lectures and round table discussions ranging over the entire female sex life, from adolescence and its problems, through childbirth to the menopause.

Haitians Entertain American Doctors

Defender

8 9

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

PORT au PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP)—Negro physicians who are visiting colorful Haiti from the United States were entertained at an elaborate international affair which had both social and professional significance.

The physicians were the guests of the doctors of Port-au-Prince and the Public Health department. The event took place in the Club l'Amicale.

Responsible for the affair were Minister Clement Jurelle, Under Minister Andre Sam, the assistant general director, Dr. Lucien Pierre Noel, and Emanuel Racine, chief of administration and finance.

5-24-52

Dr. George Hudicourt, an eye specialist who studied at Provident hospital in Chicago, from which institution many of the visiting doctors came, gave the speech of welcome. He pointed out that many Haitain doctors were studying in the United States and that Provident hospital in Chicago has been especially generous in opening its doors.

Dr. A. M. Mercer of Chicago, representing the president of the National Medical Association, responded.

Among the guests were his excellency, the Ambassador of France, Ludovic Chancel; Prof. Guy Mallet of the medical university at Lyons, France; French cultural attache, Simon Lando; the American cultural affairs attache, Homer Gayne, and others who included the Venezuelan Republic representative and the U. S. charge d'affairs.

The doctors from America, who are accompanied by their wives, visited in Puerto-Rico and the Dominican Republic before coming to Haiti. They remained in Haiti until May 12, after which they visited Jamaica and Cuba before returning to the United States.

Among the American physicians were: Dr. Wm. M. Jones, eye specialist associated with Provident hospital and the University of Chicago; Dr. A. M. Mercer, Provident hospital; Dr. C. M. Jones, New York City; Dr. William J. Rucker, Cleveland, O.; Dr. LeRoy Dabbs, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Edward Charles Mitchell, Chicago and Dr. T. R. Borders, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Physicians Seek Greater Recognition In Med Group

Daily World P. 1

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Negro doctors as represented by the National Medical Association feel that they are being bypassed by national health movements and they are not happy about it, according to Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, president of NMA.

Atlanta Ga.

"We are vitally interested in the health of the nation and especially in that segment which we serve particularly," said Dr. Gathings last week.

3-16-52

The medical men had just noted that the president of the United States had created and appointed the personnel of a "Presidential Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation." They regarded it as an oversight that not a single Negro physician was named to the commission although they were appreciative of the fact that the race had not been overlooked altogether. Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university had been named by President Truman as a member.

"We have no quarrel with the naming of Dr. Johnson," said Dr. Gathings. "He is an outstanding educator and one of our most distinguished citizens. But when it cal practitioners should be consulted.

General

"Recently the National Fund for Medical Education was instituted. There are numerous Negro physicians who from an intellectual and financial point of view could have well served on that body. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, were named. They are well fitted but that does not explain the reason why Negro medical men are overlooked.

"Another new organization is the Federal Hospital Council, now known as the Council on the Cost of Medical Care. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university and a highly capable man, was named on that body, but no Negro doctor became a member.

"My point is that the Negro physician is bearing the brunt of caring for the health needs of our group. We are determined that adequate representation is to be given those who are serving the major health needs of our Negro population and who are best able to interpret those needs."

comes to matters of health, then we feel that organized Negro medi-

tional Organization for Public Health Nursing, Mrs. Jackson was the first colored nurse to serve as vice-chairman of the Joint Boards of Directors of the six national nursing organizations.

Born in Petersburg, Va., Mrs. Jackson obtained her teacher's certificate in 1914 from Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, now the Virginia State College. She taught in public schools in Virginia for two years, then came to New York to attend the Lincoln School for Nurses from which she graduated in 1919.

She went back to Virginia and became the first Public Health Nurse in Albemarle County. After a few years of nursing there she returned to New York for post graduate study in nursing at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Without Fanfare

WITH very little ballyhoo and fanfare, a revolutionary integration of colored physicians and surgeons into the medical life of the nation has been taking place.

Where only a few short years ago the bars of color kept most of our physicians and surgeons out of all county medical societies in the South where most of them practice, the past five years have seen barrier after barrier fall and talented men admitted to practice in hospitals where previously they could not step.

p. 6

The first significant turn of the tide, of course, was in 1934 when Dr. Louis T. Wright was admitted to the American College of Surgeons where no Negro had been a Fellow since Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who made history by pioneering in sewing up a human heart.

Today a score of Negroes are Fellows of the A. C. S. admitted since 1947, and the number of Diplomates in internal medicine, surgery, otolaryngology, opthalmology, urology, pediatrics, radiology, psychiatry and neurology, dermatology, obstetrics and gynecology, and pathology runs into the hundreds.

The American College of Physicians, the American College of Radiology, the American College of Chest Physicians, the International College of Surgeons, the honorary Alpha Omega Alpha and others, all have distinguished colored members.

The change in the viewpoint of white Southern physicians and surgeons in the American Medical Association has been dramatic, with the lowering of the color bar against Negro members in almost half the Southern states.

Sat. 7-19-52

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York, first colored member of the A.M.A.'s House of Delegates, has been influential in spurring the trend.

Significantly his resolution to drop the color bar was passed by the A. M. A.'s governing body without a dissenting vote.

Now comes the news from the famed Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia that the Medical Society of the District (by mail ballot of its membership on the issue of admission to membership of qualified colored physicians) voted 735 to 296 to admit them.

Thus, under the able leadership of Medico-Chi president, Dr. W. Montague Cobb (head of Howard's department of anatomy) and without any hullabaloo, the venerable District Medical Society which had barred Negroes since 1869 (thus setting the pace for the A. M. A.) has voted to toss away the color line.

Medico-Chi back in 1945, made two wise decisions (a) to attack discrimination in District health one step at a time and (b) to proceed without the usual shouting, breast-beating and empty-gun waving.

First, came its unceasing efforts to open the doors of Gallinger Hospital to colored professionals, and this campaign, which culminated with victory, took three years.

No news releases were broadcast nationally or internationally and the steady efforts of the Medico-Chi group to break down the color bar were almost completely unknown outside professional ranks; but within three years Negro physicians were integrated on the resident and teaching staffs.

Sat. 7-19-52

Then Medico-Chi turned to the difficult job of persuading the District Medical Society to admit colored physicians to membership; and from July 21, 1949, several conferences were held between spokesmen of the colored and white medical groups.

Persuasively the colored spokesmen pointed to the admission of Negro students to eight Southern medical schools which had hitherto barred them (and the growing admission of Negro physicians to county and state medical societies which had previously been lily-white) as indication of a changing climate of professional opinion which Washington's Medical Society should heed.

An exchange of correspondence came in November, to be followed by significant invitations during the following year to colored physicians to participate in and contribute to various activities of the Medical Society, and this culminated in the balloting which led to the admission of Negro members.

Thus, strictly speaking, this was not a Negro victory but a victory for fair play in which colored and white professionals of similar mind participated in a spirit of good-will.

We agree with the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia that these quiet victories have a far-reaching significance; and certainly the forceful persuasive, intelligent manner in which they were brought about are commended to the attention of similar groups elsewhere.

19k 1952 Georgia

Bibb County Sets Precedent

Ga. Medic Group Drops Racial Bar

Courier p. 13

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MACON, Ga.—Literally dropping a bombshell among county medical societies in Georgia and other Southern states, the Bibb County Medical Society last week opened its membership to Negro physicians on a basis that is unprecedented in the deep South. On individual qualifications they will be accepted to full membership where heretofore they were limited to a "scientific" level.

The announcement was made by Dr. Milford B. Hatcher, public relations chairman for the heretofore white medical men's society. The full membership basis goes beyond the "scientific" membership for Negro doctors approved by the Medical Association of Georgia at its convention last summer.

Sat. 10-25-52

"SCIENTIFIC" membership exempted Negro doctors from paying dues, they were not entitled to hold office, vote in the county or state association, nor were they entitled to legal aid provided by the Medical Association to its members. They were only entitled to hear lectures, papers and programs of scientific interest.

19K Ga

Full membership in the Bibb County Medical Society will now clear the way for membership of qualified area physicians to the American Medical Association, since the state organization of white doctors is affiliated with the AMA and the colored state group is not.

This type of membership now meets the demands that have been made for a long time by the colored physicians in the area. Commenting on the move, Dr. J. S. Williams, secretary of the county colored physicians' organization (the Macon Academy of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy), said: "This is an unprecedented action for this section of the country." He added:

* * *

"IT DEMONSTRATES a progressive realism on the part of Macon doctors that you don't find elsewhere in the deep South."

The week's action was the result of a move made early this year by Negro medics who requested the full membership status in the county society. At the time the local society referred the request to the state association.

Dr. Henry H. Tift, secretary of the county body, pointed out that the society's action does not mean that all Negro medical men in the area will become members any more than it does white physicians. All will have to apply and be admitted on the individual basis of professional training and individual merit."

19k 1952 Georgia

Give Kappa Award To Ga. Medic

Defender
Sat. 7-5-52
19K Ga

By ALBERT MARY THWEATT

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Dr. Melton D. Bryant, local physician and a member of the Savannah Alumni chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, was voted the "Achievement Award" of the year 1951 at the recent Provincial meeting in Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Bryant, a native of Savannah has been a practicing physician since 1923.

He became closely associated with the staff of Charity Hospital which connection he has continued during the years. He enjoys a lucrative practice.

Fifteen years ago he played an important part in assisting the late Dr. W. A. Harris in getting an opening for Negro physicians in the post graduate courses at the University hospital in Augusta, Ga. After the death of Dr. Harris, he was elected superintendent of the Charity Hospital.

Special recognition has been given him by the State of Georgia's Department of Child Health and Maternal Clinic. He was given a scholarship by the State of Georgia, to attend the Tri-State Clinical Seminar on Child Health and Maternal Care, at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach. Fla.

His wife is the former Jamie L. Bailey.

Plan Opens Door To Full Membership

Defender
Sat. 5-24-52
P. 1
19K

ATLANTA — The Medical Association of Georgia has moved one step closer to full integration of doctors with the dropping of bars which heretofore restricted membership to white medics.

The association voted last week to admit Negroes to a special, "scientific" membership on state and county levels. These "limited" members would not be permitted to vote in medical society elections or to hold office.

The group's constitution was amended to allow qualified Negro physicians to participate in all scientific sessions.

The measure also permits scientific members to make application for full membership in the American Medical Association. It was the first time the Georgia association has agreed to admit Negroes as members on any basis.

Georgia Medics Admit Negroes

Eagle.
Thurs. 5-22-52
P. 1

Negro physicians were declared eligible to become members of the Medical Association of Georgia last week during a convention attended by more than 1,000 doctors in Atlanta. They will be admitted to "scientific" membership.

The resolution amending the association's constitution held that "any Negro physician by meeting qualifications may be granted a membership by the county society upon application and may be awarded the privilege of participation in all scientific sessions.

By the same token, the resolution permits the "scientific members to make application for full Medical Association."

Negro Doctors Put On Georgia Board In Error

World P. 1
Fri. 6-6-52
Atlanta, Ga.

A Georgia legislator is thinking of calling for an extra session of the legislature to correct an error in a bill which would place two Negro doctors on a state board.

Rev. Chappel Matthews said he is investigating means of correcting the error in the law creating a state Medical Education Board, which would give scholarships to medical students.

The language of the bill passed by the last legislature provides two members of the five man board shall be composed of the president and past president of the "Georgia Medical Association," a Negro organization.

Matthews said he intended in the bill to have two white members of the board—president and past president of the "Medical Association of Georgia" a white organization.

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19K Ga

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Releasing Medical Talent

The formerly all-white Fulton Medical Society last year revised its laws in a way to permit restrictive membership in the state body and its county affiliates. Under the county option plan, two county societies, The Fulton County Medical Society, Atlanta, and the Bibb County Medical Society, Macon, have voted to conform to the conditional membership plan for Negro doctors.

Some Southern states have membership plans for Negro doctors somewhat better than the Georgia plan. Some other Dixie states, Alabama among them, provide no type of membership for Negro doctors. However, the Alabama Medical Association is considering the question through a committee appointed to make a study of it.

Daily World P. 6
19K Ga

Georgia Negro doctors, while not blind to the defects of the restrictive racial membership plan, nevertheless seem to view it as helpful. They think it opens the way for qualified Negro doctors in Georgia to buy membership in the American Medical Association and for them to be certified in certain specialities.

Negro doctors will not be required to dues in the country associations and will not be permitted to vote. They will be able to attend only the scientific session and will be barred from the other ones. These are unworthy and unjust limitations, yet they open the way. In time, with these small cracks made in the 97-year old wall of complete ban, the goal of real membership one day may be achieved.

Atlanta, Ga.

However, one may raise these questions. Is the Georgia plan of long range benefit? Does it seek to protect the traditional Southern pattern of racial restrictions by making harmless concessions? Is the denial of dues — paying rights and voting rights an emphasis upon the South's slowly changing racial disfranchisement philosophy?

Tues. 10-7-52

For some of the answers, one should read the October, 1952 issue of "The Southern Patriot," published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana, in which it reveals that a study shows that the attitude of a majority of practicing white doctors in the South favor providing membership for Negro doctors in medical societies.

This is a healthy revelation and should do much to dispel skepticism. It is information which deserves to be known by the general public. It tells the story of the coming of a new day for the South and the Negro. Fate of the two is interwoven and their destiny is genuinely mutual.

The Fulton Medical Society by its foot-in-the-door membership plan for Negro doctors is paving the way for releasing new medical talent which has been dammed up by the mud of bigotry. It is an awkward, timid, and limping step, but it hobbles forward, not backward. That is what counts.

Progress In Atlanta

19K Ga

The action last week of Georgia's Fulton County (Atlanta) Medical Society in extending its membership to qualified Negro doctors is encouraging. We hope the move will spread to Alabama and prevail on our State Medical Association to admit Negro doctors all over the state.

Advertiser
Montgomery
P. 4 A

Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, retiring president of the Alabama doctor's group, put the case congently when he said, at the Medical Association convention here in April, that the question was not social but professional. Alabama has some highly qualified Negro physicians. Yet they are denied membership and, consequently, denied positions on hospital staffs in the state. Thus the state suffers as well as the Negro doctor.

Dr. Hubbard pointed out that "by qualifications we have ourselves prescribed, these Negro doctors are eligible to become members."

Tue. 10-7-52

The Atlanta admission of Negro doctors was not compelled by a federal cop. It represents a wholesome voluntary change that goes by the name of "gradualism."

Fulton Medical Society Makes a Just Decision

Constitution

P. 4

The Fulton County Medical Society is to be heartily commended for its action admitting qualified Negro physicians as scientific members.

One of the greatest criticisms aimed at the South has been its shortage of Negro physicians and the inadequate medical care of the Negro population that has presented some of our most pressing health problems down here. Its effect, of course, has been reflected in the general health of the entire population.

Atlanta -

Excellent work has been done towards easing this critical shortage of adequately trained Negro physicians through the regional education program and through the various foundations. It should be encouraged. It can go a long way toward easing our shortage of physicians and medical personnel and toward improving the general health level of the people.

Mon. 10-6-52

Through offering its facilities to Negro physicians as scientific members, the Fulton County Medical Society has performed a significant public service. People serving humanity, of whatever race or creed, are entitled to information about latest developments that can help to improve that service.

We congratulate the Society for a wise and just decision that will be beneficial to the entire community.

Fulton Medic Group Votes Negroes In

Constitution

p. 1

Sat. 10-4-52

By KATHERINE BARNWELL

Negro doctors now can be admitted to the Fulton County Medical Society for the first time. The society has been in existence for 97 years. Atlanta, 1

The society voted 176 to 33 in favor of an amendment to its constitution and by-laws providing for the admission of qualified Negro physicians as scientific members. A two-thirds majority was required for adoption of the amendment.

The vote was taken late Thursday night after a long and lively debate of the amendment in an executive session.

As scientific members, Negro physicians will be entitled to attend all scientific sessions of the society. They will not be required to pay dues, and they will not have voting privileges.

Dr. Jack Norris, president of the society, said the move "represents a considerable departure from past custom in Southern medical societies."

"But we hope," he added, "that it will be well received and regarded as a progressive move to give Negro physicians encouragement to prepare themselves better for the practice of medicine."

Atlanta doctors explained the amendment "opens the door" for Negro physicians in Fulton County to become members of the Medical Association of Georgia and the American Medical Association. It also will enable them to be certified in certain specialties.

Constitution

To be eligible for admission to the society a Negro doctor must be a graduate of a Class A medical school, a legally registered physician in the state and a citizen of the United States. White doctors must meet the same requirements before admission.

Sat. 10-4-52

The Bibb County Medical Society in Macon recently adopted a similar amendment permitting qualified Negro doctors in that county to become members of the society.

Releasing Medical Talent

In Georgia, the formerly all-white medical society last year revised its laws in a way to permit restrictive membership in the state body and its county affiliates. Under the county option plan, two county societies, The Fulton County Medical Society, Atlanta, and the Bibb County Medical Society, Macon, have voted to conform to the conditional membership plan for Negro doctors.

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World, P. 6

Birmingham, Ala.

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Negro doctors will not be required to dues in the country associations and will not be permitted to vote. They will be able to attend only the scientific session and will be barred from the other ones. These are unworthy and unjust limitations, yet they open the way. In time, with these small cracks made in the 97-year old wall of complete ban, the goal of real membership one day may be achieved.

Tues. 10-7-52

However, one may raise these questions: Is the Georgia plan of long range benefit? Does it seek to protect the traditional Southern pattern of racial restrictions by making harmless concessions? Is the denial of dues — paying rights and voting rights an emphasis upon the South's slowly changing racial disfranchisement philosophy?

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New Honors For Dr. R.C. Stepto

Defender

p. 7

Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7-12-52

Dr. Robert C. Stepto, a member of the Provident hospital medical staff in obstetrics and gynecology, successfully passed the American Board of Obstetrics and Gyncecology.

A graduate of Northwestern university and Howard Medical school, Dr. Stepto completed his internship and residency at Provident hospital.

He won a fellowship from Provident Medical Associates in 1946 in pathology at the University of Chicago in 1948.

Chicago Physician Gains New Honors

19k

Chicago

P. 15

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. Robert C. Stepto, a member of the Provident hospital medical staff in obstetrics and gynecology, successfully passed the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

A graduate of Northwestern university and Howard Medical school, Dr. Stepto completed his internship and residency at Provident hospital.

He won a fellowship from Provident Medical Associates in 1946, and was awarded a Ph.D degree in Pathology at the University of Chicago in 1948. He also won the United States Public Health Service research fellowship at Michael Reese in Endocrine Gynecology.

Dr. Stepto is a member of Kappa Pi and Sigma Xi honor societies; the American Medical Association; the Chicago Medical Society, the Endocrine Society and the American Society of Experimental Pathology.

Dec. 7-11-52

Dr. T. K. Lawless Principal Speaker At Flint-Goodridge 20th Anniversary Celebration

Louisiana Weekly
Pub. Sat. 1-26-52

Dr. T. K. Lawless, internationally famous dermatologist of Chicago, Illinois, will be the principal speaker at the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Flint-Goodridge Hospital on Sunday afternoon, February 3, 1952 at 3:00 o'clock on the hospital lawn.

Following several years of study in Europe Dr. Lawless became an instructor in dermatology in the School of Medicine at Northwestern University. Because of his outstanding research and accomplishments in the field of dermatology his services are widely sought as a lecturer throughout the country.

New Orleans, La.

Dr. Lawless is presently a member of the Board of Trustees of Dillard University and he is particularly known to New Orleanians through his sponsorship and development of the beautiful Gentilly Gardens Housing Project. The entrance to Dillard University was donated by Dr. Lawless as a memorial to his father. He has also made several generous contributions to the hospital.

Other participants on the anniversary program include: Edgar B. Stern, President of the Board of Trustees; Bishop R. N. Brooks; Dr. Rivers Frederick; Dr. Urban Maes; James E. Gayle; and Reverend Nicholas Hood.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Dillard University choir and the Cohen High School Band.

Medic Admitted To Otolaryngology Board

Defender

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Dr. James M. Richardson, prominent eye specialist, last week passed the examination for a diploma of the American Board of Otolaryngology. He already is a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology, and now is one of 13 physicians in the Chicago area holding membership in both boards.

Medic Leaves Cairo, Scene Of Race Riot

Defender
P. 5

PEORIA, Ill. With temporary quiet reigning on the Cairo, Ill. school front Dr. S. W. Madison, one of the key figures in the controversial fight for integrated education there, has moved his practice to Peoria.

Chicago, Ill.

In a letter to the Defender recently, Dr. Madison sought to tell what he termed the "true story" of the Cairo riots of last January wife, Iraline, left Cairo for place and of the men who dared break where they might enjoy "a more persons primarily responsible for down Dixie traditions.

The medic declared he and his success in the Cairo school fight democratic form of life."

According to Dr. Madison, the were Dr. W. A. Fingal, Miss Gold-Lansden, Rev. Jelks, Lester Bailsten, C. P. Williams Atty. David ey, June Shagaloff, an unidentified secretary and himself.

Defender
P. 13
Chicago, Ill.
6-14-52

DR. ULYSSES GRANT DAILEY (wearing hat) one of the world's leading surgeons, is escorted to the amphitheater of the University of Bordeaux, France, to deliver a lecture on stomach surgery to the French chapter of the International College of Surgeons. Consulting surgeon at Chicago's Provident hospital, Dr. Dailey journeyed to Spain following his lecture where he addressed the bi-annual meeting of the International Assembly of the International College of Surgeons, meeting in Madrid. Standing at attention is the Guard of Honor, composed of French Naval Medical students.

Chicago Doctor Wins 4th Honor

Afro-American

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. Robert C. Stepto, a member of the Provident hospital medial staff in obstetrics and gynecology, successfully passed the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

P. 3

A graduate of Northwestern university and Howard Medical school, Dr. Stepto completed his internship and residency at Provident hospital. He won a fellowship from Provident Medical Associates in 1946 and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Pathology at the University of Chicago in 1948.

Baltimore, Md.

He also won the United States Public Health Service research fellowship at Michael Reese in Endocrine Gynecology. Dr. Stepto is a member of Kappa Pi and Sigma Xi honor societies and the American Medical Association.

P. 4

OFF FOR SPAIN—Departing from New York International Airport on a Pan American World Airways Stratoclipper are Dr. Russell Nelson (left) assistant professor of surgery at New York university, and Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey, consulting surgeon at Provident hospital, Chicago. Pair was en route to Madrid, Spain, to attend meeting of International College of Surgeons, May 28-31. Dr. Dailey is scheduled to speak on techniques of stomach surgery he developed. He will also speak at meetings in Amsterdam and Vienna following the Madrid meeting.

Doctor Made Member Of College of Surgeons

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP)—Dr. T. C. McFall, a practicing physician here, last week was honored when he was inducted into membership in the International College of Surgeons at the organization's annual meeting in Chicago.

19K

Negro Medics Honor Head of International College of Surgeons

19K

P. 3

At a special dinner at the Bismarck hotel in downtown Chicago, a group of 20 of the nation's greatest Negro surgeons last week honored Dr. Max Thorek, of Chicago, the founder and prominent secretary-general of the International College of Surgeons.

The 20 Negro surgeons, in Chicago for the 57th annual convention of the National Medical association, Aug. 11-15, presented to Dr. Thorek a bronze plaque for "his courageous devotion to the ideals of democracy."

Jet 9-6-52

Shown above left to right are: Dr. Thorek, the honoree; Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans, and Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey, recently elected to the board of trustees of the International College of Surgeons.

Dr. Frederick also is a member of the International College of Surgeons. (ANP).

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3 Surgeons Named To ICS

Three St. Louis surgeons were accepted into membership of the International College of Surgeons when that body held its 17th annual convocation of the Canadian and United States sections at Chicago last week.

The men were Dr. G. S. Key, Dr. J. J. Thomas and Dr. E. T. Taylor. The sessions were held at the Conrad Hilton hotel in Chicago's loop district from Sept. 2 through 5.

Those in attendance heard the Honorable Lord Horder, distinguished Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England.

Dr. Peterson To Head U.N. Health Body

BROOKLYN—(ANP)—A cablegram was received here Thursday from Geneva, Switzerland, announcing the appointment of Dr. Jerome Peterson, 49, as director of the public health division of the United Nation's World Health Organization. He is stationed in Palestine with the health unit. His home is in Brooklyn.

Dr. Peterson was graduated from Syracuse University and Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. He held official health posts in Puerto Rico and in the New York City Department of Health. In 1944 he was appointed assistant professor at Long Island College of Medicine.

Named a senior surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service in 1946, he went to China where he served as epidemiologist of the UNRRA China Mission under the World Health Organization. He became head of the China Mission in 1947.

Pittsburgh Pa.

12-20-52

Dr. Peterson is married to a physician, Dr. Vera A. Joseph. They have three children.

Medics Honor Dr. Max Thorex For Pioneering

19K

WASHINGTON — Eighteen Negro members of the International College of Surgeons, presented Dr. Max Thorek, famed surgeon and founder, permanent Secretary-General and editor-in-chief of the Journal of the International College of Surgeons, a bronze plaque in recognition of his "courageous devotion to the ideals of democracy."

Dr. Thorek has long been an effective force in showing that surgery and surgical ability recognize no lines of nationality, creed, or descent.

Speakers at a testimonial dinner tendered Dr. Thorek in Chicago are listed in the November issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association as: Drs. James M. Allison, George Shropshear, Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago; M. Russell Nelson of New York, W. Montague Cobb of Washington, and Rivers Frederick of New Orleans. Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey of Chicago was toastmaster.

P. 3

19K

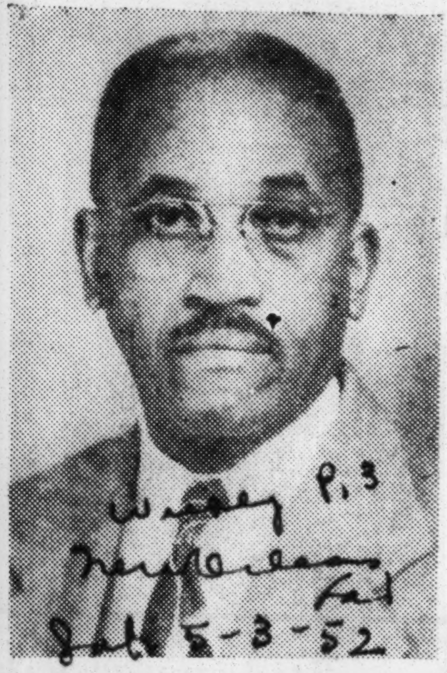
Dr. Nelson C. Jefferson served with Drs. Giles and Nelson as hosts.

The 18 Negro surgeons listed on the plaque are: Drs. James M. Allison, Ulysses Grant Dailey, Helen Dickens, John Finlay, Rivers Frederick, Charles H. Garvin, Roscoe C. Giles, Henry L. Gowens, Henry W. Hampton, Nelson C. Jefferson, Peter Marshall Murray, M. Russell Nelson, James F. Wilson, William H. Sinkler, John T. Thomas, Matthew W. Walker, Louis T. Wright, and Asa Yancey.

19k 1952

Louisiana

Re-elected



Weekly P.3
New Orleans La
Sat 5-3-52

The New Orleans Medical Association held its annual election of officers Thursday, April 23, 1952. All officers were re-elected as follows:

19K

P. T. Robinson, M.D., (above), President; G. J. Thomas, M.D., 1st Vice-President; C. H. D. Bowers, M.D., 2nd Vice-President; Charles H. Young, Jr., M.D., Secretary; A. E. Darensbourg, M.D., Ass't. Secretary; W. R. Adams, M.D., Statistician; W. N. Segre, M.D., Chaplain; E. P. Jimson, M. D., Treasurer.

The following Board Members elected were: Drs. J. O. Sheffield, O. W. Duncan, C. C. Haydel, Thelma Coffey-Boutte, H. E. Robinson, N. R. Davidson, and Rivers Frederick.

To Interne At Homer G. Phillips

La
19K
Weekly
P.3
New Orleans La
Sat. 6-28-

Pictured above is an unusual couple, Doctors Julius C. and Muriel Francine Cox Robinson, son and daughter-in-law of Dr. and Mrs. P. T. Robinson of New Orleans. Dr. Julius C. Robinson was the recipient of the C. O. Hadley Anatomy prize given by Dr. Jos. C. Gathings of Washington, D. C., in honor of Dr. C. O. Hadley, late professor at Meharry Medical College, awarded to the candidate for Degree of Doctor of Medicine who attained the highest average in anatomy. He was also elected to Kappa Pi, honorary society. Both Doctors Robinson will interne at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Julius Robinson has chosen surgery as his field, while Dr. Muriel Robinson chose general practice.

19k 1952

Louisiana

Dr. La Branche Passes Pediatric Board Exam

Defender

P. 1

NEW ORLEANS — Dr. Hernandez LaBranche of New Orleans was recently notified by the American Academy of Pediatrics that he successfully passed its board examination held in Chicago Dec. 1.

Dr. LaBranche is at present a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, stationed in Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Sat. 1-5-52

19K

Orleanian To Teach Medicine At U Of Java

Louisiana Weekly

P. 1

Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Burbridge of San Francisco and former well known Orleanians, left the West Coast this week for the University of Java in Indonesia where he will teach in the medical school.

New Orleans

He will be on the Island for two years as a U. S. Public Health officer.

19K La

Also making the trip will be the couple's two children, Nathaniel Jr. and Lynn.

Sat. 4-12-52

Dr. Burbridge is the son of Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Burbridge of New Orleans, while his wife is the former Yvonne Mason, daughter of the late L. T. Mason and Mrs. Olga Mason.

New Orleanian To Teach Medicine At Java University

Defender

P. 1

Chicago Del.

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Burbridge, formerly of New Orleans, left last week for the University of Java where he will teach in the medical school. He will be on the island for two years as a U. S. Public Health officer.

Sat. 4-19-52

Dr. Burbridge is the son of Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Burbridge of New Orleans. His wife, the former Yvonne Mason, is the daughter of the late L. T. Mason.

19K La

The couple's two children, Nathaniel, Jr., and Lynn, are also making the trip.

T. K. Lawless Assails Hospital Racial Bias

Defender Sat. 2-16-52

NEW ORLEANS — Sickness is the only criterion for medical treatment but some race horses and dogs get better medical care than human beings "and that goes for white and colored alike" said Dr. T. K. Lawless, famous Chicago dermatologist, Feb. 3, at the 20th anniversary ceremonies of the Flint-Goodrich hospital.

P. 13

The former New Orleanian told an open air audience that discrimination against minorities extends into the medical profession, and that to deny proper facilities to any group is a menace not only to the group but to the well-being of the nation as a whole.

He said the Bill of Rights has never been fully applied in the United States "unquestionably the best and the freest government in the world."

Chicago Def.

"But we should never be blinded to the imperfections of our institutions," said Dr. Lawless, an instructor in dermatology in the medical school at Northwestern U.

Studied In Paris And Vienna

The tall, dynamic physician who graduated from Northwestern and later went on to Vienna and Paris for post-graduate work in skin disease, pointed out that the majority of the world's people are non-white and are greatly interested in American democracy.

He said thousands of physicians renege on their oath when they refuse to treat sick and injured because of race.

Such prejudice, he continued, is not localized in the South but prevails everywhere. "Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, Italians and Filipinos all know what it is to taste the bitter brew of discrimination."

Dr. Lawless, who titled his address "Human Welfare in a Democratic State," said "only through the acceptance of the basic rights of man can a people live in harmony."

19K

He said Flint-Goodrich hospital developed from a "shelter for the sick into a cathedral for healing" and that he felt it was a symbol of the future.

Defender P. 13 Sat. 2-16-52

DR. LAWLESS

Award Citations

He was introduced by Edgar B. Stern, president of the hospital's board of trustees. Following the address, Stern presented citations in behalf of the hospital to eight persons for long and valuable service. They were:

Mrs. E. Lyons Baker, R. N., superintendent of nurses.

Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university and the first superintendent of the hospital.

Dr. Rivers Frederick, surgeon, teacher of the hospital medical board.

Dr. L. T. Burbridge, oldest living Negro medical practitioner in New Orleans, beginning service in 1898. He taught for five years before that elsewhere in Louisiana.

Charles A. Farwell, chairman of the hospital committee.

A. L. Lippman, business manager and first employe of the institution.

Dr. Urban Maes, chairman of the advisory board.

Dr. J. W. Thomas, Houma, for outstanding zeal in professional growth.

C. C. Weil, superintendent of the hospital, presented a trophy to Mrs. Edith Brooks, president of the woman's auxiliary, for her work during the year.

Dr. G. J. Thomas Elected President Of Flint Goodridge Medical Staff

Weekly Sat. 2-9-52 P. 8 New Orleans

19K La

Dr. G. J. Thomas, Senior Associate in the department of Urology, was elected President of the Medical Staff of Flint-Goodridge Hospital at its last regular meeting. Dr. Thomas is well known in civic and religious circles.

Upon completing a residency here at Flint-Goodridge Hospital in 1947, Dr. Thomas entered private practice. He is connected with the following organizations: President of the Deacon Board of Central Congregational Church, member of Board of Management, Dryades Street YMCA; member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP; and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

In addition to these Dr. Thomas finds time to participate in most of the community campaigns including Community Chest, the March of Dimes, the YMCA Membership Drive and others.

Other Medical Staff officers elected include: Dr. A. E. Darensbourg, Vice-President; and Dr. G. J. Bergeron, Secretary.

Committee appointments are as follows: The Executive Committee, Dr. C. C. Haydel; Dr. N. R. Davidson; Dr. W. N. Segre; Dr. C. H. D. Bowers; Dr. Logan W. Horton; Dr. Ernest Cherrie and Dr. G. J. Thomas. The Medical Records and Program Committee, Dr. W. N. Segre, Chairman; Dr. A. C. Johnson; Dr. G. J. Bergeron. Credentials Committee, Dr. C. C. Haydel, Chairman; Dr. Frederick Rhodes; Dr. Thelma Coffee Boutte; Dr. Logan Horton and Dr. W. R. Adams. Intern and Resident Committee, Dr. J. M. Epps, Chairman; Dr. N. R. Davidson, and Dr. C. H. D. Bowers.

19k 1952

Court Okeys 'Doctor' Title For Therapist

Afro-American Sat. 4-26-52
P. 18
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

Scoring a victory for all Maryland members of his profession, Dr. Edward B. Wallace, physical therapist, won the right, Thursday, to append the title "Dr." to his name.

Judge Herman Moser freed Dr. Wallace on charges of unlawful practice of medicine, by ruling that the man was guilty of no "intent" to defraud the public by using the "Dr." title.

Members of the Physical Therapy Society of Maryland of which Dr. Wallace is a member, stood ready to appeal any other ruling which may have resulted in his conviction.

First Court Test

It was thought that the case of the 54-year-old physicial therapist marked the first time that the issue has been tested in Maryland courts.

Dr. Wallace of the 1600 block Ruxton Ave., has practiced physical therapy in Baltimore since 1941. It is the science of body and muscle massage, and Dr. Wallace maintains offices in the 1500 block Pennsylvania Ave.

He was issued an annual license by the State Board of Physical Therapists until this year when his application was not acted upon.

Intended "Scapegoat"

State Senator Francis Dippell, who defended Dr. Wallace, declared that authorities had hoped to make a "scapegoat" out of him for the entire profession.

A hearing on his 1952 application is set before the board on May. 1.

In the trial before Judge Moser, Tuesday, there was no evidence that Dr. Wallace ever held himself out to the public as a member of the medical profession.

Pictures were shown of his office door. bearing the words, "Dr. Edward B. Wallace, physical therapist."

Many Types of Doctors

He added that there are doctors of law, divinity, philosophy, medicine, dentistry, engineering, math matics and many others.

In these same fields, Judge Moser went on, such degrees are conferred at Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland, but these persons "are not holding themselves out as engaged in the art and science of healing and in the practice of medicine."

No Intent Seen

Judge Moser explained that as long as there is no intent to deceive the public, use of the word "doctor" is not a criminal offense.

At the same time, he noted that there is a "vacuum" in the law which does leave open the opportunity to deceive the public.

Looking at telephone listings of physical therapists, Judge Moser commented that there are many who followed Wallace's example by calling themselves "doctor."

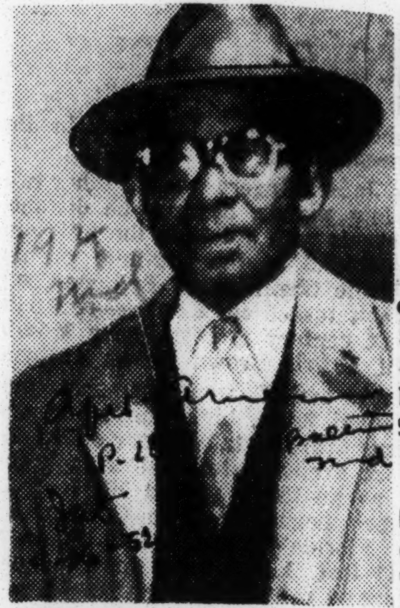
Dr. Wallace testified that in 1945, he received an honorary degree of "doctor of physical therapy" from the Indiana College of Physical Therapy.

He said that he also received training at the Virginia Normal Industrial Institute, Temple University and the American College in Chicago.

Dr. Wallace testified that he is referred to patients by licensed physicians. Those who come to him without references, he sents to a licensed physician before giving physical therapy treatment he added.

Noting these things, Judge Moser commented, "There is no exclusive property right in the medical profession to the use of the word "doctor."

Maryland



DR. EDWARD B. WALLACE

Va. Doctor Attends Parley On TB Drug

Baltimore — Dr. R. Walter Johnson, of Lynchburg, Va., was one of two Negro doctors at the annual meeting of the American College of Chest Physicians here last week.

Afro-American
P. 12

In recent weeks, Dr. Johnson said, he has been using the new miracle T-B drug Hydrazid (Isonicotinc Acid Hydrazide) in treating several of his patients.

Of the new drug, said Dr. Johnson, it was recommended to be used only on patients who do not respond to other forms of treatment such as streptomycin.

Sat. 5-3-52

Physical Therapist To Get 1952 License

Afro-American P. 24

BALTIMORE

Dr. Edward B. Wallace, physical therapist who last week won a court decision enabling him to continue use of the title "Dr." will be granted his 1952 license by the State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners.

Baltimore, Md.

The board held up Dr. Wallace's license this year. and he was charged with unlawful practice of medicine by using the title. He had been granted licenses, however, since 1947.

No Title Monoply

Judge Herman Moser freed Dr. Wallace, ruling that the medical professional has no monopoly on the title "Dr."

Sat. 5-3-52

It was shown that Dr. Wallace made no attempt to hold himself out to the public as a doctor of medicine, but rather, always added the words "physical therapist" behind his name.

Victory For Profession

The ruling represented a victory for the entire physical therapy profession. The Maryland State Physical Therapy Society stood ready to appeal any decision which would have been adverse to Dr. Wallace.

In 1945, Dr. Wallace testified, he received an honorary doctorate of physical therapy from the Indiana College of Physical Therapy. He maintains offices in the 1600 block Pennsylvania Ave., and has been a physical therapist since 1941.

Medic With New TB Cure Attends Ches Physicians' Meet

BALTIMORE, Md. (ANP)—Dr. R. Walter (Whirlwind) Johnson, who startled some circles in the medical profession by his report on Nydrazid treatments on two TB patients of Lynchburg last week, was one of two Negro doctors to attend the meeting of the Potomac Chapter of the American College of Chest Physicians.

The discussions at the meetings held in the Small ballroom at Sheraton Belvedere Hotel centered around new procedures in the diagnosis and management of tuberculosis.

The Lynchburg doctor in recent weeks has been using the new drug, Nydrazid, in treating two critical TB cases. One of the patients was taken under his care in a "dying" condition. This man, however, is not improving teadily while another has improved appreciably as a result of the treatment.

Speakers at the meeting reported that Negro children are more susceptible to tuberculosis over a longer period of time than white children.

During the discussion on the relative value of Nydrazid it was disclosed that in all of the sanitoriums where given, no patient who has been given the drug since Jan. 18 has died of tuberculosis despite the fact that most of the cases in which the drug was used were near death.

P. 3

Bergen Leader

Dr. George L. Kingslow of Hackensack, the first colored physician to be appointed to the Hackensack Hospital staff, is a trail blazer in race relations in Bergen county. He is an inspiration to youth and has been practicing in the county for 25 years.

19k 1952 Michigan

Hold Detroit Physician In Child's Death

Defender

Chicago

DETROIT — Dr. Samuel Stuard, 66, a prominent physician here for 20 years, was arrested last week in connection with the death of a four day old boy, Ashton Crawford. Dr. Stuard was released pending investigation.

Sat 7-12-52

Investigating officers said that the boy was born on June 28. On July 1, Dr. Stuard was called to the home of the boy's ailing mother, Mrs. Marie Crawford, 19. Dr. Stuard examined Mrs. Crawford and the child and found both to be in good condition.

19k

However, it was revealed that Dr. Stuard prescribed a medicine for the child and left orders that the boy was to be given five drops daily. The child died after the first dose.

Mich

The druggist who filled the prescription stated that the medicine prescribed by Dr. Stuard contain hrdlu shrdl shrdlu shrd lshrdlum ed approximately 10 per cent tincture of opium, enough to kill any four day old child.

19k 1952

Mississippi

Thomas Zuber Wins 'Man Of Year' Award

19K

WEST POINT, Miss.—Dr. Thomas L. Zuber, director of the Zuber Clinic of Internal Medicine here, last month became the first recipient of the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association's "Man of the Year Award."

Defender

The presentation was made during the 52nd annual session of the association, held at Mound Bayou, Miss., April 22-24.

Doctor Zuber also spoke at the public program of the Mississippi Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical societies.

Sat. 5-10

A graduate of Morehouse college, Dr. Zuber received his medical training at Meharry and began practice in Mississippi in 1915. He served as medical officer and battalion surgeon with American Expeditionary forces in World War I.

Chicago

Dr. Zuber is past-exalted ruler and secretary of Lodge 812 of the Elks and a member of the Mississippi Republican Executive committee.

P. 13

Other speakers at the three-day medical meet included Dr. Charles F. Gibson, consulting psychiatrist, Veterans Administration of Alabama, and Dr. J. Richard Ford, chief surgeon, Riverside sanatorium, Nashville, Tenn.

Officers elected by the body included T. R. M. Howard, president, Mound Bayou; S. N. Sisson, vice president, Greenville; A. W. Dumas jr., secretary, Natchez; James L. Lowery, assistant secretary, Alcorn college, and C. W. Smith, treasurer, Hattiesburg.

New members of the board of trustees are R. E. Woodruff, Aberdeen; and Dr. Zuber. Other members of the board are Drs. A. C. Hunter, Columbus; George H. Lane, Greenwood; James B. Dillard, Vicksburg; G. A. Carmichael, Canton; A. M. Hall, Jackson; E. L. Clark, Meridian; P. E. Pinson, sr., Vicksburg; C. E. Holmes, Greenville and T. E. Bowman. Canton.

THOMAS ZUBER

Ease Race Bars For Physicians

JACKSON, Miss.—For the first time in modern history, Negro members of the medical profession of this city will be given the opportunity to attend the scientific phase of the monthly meetings of the Central Medical society.

Defender

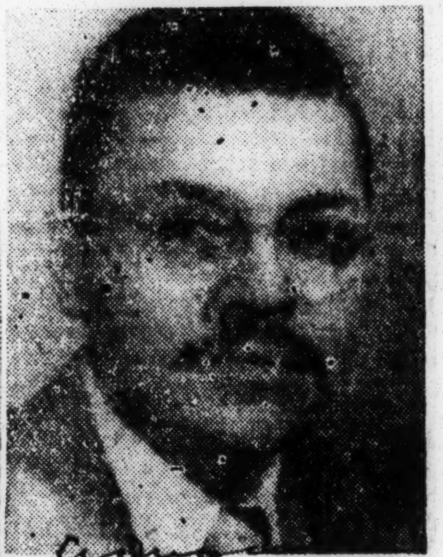
19K

The society voted in favor of Negro physicians attending the meetings this week — as guests, not members.

P. 13

Chicago Def.

According to a member of the society, the vote was taken at the request of the Negro doctors.



DR. THOMAS J. CALHOUN, Physician and Surgeon, has joined the staff of the Afro-American Hospital, Yazoo City, Miss., and is now on the job with Dr. R. E. Fullilove. Dr. Calhoun received his B.S. degree from South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; M.D. degree from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; interned at Harlem Hospital, New York City and Resident General Surgery in the U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama from 1949 to 1952. He will also do general practice in Yazoo City. He has not set up office yet, but may be contacted at the Afro-American Hospital, Yazoo City, Miss., Phone 868.

Jackson Miss.

Dr. Stewart Resumes Practice

19K

Advocate

Sat. 7-26-52

P. 5

Citizens of Jackson welcome the return of Dr. L. B. Stewart who has resumed the practice of medicine here after an extended absence. During her absence she has done extensive study in the field of Pediatrics (Disease of Infants and Children) in several of the leading medical institutions of the country.

Jackson Miss.

Dr. Stewart left Jackson in February of 1949 to accept a residency in Pediatrics at Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College and was on the teaching staff there until July 1, 1950. For the two months following, Dr. Stewart worked as Medical Clinician for the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare of the Mississippi State Board of Health with headquarters in Jackson. She worked several of the delta counties in this capacity.

On September 1, 1950, Dr. Stewart went to Cook County Children's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois as a graduate student in Pediatrics. While at Cook County, she was given a fellowship in Pediatric Cardiology which she carried on during the year as an adjunct to her studies in general Pediatrics. This work entailed diagnostic, research and clinical procedures for the diagnosis and treatment of congenital and acquired malformations of the heart. Much of the time was devoted to the County Rheumatic Fever Clinics.

At the completion of her studies at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Dr. Stewart entered the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia for studies leading to Master of Science Degree in Pediatrics. This year of study completed her requirements for the American Board of Pediatrics, which examination she is scheduled to take very soon.

All of Dr. Stewart's training was sponsored by the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She feels most gratified for the helpful and varied experiences she received while away and hopes that in some way they can be of benefit to the citizenry of Jackson and Mississippi.

Dr. Stewart maintains temporary offices at her residence, 919 Eastview Street. She plans to continue her work there until the completion of her modern clinic which will soon be erected on Lynch at Wiggins Stret. Office hours by appointment.

Negro Doctors Admitted To Scientific Part Of Medical Society Program

8-1-8

The Central Medical Society of Mississippi. embracing nine surrounding counties, met Tuesday evening in Jackson to hear guest speaker Dr. Thomas J. E. O'Neill of Philadelphia, Penn.

Dr. O'Neill, an associate professor of Hahneman Medical College, Temple University medical school and the University of Pennsylvania post-graduate medical school, is an internationally known thoracic surgeon. He is also a partner in a thoracic surgery clinic in Philadelphia.

Jackson

A pioneer in the field of intracardiac surgery, he has been particularly instrumental in helping develop the operation for rheumatic heart disease victims known as mitral commisurotomy. Before his speaking engagement, Dr. O'Neill had performed such an operation at the Veteran's oHspital, possibly the first of its kind ever performed in Jackson.

8-1-9

In his speech Dr. O'Neill traced the development of cardiac surgery and discussed conditions which can be corrected by surgery in the great vessels about the heart.

"All children with heart murmurs," he said, "should be thoroughly examined, because many of these cases are amenable to surgical treatment."

Wed.

2-23-52

Negro physicians of this area, whose request for admittance to the scientific part of the program had been voted upon and approved by the Society at its November meeting, numbered 8 or 10 in attendance.

New Chiropodist To Kansas City

Call

P. 5

Dr. Leroy Lewis Opens Offices

Fri. 1-11-52

Dr. Leroy C. Lewis of St. Louis, chiropodist and foot specialist, opened offices here January 3 at 1433 E. 19th St.

Kansas City

Dr. Lewis is located in the same offices formerly occupied by Dr. E. E. Canterbury who died last October.

19K Mo

DR. LEROY C. LEWIS

The 34-year-old chiropodist for the past five years was associated in practice in St. Louis with Dr. Edward Allen and specialized in orthopedics and foot surgery.

A native of Mason City, Iowa, Dr. Lewis attended elementary and high schools in Charles City, Iowa. He graduated from Buena Vista college, Storm Lake, Iowa in 1939 and was a student at the Illinois College of Chiropody when he was inducted into the army in 1943.

He served for almost three years in a medical detachment of the Quartermaster Corps, two years of which was in the European Theatre of Operations. He was discharged in January, 1946, as a staff sergeant.

Following his discharge from the army, Dr. Lewis returned to the Illinois College of Chiropody for his internship. He also studied commerce and finance at St. Louis university.

Dr. Lewis was married in 1947 to the former Miss Elizabeth Harris, a teacher in the St. Louis public schools. They have one son Ronald, 3 1-2 years.

Dr. Lewis is temporarily residing at the Paseo branch YMCA. He said he plans to have his wife and son join him here at the close of school next summer.

Certified As Specialist

Argus. P. 12. Fri. 3-14-52

19K Mo

Dr. Daniel W. Brown, practicing St. Louis physician, has been notified that he has successfully completed requirements for certification to the American Board of Urology. Dr. Brown is the eighth member of the National Medical Association to qualify for this distinction, and the first alumnus of Homer G. Phillips Hospital to be certified to this Board.

Argus

Dr. Brown, a native of Richmond, Va., completed his undergraduate studies at Virginia Union, received his medical degree from the Howard University School of Medicine. He served his interneship and residency at Homer G. Phillips Hospital from 1944 until 1947, and continued his residency at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., in 1947-48. After another year in Washington, where he was assistant in urology at the Howard U. Medial School, he returned to St. Louis and opened offices for private practice at 11 N. Jefferson Ave.

Dr. Brown is married and lives with his wife and three sons at 4902a Northland place.

Two St. Louisans Named To AC of S

Argus

P. 1

Two St. Louisans were formally inducted into the American College of Surgeons during the organization's meeting last week at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York.

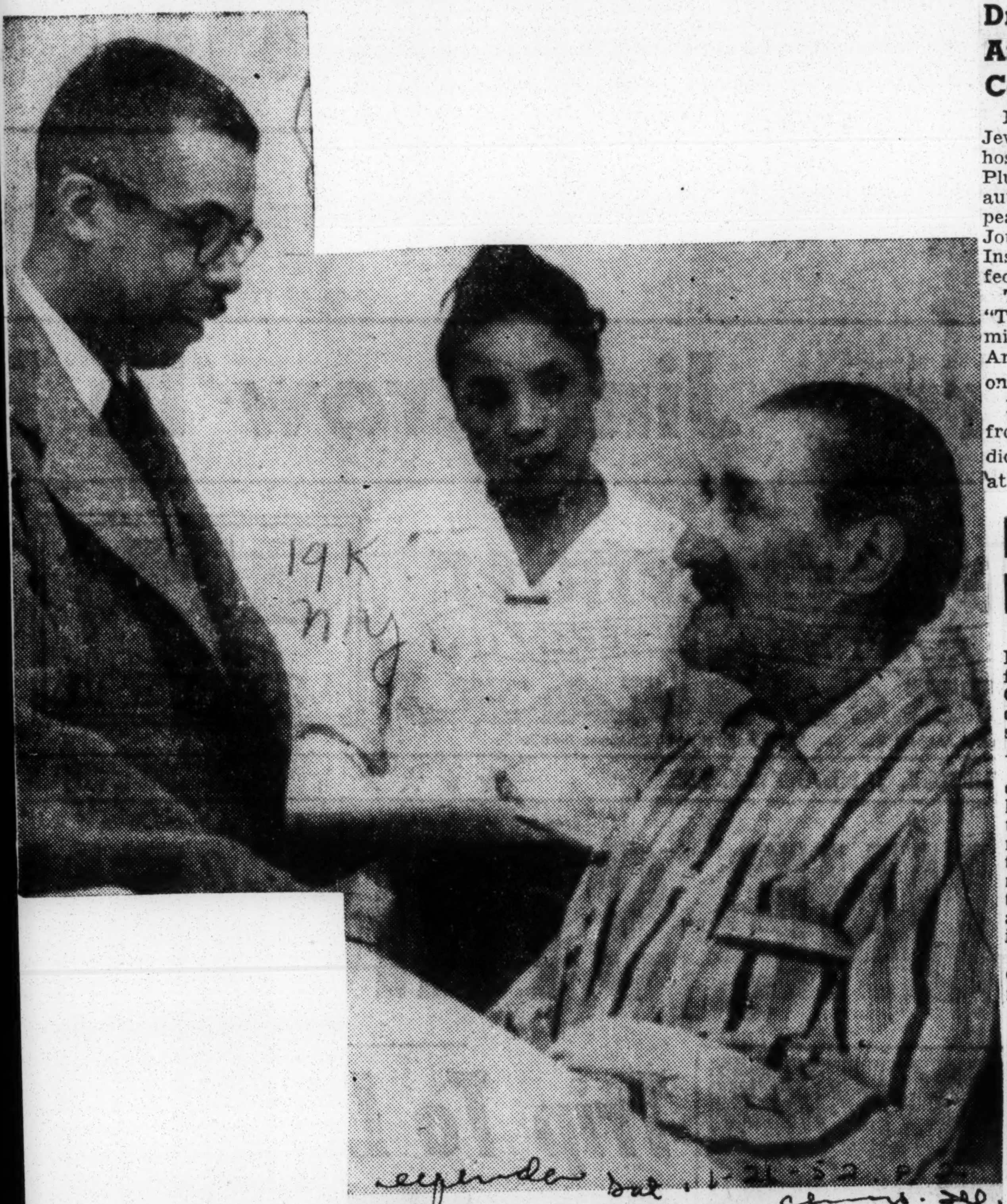
Fri. 10-3-52

Five Negro surgeons were inducted out of the 1,170 surgeons initiated, representing the United State and foreign countries.

19K

St. Louisans included Dr. James M. Whittico and Dr. Howard P. Venable, both distinguished surgeons of this city. Dr. Whittico recently performed a rare operation on the stomach of a three day old infant at the Homer G. Phillips' Hospital here. He has a lengthy record of achievement. Dr. Venable, director of the department of Opthalmology of Homer Phillips' Hospital, will start teaching duties at St. Louis University this semester. A member of the International Board of Opthalmologists, Dr. Venable made the highest mark ever made at the time he took the national Opthalmology examination.

19k 1952 New York



19K
ny

Defender Sat. 11-21-52. P. 2
Chicago. Def.

FAMED FLYER AND HIS PHYSICIAN—Bert Acosta (right) noted flyer and pioneer in the field of aviation, is attended by Dr. Sylvester Carter, assistant visiting surgeon at Sydenham hospital in New York. Acosta, who flew around the world with General Doolittle and was with Admiral Byrd's expedition to the North Pole, was admitted to the interracial hospital last week by Dr. Carter, his personal physician.—Defender photo by de Mille.

Dr. Plummer Writes Article For Cancer Journal

Chicago P. 13

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Jewel I. Plummer of Harlem hospital, daughter of Dr. Frank Plummer of Chicago, was the co-author of an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, a publication of the federal security agency.

The subject of the article was, "The Effect of Triethylene Melamine, Aureomycin, and Some 4-Amino Derivatives of Folic Acid on Tissues in Vitro."

Dr. Plummer received her Ph.D. from Columbia university and did much of her graduate work at Woods Hole, Mass.

Sat. 6-21-52
19K

Negro Doctor in Line To Head Medical Group

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 29.—A Negro doctor has been nominated for vice president of the New York County (Manhattan) Medical Society—the first of his race to be so honored by an affiliate of the American Medical Association.

Washington

Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Harlem's Interracial Sydenham Hospital, yesterday received the nomination which is tantamount to election and is expected to lead to his nomination for president-elect of the society next year. This would automatically make him president in May, 1954.

Dr. Murray is the only Negro ever elected to the AMA House of Delegates, the group's governing body.

19K
P. A4
Tues. 4-29-52

N. Y. medical society honors Negro doctor

News

NEW YORK, April 29—(AP)—A Negro doctor has been nominated for vice president of the New York County (Manhattan) Medical Society—the first of his race to be so honored by an affiliate of the American Medical Association.

P. 36

Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Harlem's interracial Eydenhano Hospital, yesterday received the nomination, which is tantamount to election and is expected to lead to his nomination for president-elect of the society next year. This would automatically make him president in May, 1954.

Tues. 4-29-52

Murray is the only Negro ever elected to the AMA House of Delegates, the group's governing body.

Brooklyn's Dr. Jerome Sidney Peterson with background of Syracuse, Columbia and Harvard U's, and Harlem Hospital, Puerto Rico, China, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel service, becomes head of Public Health Services Division of the UN's World Health Organization, and thus the world's top health expert. Should be a big inspiration to other ambitious lads.

Carolina Times
Sat. 12-13-52
19K

Journal and Guide
P. 4

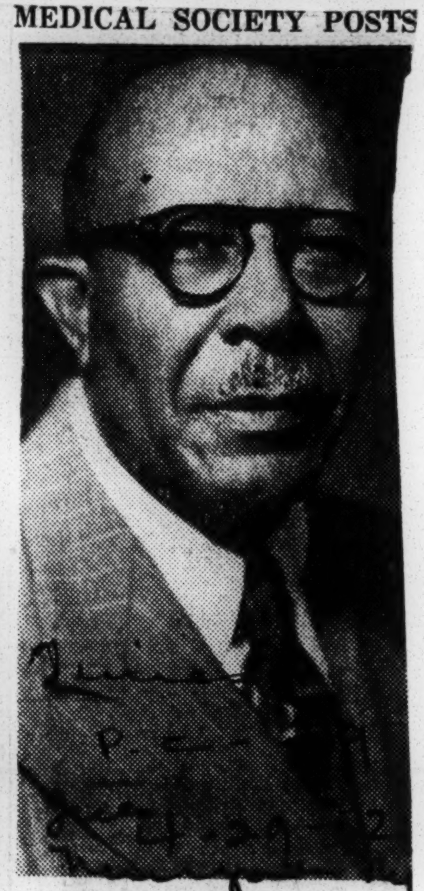
Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology in the interracial Sydenham Hospital in Harlem, became the first Negro physician to be nominated vice-president of the New York County Medical Society, Monday. The society is an affiliate of the American Medical Society.

Norfolk, VA.
Sat. 5-10-52

NAMED FOR NEW YORK MEDICAL SOCIETY POSTS

The New York Times

Dr. John H. Garlock



P. C-

Dr. Peter M. Murray

NEGRO DOCTOR WINS HIGH MEDICAL POST

Times

Dr. Peter Murray Nominated as Vice President of New York County Medical Society

P C-29

FIRST OF RACE SO NAMED

Tues 4-29-52

He Is Expected to Head Group in '54—Dr. Garlock Chosen for Principal Office

New York,

N.Y.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, noted Negro physician, was nominated for vice president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, largest component unit of the American Medical Association, at a meeting of the society last night at the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, is the first Negro physician ever to be nominated to the second highest office in this or any other county unit of the A. M. A. His nomination is tantamount to election and is expected to lead to his nomination next year to the office of president-elect, which would mean that he would automatically become president in May, 1954.

Also Honored by State Society

Dr. Murray has already been honored by the Medical Society of the State of New York with election to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, policy-making body for organized medicine in the United States. Dr. Murray is the first and only Negro member of that body.

Dr. John H. Garlock, surgeon of Mount Sinai Hospital, was nominated for the office of president-elect. He is now in Israel as medical consultant to the Government of that country.

Elections will be held next month at the annual meeting of the society on May 26. At that meeting, Dr. Gervais W. McAuliffe, president-elect, will automatically succeed Dr. Arthur M. Master as president.

The society also adopted a resolution urging the A. M. A. to have all medical societies in the nation admit doctors to membership without discrimination as to race, creed or color. At present Negro physicians in most Southern states are not eligible for membership in their county medical societies. This bars them automatically from membership in their respective state societies and in the American Medical Association.

Dr. Master Issues Statement

In a statement last night, Dr. Master said he was "most happy that our society has continued to be in the forefront of action to end discrimination in all phases of the practice of medicine."

The society, he said, "has investigated thoroughly and passed a suitable resolution in the case [of the employment] of the former German physician, Dr. Walter P. Schreiber, by the U. S. Army Air Force; though on no Nazi party list or war crimes list, Schreiber was closely associated with some of the most despicable medical characters of the Nazi party during World War II."

Dr. Master also called attention to the fact that the society has passed "a strong resolution placing us on record as condemning any descrimination in the matter of hospital appointments for physicians on the grounds of race, creed or color." He also pointed out that at its most recent meeting, the society had adopted a resolution urging the New York State Medical Society "to request the American Medical Association to use all efforts in its power to grant freedom of membership—as New York does—without reference to color lines or religious or racial origins."

Yale's 1st Negro Med. School Grad. Is N.Y. Woman

Informer

P. 11

Inf. 6-21-52

NEW YORK—(ANP) -- Doris L. Wethers, 24, was graduated from the Yale Medical school last wek. Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wethers of New York City, the young woman will do her internship at Gallinger hospital in Washington. Dr. Weathers was invited to attend Yale as a result of her brilliant record in high school and college in New York. As an honor student at George Washington high, she went on to Queens college and maintained one of the highest four year records any student achieved at that school.

At Yale, she was a dormitory student, but all of her associates were white students from all parts of the country. She was the only Negro in a class of 77.

Her work at Yale won a scholarship from the Jessie Smith Noyes foundation. Dr. Wethers plans to specialize in pediatrics once she completes her internship at Gallinger.

19K

N.Y.

Call P. 13

Kansas City

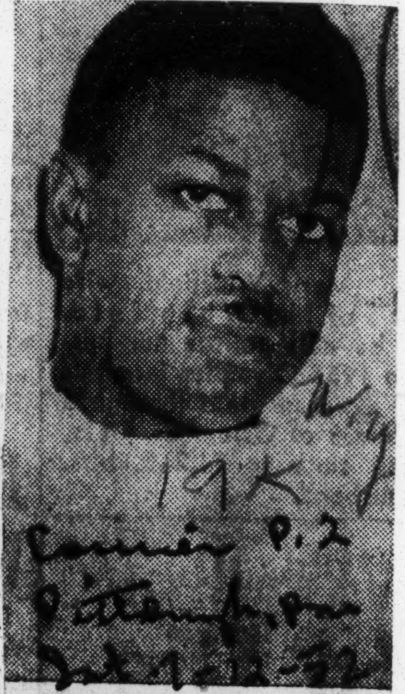
Mo.

6-20-52

19K

NY

DR. WRIGHT REVIEWS CAREER.—Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director of Harlem hospital and chairman of the board of the NAACP, (left), was interviewed by Bill Leonard on "This Is New York" over CBS Radio's flagship station WCBS. Recently honored by 1,500 friends and admirers at a testimonial dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Dr. Wright discussed Harlem's health needs and medical progress and increased opportunity for Negro doctors since he came to Harlem hospital some 33 years ago.



N.Y.

19K

Courier P. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-12-52

Bright Future — Twenty-six-year-old Dr. John Wade of Nashville, Tenn., week became the first Negro intern at New York's Knickerbocker Hospital. A graduate of Meharry Medical College, Dr. Wade did his graduate work at Northwestern University, Chicago Division, and Fisk University.—Bartley Photo.

Inquirer Sat 4-12-52

19K

NEW YORK— The Hon. Anna M. Rosenberg (left), Assistant Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, chat with **DR. JOHN MOSELEY, outstanding Negro radiologist and cancer authority**, co-chairman of the Harlem Cancer Committee and board member of the New York City Cancer Committee, a division of the American Cancer Society, at the kick-off luncheon for the 1952 April Cancer Crusade at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City, Sunday. Mrs. Lasker, guest of honor, received the 1952 Clement Cleveland Award for "outstanding service in the campaign for cancer control," Mrs. Rosenberg addressed the over 800 volunteer crusaders of all races gathered to launch the appeal. The national goal of the American Cancer Society is $16,000,000. Funds are used to combat cancer through research, public and professional education and service to cancer patients.

1,000 Attend Dinner Honoring Dr. Wright

Courier p. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—More than 1,000 persons from all walks of life heard a dozen speakers extol Dr. Louis T. Wright as scientist and humanitarian at a dinner here Wednesday night, April 30.

19K

Leading the array of speakers who gathered to honor the famous surgeon and to inaugurate the Louis T. Wright Library of Harlem Hospital was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who paid tribute to his valiant fight against segregation in medicine and in other fields.

Sat. 5-10-52

Mrs. Roosevelt said that military might and economic power are not enough to win the struggle against communism. We need spiritual resources as well, she said, and these we may gain through making democracy a reality to every American.

* * *

IN RESPONSE TO the many tributes paid him, Dr. Wright declared that he could "honestly accept them only on behalf of and for the staff of Harlem Hospital."

This institution, to which he has devoted thirty-three years of service, Dr. Wright said, "represents the finest example of democracy at work in the field of medicine. Its policy of complete integration throughout the institution has stood the test of time, having now been in practice for over twenty years."

Of the NAACP, which he has served as chairman of the board since 1934, Dr. Wright said its activities "have done as much as those of any organization to uphold the moral and spiritual leadership of America in world affairs." The association, he asserted, "has cooperated actively and unequivocally with all organizations genuinely interested in promoting these ends and thus aided the total health of all Americans."

Howard professor reconized by Physiological society

p. 2

NEW YORK — Dr. Walter M. Booker, associate professor of pharmacology of Howard university, was named chairman of the Section on Adrenals of the American Physiological Society at the organization convention last week.

Dr. Booker has devoted the past six years to the study of The Function of the Adrenal Gland as Related to Vitamin C. Invitation to head the Section on Adrenals was extended to Dr. Booker in recognition of his contributions to this phase of experiment.

Dr. P. Murray Nominated For Medical Post

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Harlem's Interracial Sydenham Hospital, was nominated Monday for vice president of the New York County (Manhattan) Medical Society.

Norfolk, Va.

Receiving the nomination, he became the first Negro to be honored in this fashion by an affiliate of the American Medical Association. The nomination is practically equal to election, it was reported.

Sat. 5-10-52

DOCTOR MURRAY is also expected to be nominated for president-elect of the Society next year, and if so, would automatically become president of the Society in 1954.

P4

He is the only Negro ever elected to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, governing body of the group.

Dr. Murray In Line To Head N.Y. Medics

Defender p. 9

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham hospital, and only Negro member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, was last week made the sole nominee for vice-president of the New York County Medical society, the largest medical society in the nation.

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Murray is the first Negro to be nominated for the second highest office in any medical unit in the AMA.

His election is assured, and it automatically makes him president-elect next year and president in 1954. Election will be held May 26.

Sat 5-10-52

At its meeting last week, the society also adopted a resolution urging the national body to have all societies admit to their membership doctors, without discrimination as to race, color or creed. Medical societies in most of the Southern states do not admit Negro physicians, thus barring them from the AMA.

Recently, they have been admitted to county units in Florida, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Oklahoma and Washington, D. C.

Dr. Murray has been honored by the New York Medical society a number of times. Since 1932, he has had assignments, and has served on every committee in the society. He has been chairman of the editorial board of the New York Medicine, the organization's official organ, and for the past fourteen years, elected to represent the society in the House of Delegates in the State society.

Dr. John E. Lowry, treasurer of the Queens county society, is the only other Negro delegate.

In 1950, Dr. Murray authored a resolution urging all societies to remove the color bars. It was introduced at the national convention by a delegate from Virginia and passed without a dissenting vote by the delegates to the AMA.

In 1950, Dr. Murray was elected by the New York State society to the House of Delegates of the AMA, being the first Negro so honored. Just a few weeks ago, he was re-elected to another 2-year term.

At present, **there are seven** Negro physicians **who are delegates to state societies. New** York has two, including Dr. Murray, New Jersey has four **and** California has one.

For the past 25 years, Dr. Murray has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard university, and from the point of service, the oldest member of the board, and is a member of the committee on Medical Education of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Before moving to Harlem in 1921, he was assistant surgeon-in-charge at Freedman hospital in Washington. Dr. Murray graduated from New Orleans university in 1910, and Howard Medical college in 1914.

Guest On 'This Is New York'

19K
My
Afro-American
p. 7
Balt.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgeon director of Harlem Hospital, in an interview with Bill Leonard on "This Is New York" over WCBS last Friday.

Dr. Peterson Heads WHO

Big UN Health Unit Run By NY Doctor

19K

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The United Nations World Health Organization Thursday announced the appointment of a colored man as director of its two million dollar Division of Public Health Services with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

Afro-American

Dr. Brock Chisholm, director of the WHO, announced from Geneva that the post has been given to Dr. Jerome S. Peterson, 42, a WHO medical officer of New York City who since 1949 has directed the Health services for refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the Gaza area and Israel.

Dr. Peterson, who is now in Beirut, began his new duties in Geneva on Dec. 8 where he will guide the work of the 2,000 employes of the public health service which has a budget of two million dollars.

p. 5

Graduate Of Columbia

Born in Brooklyn in 1903, Dr. Peterson studied chemistry at Syracuse University, obtained his degree in medicine from Columbia University and later specialized at the Harvard School of public Health.

Baltimore Md.

He interned at Harlem Hospital, and later specialized in Tuberculosis studies in Puerto Rico. In 1942 he returned to New York to become the second colored health officer in the city's Department of Health.

DR. JEROME S. PETERSON

In 1944 he became an instructor at Long Island College of Medicine and later was an assistant Professor there.

Dr. Peterson became a senior surgeon of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1946 and was assigned to the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as epidemiologist of the China Mission.

Under the WHO he became chief of the China Mission in 1947. He went to the Middle East two years later.

Dr. Peterson is married to a physician, Dr. Vera A. Joseph, and has three children.

New York Scientist Named 'Young Woman Of The Year'

Afro-American

19K

N.Y.

Date 12-20-52

NEW YORK—Dr. Jane Cooke Wright, 33, of Harlem Hospital, here is among the ten Young Women of the Year who received 1952 merit awards from Mademoiselle magazine, Friday.

For the tenth year in succession these awards were presented to ten young women who—with one exception—are in their twenties and early thirties and "who have already distinguished themselves in their fields and are expected to achieve even greater honors."

Dr. JANE WRIGHT

In making the awards, Mrs. Betsy Talbot Blackwell, Mademoiselle's editor-in-chief, cited Dr. Wright "for her outstanding contribution to medical science with her evaluations of the efficacy of drugs in cancer treatment—evaluations that are now being translated, abstracted and quoted all over the world."

Smith Graduate

Dr. Wright took her B.A. at Smith and her M.D. at New York Medical School. While interning at Bellevue Hospital she was rated by her supervisor as "by all odds the most promising intern I ever had working with me."

19K

She is married to David D. Jones jr., an attorney, and they have two children. In accepting the award Dr. Wright announced:

"My plans for the future are to continue seeking a cure for cancer, to be a good mother to my children and a good wife to my husband."

Baltimore Md.

Outside of family activities and her cancer research at Harlem Hospital, Dr. Wright is engaged in part-time private practice in internal medicine. She is a member of the executive board of the Ethical Culture Schools and a member of the Manhattan Council of the State Commission against Discrimination.

p. 10

The exception to the age category of the winners is twelve-year-old Ni Gusti Raka of the "Dancers of Bali" who received an award as "the symbol of a noteworthy cultural exchange between the East and West."

19k 1952

New Jersey

19K NJ

Courier P.

Doctor, Now—

Pittsburgh

Gene-Ann Polk, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Polk, of Roselle, N. J., was one of forty-three women who received their medical degrees at commencement exercises of The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

[illegible] 6-21-52

19k 1952 North Carolina

On TB Board

19K N.C.

Dr. Gordon M. Wilkins, Charlotte, N.C., who was recently appointed to the board of directors of the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association at the annual meeting held in Raleigh, N.C. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Mecklenburg County Tuberculosis Association and is active in the over all program for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Medical Group Elects Dr. Cleland New Head

DURHAM — (ANP) — Dr. W. A. Cleland, attending pedistrician at Durham's Lincoln Hospital, has been named president-elect of the Old North State Medical Society.

19K N.C.

Jun 16-18-52

The local physician was elected at the end of a three-day session here recently. All sessions of the society's 65th annual meeting were held in the Music and Fine Arts building at North Carolina College.

In addition to Dr. Cleland, the society elected the following officers:

Dr. F. E. Davis, Greensboro, for a second term as secretary-treasurer; Dr. Clyde Donnell, Durham, secretary-treasurer emeritus; and Dr. Milton Quigless, Tarboro, recording secretary.

Dr. W. T. Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, who was president-elect during the past year, will take over the organization's leadership during the coming year. Dr. Cleland's tenure of office will begin in 1953.

The state organization of Negro medical men, oldest society of its kind, was the guest of the Durham Academy of Medicine. Officers of that organization are:

Dr. C. D. Grandy, president; Dr. J. M. Hubbard, vice-president; Dr. R. E. Dawson, secretary and Doctor Clyde Donnell, treasurer.

Next year's meeting of the society will be held in Rocky Mount.

Several panel discussions relating to infant and child care were held during the closing session.

A meeting of the pharmaceutical section and a program sponsored by the Ladies' Auxiliary section were among the features of the meeting.

Several noted U. S. medical authorities spoke to the Tarheel doctors. Dr. Kelly Brown, chief of Gastroenterology of the Howard University Medical School discussed "Clinical Recognition and Treatment of Diseases of the Colon." Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, director of Clinical Investigation and Outpatient Department, of the Jersey City, N. J., Medical Center, discussed "Clinical Recognition and Treatment of Liver Diseases.

High Post in Medicine

19K N.C.

5-10-52

WE COMMEND the Medical Society of the County of New York (the AMA's largest unit) for its choice of the distinguished colored physician, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, as vice president.

In honoring this eminent gynecologist and obstetrician of Sydenham Hospital who has contributed so much toward the liberalization of the American Medical Association policies since his election to its House of Delegates, the New York unit is also honoring itself.

His powerful influence in the House of Delegates of the AMA is responsible for a new attitude toward colored physicians and surgeons in many parts of the country, especially in the Southern states, and has led to a lowering of the color bar in membership in several.

"We have picked him," said Dr. Arthur M. Master, the president, "not because he is a Negro physician, but rather because he is an outstanding physician and a leader in the circles of organized medicine."

This is the American ideal at its best.

19k 1952

Ohio

Court Appoints Tan Physician

Afro American

CLEVELAND—A panel of psychiatrists to conduct a mental examination of Lawrence (Loony Larry) Goldsby, slayer of four persons on a crowded bus here last week, was named in Criminal Court Monday following his arraignment on a murder charge.

P. 3

Baltimore, Md.

Arraigned before Chief Criminal Court Justice Donald F. Lybarger, Norman S. Monor, counsel for Goldsby, asked the court to order a sanity hearing for his client, a former member of the U.S. Air Force and an admitted homo-sexual.

Sat. 5-31-52

Named a member of the sanity panel was Dr. Alvin P. M. Hall, with offices at E. 105th St., who has established a wide reputation in the fields of guidance and mental adjustment. Other members, both white, are Drs. Royal Grossman and Wilfred Gill.

19K

Called "One Of The Girls"

According to police reports, Goldsby, known in night club and sporting circles as "one of the girls," has given officers conflicting ages and addresses on previous occasions. When arrested last week, he gave his birthplace as Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 20, 1929.

Ohio

A unique development of the quadruple killing was an announcedment Sunday by the Rev William E. Downes, pastor of East Mt. Zion Baptist Church, that his congregation had raised $100 for the family of Officer Eugene Stinchman, white policeman and one of Goldsby's victims.

The minister revealed the action of his church in an address at Triedstone Baptist Church, where he was guest speaker. Other local pastors have indicated that they will initiate similar action on the part of their congregations.

19k 1952 Oklahoma

Dr. Bate In Medical Group

Afro-American

Sat. 11-29-52

Tulsa Physician Is First Of Race

Baltimore, Md.

By FLOSSIE THOMPSON

TULSA, Okla. (ANP) — Dr. Charles J. Bate this week became the first colored person to be admitted to the Tulsa County Medical Society.

P. 9

Jack Spears, secretary of the society, said Dr. Bate was elected to "Scientific Membership." This membership limits the member to participation in scientific meetings, post graduate study, use of the library and other facilities belonging to the society.

19k

Okla.

As a member of this society, Dr. Bate also will have the right to attend the meetings of the Oklahoma State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Meharry Grad

Dr. Bate, a native of Tennessee, a graduate of Meharry Medical College and a Tulsa physician for 12 years, did post-graduate study in surgery at Cook County Post-graduate school in Illinois in 1944 and last summer.

Dr. Bate recently was married to Miss Ercelle Pierson, sister of the late George Pierson Jr., pianist and former accompanist of Etta Moten.

Mrs. Bate, a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, kans., is an instructor of physical education at Booker Washington High School. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

19k 1952

Pennsylvania

Mercy-Douglass Honors Dr. Hinson

P. 20

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Eugene T. Hinson, the only living ~~person of~~ the founders of Mercy-Douglass Hospital, was honored by the institution's medical staff at a testimonial banquet at the Pyramid Club, 1517 W. Girard Ave., Saturday last, April 19. Sat. 4-26-52

19K

Longest active member of the hospital's staff and board of directors, the 79-year-old native Philadelphian has been practicing medicine for 54 years. He lives at 1339 S. 19th St. Baltimore

Dr. Henson was graduated from the Institute For Colored Youth (now known as Cheyney State Teachers College) in 1892. He taught school for two years before entering the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Refused Internships

Although he was graduated from Penn with honors in 1898, Dr. Hinson was refused internships at University, Philadelphia General and Presbyterian Hospitals.

He joined the staff of Douglass Hospital, then only three years old, and later became a member of its board of directors.

Mercy Hospital was founded in 1907. Dr. Hinson has served as a member of the board ever since and for 37 years was head of the gynecology department.

Pa. Physician Cited By Frat

Defender

P. 3

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.,—Dr. Russell F. Minton, superintendent and medical director of Mercy Douglass hospital in Philadelphia, received the Achievement Plaque of Beta chapter, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, here last week, for his contributions in the fields of medicine and health care

19K

Chicago Sat. 3-22-52

Dr. Minton was similarly honored by the Philadelphia chapters of the fraternity last year.

19k 1952 DR. JAMES McCUNE SMITH

1st Negro doctor pictured on cover of medical journal

Tribune p. 17

Jan. 4-12-52

WASHINGTON—First American Negro to obtain a medical degree, Dr. James McCune Smith, is featured as the front cover illustration of the March issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. The drawing is from a photograph of the physician who received his medical degree as well as his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Glascow, Scotland.

Dr. Smith was born in New York City in 1811 and received his early education in the New African Free School established by the New York Manumission Society. Unable to obtain admission to institutions of higher learning in his own land, he went to Scotland in 1832, graduating in 1837. He practiced in New York City and operated at the same time two apothecary shops. For years he served as physician for the Colored Orphan Asylum of New York.

Los Angeles Eagle

He raised a vigorous voice and pen against race discrimination, collaborating with Frederick Douglass in abolitionist activities and wrote the introduction to Douglass' book, "My Bondage and My Freedom." He spoke out vigorously against plans for colonization of all American Negroes in Liberia. A pioneer in breaking down the race-superiority myth, he debated publicly with Senator John C. Calhoun and published a treatise on "The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Races." He died in 1865.

NMA Journal's March issue features first U.S. Negro physician, Dr. James McCune Smith who, graduating in Scotland in 1837, practiced in New York City, was outstanding abolitionist and opposed "Back-to-Africa" aberrations. Once debated with Sen. J. C. Calhoun. Know your history for balanced thinking. Interestingly, a Dutch-born Negro physician practiced in New York in the 1630's.

Courier

Pittsburgh

[illegible]

UNIT IN SOUTH ADMITS FIVE NEGRO DOCTORS

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8 (AP)—Five Negro physicians have been admitted to membership in the Charleston County Medical Association. This was said to be the first time in the history of South Carolina medical groups that white and Negro doctors have belonged to the same local organization.

The new members are Drs. W. H. Felder, C. T. Holloway, T. M. McCottry, T. C. McFall and N. F. Wilson.

The five doctors, all general practitioners in Charleston, also have become members of the South Carolina Medical Association and of the American Medical Association, to which the county membership carries automatic admission if desired. Previously they were members of the Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, an all-Negro state group.

Their memberships in the three organizations, state, national and county, grew out of a meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association last May. At that time the state group voted to delete any mention of color or race from its by-laws (there was no such reference to race or color in the constitution) and to recommend that county societies do the same so that Negro physicians might become members of the county groups—a prerequisite to state membership.

Dr. Lawrence P. Thackston of Orangeburg, president of the South Carolina Medical Association, said that the five Negro physicians were, so far as he knew, the only ones to have been admitted to a county association in the state.

19k

SC

Times

p 25c

New York, NY

Wed 12-10-52

19k 1952 Tennessee

Second Indictment Is Returned Against Nashville Physician

A second indictment was returned recently against a Nashville physician who was already out of prison on parole after conviction of one to three years for operating an abortion clinic. The new indictment returned Friday charges Dr. R. B Jackson with abortion and involuntary manslaughter.

Dr. Jackson reportedly is responsible for the death of a woman on December 22. Dr. Jackson had continued his practice after parole until a police raid revealed that five women were treated at the doctor's office on one day and paid a total of $1,000.

19k

Certified — Dr. Samuel O. Banks Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., has been certified as a specialist in oral surgery after passing examinations held by the American Board of Oral Surgery in New Orleans.

19k 1952 Texas

TMA Invites Negro Group

Morning News

Dec. 56-52

Texas Negro doctors will be invited to attend future scientific meetings of the Texas Medical Association wherever local meeting-hall rules do not exclude Negroes, Dr. Allen T. Stewart of Lubbock announced here Monday.

The decision to open TMA's scientific sessions to members of the Lone Star (Negro) Medical Association was made by vote of the TMA's house of delegates, in session at Hotel Adolphus. P. 1

Dr. Stewart, TMA president, said the house of delegates also voted to ask the American Medical Association to recognize the Lone Star Medical Association as an official affiliate of TMA.

Dr. E. B. Perry, Former Kansas Citian An Outstanding Civic Leader in Texas

Dr. E. B. Berry, physician and surgeon of Houston, Texas, was in the city Monday en route to Chicago to attend the national convention of the National Medical association. He stopped here to be joined on the trip by his father, Dr. J. Edward Perry, and Mrs Perry who are the younger Dr. Perry's guests to the convention.

Call

During the brief time that he was here Dr. Perry was greeted by many friends in his native city. Before leaving Kansas City in 1940 to go first to Tuskegee institute and then to Houston, Dr. Perry was a practicing physician and surgeon here. He was superintendent of the Wheatley-Provident hospital when he left, having served in that capacity for five years. For five years prior to that, he was assistant superintendent.

p. 24

Wanted To Serve People

Since moving to Texas, Dr. Perry has become one of the leading professional men and civic leaders in the Lone Star state. When he decided upon Houston as the place where he wanted to practice medicine, he made his decision on the basis of the dire need for Negro physicians in that section of the country.

Aug. 8-22-52

When it was suggested by friends that he settle in Michigan, Ohio or Pennsylvania, Dr. Perry said, "Don't you think they need me worse down South than out East? I'd rather go where I can do the most good."

In Houston and other southern cities, there is a shortage of physicians. There are only 17 Negro doctors in Houston, for instance, to serve a Negro population of about 100,000. By contrast, Kansas City with its 50,000 Negroes has about 50 doctors.

Active Scout Leader

19K

In Houston, Dr. Perry is an active leader in the Boy Scout movement, in the YMCA in the Negro Chamber of Commerce and in the Harris county Cancer organization.

The physician is district chairman of the Boy Scouts and last year received the Silver Beaver award for his outstanding service to boyhood. A year ago under the leadership of Dr. Perry and other Scout leaders, 40 boys from Houston were a part of the international conclave of Scouts.

Dr. Perry is vice-chairman of the Bagby Street YMCA board of management in Houston. In a financial drive for a new $800,000 YMCA building, Dr. Perry was chairman of the board and staff team whose quota was $20,000. When the drive ended, Dr. Perry and his teammates had raised more than $40,000. A total of $150,000 was raised by Negroes toward the new building.

Interested In Cancer

Of great concern to Dr. Perry is the research work to find the cause and cure for the dread disease cancer. As a member of the Harris county cancer organization, Dr. Perry is in the forefront in this fight. He is the only Negro member of the group. He works closely with the Anderson Cancer Research Foundation which receives patients from all over the state of Texas.

When Dr. Perry first became interested in this work, there were no adequate housing facilities for Negro convalescent cancer patients. Dr. E. B. Perry headed a campaign which cleared $8,000 and which was used to establish a Convalescent Home for Cancer Patients. The home is located in the former nurses home at the Houston Negro hospital.

Dr. Perry is a former president of the National Hospital Assn., and is a former president of the Missouri Pan-Medical association. He has held the office of vice-president of the National Medical association and this year served as national publicity director for the association.

The doctor recently has been appointed national physician for the Knights of Peter Claver. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Catholic church in Houston.

DR. E. B. PERRY

19k 1952

Virginia

Va. Medical Society Integration Sought

Courier P. 12

9K Va

WOODSTOCK, Va.—The Northern Virginia branch of the Medical Society of Virginia has instructed its delegates to the next state convention to vote for elimination of the color line. The 105th annual state convention will be held in Richmond next October.

A proposal to admit "well qualified Negro physicians" to membership in the state group was beaten by a margin of five votes at the 1950 convention. It would have required a change in the MSV constitution and a change must be approved by two-thirds of the members.

Sat 1-5-52

COMPROMISE MOVE

But Negro physicians were invited to scientific sessions of the MSV at the same convention. The compromise resolution was offered by Dr. John T. Hundley of Lynchburg, now president of the state organization.

Pittsburgh

Dr. George Long of Woodstock, outgoing president of the Medical Society of Northern Virginia, announced the instructions to vote for elimination of the color line as he made public a list of delegates to the state convention.

Richmond Unit Favors Dropping Negro Ban In Medical Society

Star

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—The Richmond Academy of Medicine has gone on record as favoring removal of the color line in membership of the parent Medical Society of Virginia.

Wed 5-28-52

The action is a forerunner of a battle that is expected to again shape up in the society this year over proposals for dropping the bars against Negro doctors.

P. A2

The Richmond academy instructed its 15 delegates to the society's State convention in September to vote in favor of deleting the word "white" from membership provisions.

Washington

In October, 1950, a proposal to admit Negroes to the society failed by only five votes. The society did, however, vote unanimously to admit Negroes to attend its scientific sessions.

At last year's meeting, the question popped up again. This time, the 35 local societies which make up the State group were instructed to make a decision on whether they wanted to change the "white" provision.

Advocates of admitting Negro physicians explain that since they are barred from the State society, they can't be members of the American Medical Association either.

5-28-52

The only other local Virginia medical unit known to have taken a stand on the issue is the Northern Virginia branch. Last December it instructed its six delegates to vote in favor of eliminating the color lines.

Virginia Medic Group Keeps Ban on Negroes

Call Vol 21 P. 21

RICHMOND — (ANP) — The Virginia Medical Society failed ofr the third time in as many years to muster enough votes to pass a proposal to admit qualified Negro doctors to membership. And as a result, a 51 year old provision restricting membership to white persons remains in effect for at least another year.

Kansas City Mo.

As nearly 800 physicians from all parts of the state assembled here last week to share information on the medical achievements of the past year, the governing body of the Virginia Medical Society:

Fri 10-10-52

Refused to admit Negroes to membership, deleted the word "white" from its constitutional requirements and attempted to formulate a campaign to oppose socialized medicine and compulsory health insurance.

The defeat of the proposal to admit Negro doctors failed this time by a wider margin than in 1950, and full membership was denied, once again, without controversial flare.

Aside from this, the organization made a minute step forward which may lead to a more bitter feud next year and the eventual "granting of full membership to Negro physicians. This step was the 66 to 54 vote favoring the proposal to delete the word "white" from the society's constitutional requirements for membership.

Former Richmonder Admitted To D. C. Medical Society

Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. Reginald G. James of Washington D. C., formerly of this city, is one of five doctors recently admitted to the District of Columbia Midical Society, a white organization controlling medical practice in the nation's capital. This organization, founded in 1817, admitted Negro doctors for the first time this year. As a member of the District group, Dr. James is also eligible for affiliation with the American Medical Association.

P. 23

Norfolk Va

THE SON OF Mrs. Rosa James Howlett of Barton avenue, Richmond, Dr. James is the brother of Robert W. James and Mrs. Gwendolyn J. Shelton also of this city. A graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, he holds medical degrees from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and John Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sat 1-5-52

He is married to the former Sadye G. Harris of Birmingham, Alabama, and is the father of two children — Reginald Jr., and Janice Katheleen.

Newport News Physician and Wife Honored

19K Va

Journal and Guide p. 6 Norfolk, Va. Dat. 3-24-52

19K Va

Presentations were presented to Dr. C. Waldo Scott and his wife at the annual Doctor's Day meeting of the Rappahannock Medical Society in West Point, Va. In the top photo, left to right are Drs. C. W. Scott, J. B. Blayton and W. A. Franklin. The presentation was made by Dr. Franklin. Dr. Scott was recently appointed to the Newport News School Board [illegible] with the American College of Surgeons, and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

In the bottom picture Mrs. Scott receives a jewel case from Mrs. E. G. Stewart, president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the society.

Rappahannock Physicians Honor Dr. C. W. Scott

WEST POINT, Va. — Dr. C. Waldo Scott was honored recently by the Rappahannock Medical Society at its annual Doctor's Day meeting. Dr. Scott recently became the first colored person to be appointed to the Newport News School Board in over 50 years.

He was also elected to fellowship in the American College of Surgeons in November. Dr. Scott has been a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery since 1948.

Journal and Guide

HE WAS PRESENTED an engraved silver thermos ice bucket in recognition of his recent honors. In making the presentation, Dr. W. A. Franklin, secretary of the society said: p. 6

"This is a small token of our appreciation of your singular achievements in your specialty, your colleagues are inspired by and are proud of your basic philosophy of altruism — Norfolk Va.

Instead of the usual clinical session, the society and the ladies' auxiliary met jointly. Mrs. Scott was presented with a jewel case by Mrs. Elric Stewart, president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the society.

Dat. 5-21-52

speaker. The sergeant recently returned from 18 months duty in Korea.

19K

Talks on "How the Layman Sees His Physician" was given by Ernest Parks and Gordon Robinson.

MEMBERS PRESENT at the meeting were: Dr. and Mrs. C. S Franklin, Ruthville; Dr. and Mrs. Elric Stewart, Tappahannock; Dr and Mrs. M. E. Toney, Stormont; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Blayton, Williamsburg; Mrs. N. V. McNorton, Yorktown; Dr. and Mrs. G. B. D. Stephens, and Dr. E. Stanley Gran-

num, both of Newport News; Dr. M. E. Norris, Kilmarnock; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Franklin, Wes Point.

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edical Society Admits Negro

Journal and Guide

While the Medical Society of Virginia Still retains its ban on Negro memberships, the adjoining District of Columbia Medical Society let down its color bar this year.

Dat. 11-15-52 p. 3 19K Va

Just recently the District of Columbia group admitted to membership Dr. Reginald G. James, former Richmonder, now practicing in the district. This makes Dr. James eligible for affiliation with the American Medical Association.

19m 1952

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-8-52 P. 13

T-B Patients May Be Saved By New Miracle Drug

News Press Photo Service

NEW TB CURE BRINGS JOY—Patients at the Sea View Hospital in Staten Island, New York jump with joy just six months after most of them had been pitiful victims of tuberculosis. The women above, and others, have been given two drugs, rimifon and marsilid, at the cost of about 25 to 50 cents per day, and have shown remarkable recoveries from the dread disease. Called "the best anti-tubercular agents yet discovered," the drugs, in a pill form no bigger than an aspirin, should be available by doctor's prescription by May or June from the Hoffman-Laroche, Inc. of Nutley, New Jersey. In most cases, the patients treated with the new drugs at Sea View, not only showed signs of full recovery, but also a marked increase in weight.

Journal and Guide P. 24 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-8-52

Mrs. Eula Sims, 45, digs into a typical "appetizer" and breakfast that she puts away each morning at Sea View Hospital on Staten Island. Following treatment with new drugs for tuberculosis, her weight jumped from 98 pounds to 182 pounds.

Scientists have predicted that two new drugs for TB victims should be available within six weeks to two months, and that the cost of treatment may be reduced from $3,500 for an average case, to less than $100.

TB Drug Seen As Advancement In Science

Medical

19m

P. 1

By International News Service

CHICAGO— Tuberculosis experts learned in Chicago Thursday that months and possibly years of trial have been sliced from the job of bringing a highly-promising new anti-TB drug to its medical "judgment day."

Fri. 3-7-52

An announcement at the annual meeting of the Cook County Tuberculosis Institute also indicated that adequate supplies of the new drug will be available if and when doctors give the go-ahead sign.

Atlanta, Ga.

The double-barreled boost for tuberculosis researchers came in a disclosure by the Nepera Chemical Co., of Yonkers, N. Y., that it has been producing and testing related drugs for five years and has since launched exhaustive clinical studies of some 400 patients.

Nepera's drug, pyricidin, is chemically the same as rimifon and nydrazid, which won nation-wide attention recently when highly encouraging results were reported at Sea View, N. Y.

A Nepera spokesman joined manufacturers of the companion drugs in cautions that "much additional work is necessary before the clinical effiacy of the drug can be established."

New TB Drugs

A new, important weapon has been added to the arsenal used in the fight against one of mankind's greatest infectious diseases. What has been described as "very encouraging" results has been obtained in advanced cases of tuberculosis after treatment by two new chemical compounds. World

These drugs were used on approximately 200 human victims of tuberculosis, who had failed to respond to any other method and whose cases were considered hopeless. The new chemical discoveries, which doctors warn are still in the experimental stage, hold out the greatest hope yet in the battle against tuberculosis. Memphis Tenn. P. 4

Even conservative doctors do not deny that results so far attained are very encouraging and that no dangerous reaction has resulted from use of the two new chemicals as used in the treatment of T. B. The National Tuberculosis Association considers the results greatly encouraging though not yet conclusive, and says several months may be required for further clinical trials and findings before any formal announcement can be made.

It was, however, made clear that results so far attained indicated the drugs were powerful new weapons and possibly the first of scores of their kind which may be added to the drugs used in the continuing war against tuberculosis. Tues. 3-11-52

While it is unwise to be over-optimistic about new drugs, it is probably safe to say that discovery and preliminary use of these two chemical compounds are the most encouraging news in the fight against tuberculosis in some years. The three chemicals which have been used in the compounds are all relatives of niacin the anti-pellagra vitamin, which is a member of the vitamin B complex group, originally known as vitamin B-3. These chemicals are known as isomers of niacin.

19 M

Dr. Geoffrey Rake, director of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, said at a recent conference that in the test tube and in mice, one of the compounds "has demonstrated spectacular activity against tubercle bacilli." Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, commissioner of hospitals in New York, said that in administering the drugs as a last desperate hope for some patients after they had been found to be highly effective against T. B. germs in the test tube, doctors watched the drugs "stop the disease right in its tracks." If no defects develop, the new chemical compounds will probably be available to doctors within several months.

Medic Says New TB Drug Saved Two

Defender

Sat. 5-10-52

P. 5

By CARTER JEWEL

LYNCHBURG, Va. — (ANP) — Two TB patients of this city have been greatly improved within the past weeks following treatment by a new drug which may eventually make medical history.

Chgo

19m

The new drug is Nydrazod which is being developed by a large drug firm for the treatment of tubercular patients.

Def

P. 5

The two patients are Melvin Brown and Walter Flashman. They are being treated by Dr. R. Walter Johnson.

Dr. Johnson, who enjoys a big practice, is said to be the first Lynchburg doctor to use the drug in the treatment of TB. He is also believed to be one of the first doctors in Virginia to use it.

The doctor said had he not used Nydrazod, he is confident Brown would be dead. But he did not make this applicable to Flashman.

TB Drug Seen As Advancement In Science

World P. 5

Memphis Tenn.

19M

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19m 1952

General

New Drug Shows Promise Through Treatment Of TB

World P. 3 Wed. 5-21-52

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A new drug related to the vitamin B family has shown "great promise" in helping to treat tuberculosis, leaders in Florida's tuberculosis control program said this week.

They were Dr. Wilson T. Sowder, state health officer; W. T. Edwards, Chairman of the State Tuberculosis Board, and Dr. C. M. Sharp, director of the state health agency's Bureau of Tuberculosis Control.

They cautioned, however, that uses of the drugs are still in the experimental stage and that it would be "some months" before it could be used in the state's tuberculosis hospitals for routine treatment of patients.

presidents.

Atlanta Ga

"If the new drug fulfills the promises that we see in the first information released on it it should go along way toward assisting, along with our other methtods of treatment, in the eventual control of tuberculosis," said Dr. Sowder. "But we would like to caution any patient who is receiving therapy under our existing program not to jump to the conclusion that this is any sense a 'cure-all,' but merely an auxiliary weapon to add to our present means of attacking tuberculosis."

New Drug Found For TB Patients

Call P. 23

NEW YORK. — (INS) — An inexpensive drug which has saved 92 "hopeless" tuberculosis patients is scheduled to go on the market in May or June in plentiul supply.

Fri. 2-29-52

Two pharmaceutical companies promised today to have the drug available—probably in tablet from smaller than an aspirin—at a price of ~~from 25 to 50 cents.~~

Kansas City

Mo.

Two New York news conferences—one at the National Tuberculosis Association headquarters and the other at the office of City Hospitals Commissioner Dr. Marcus D. Kogel—tore the wraps off the startling development.

No claim was made that a "cure" had been found for the "white plague" but the results spoke for themselves.

Dr. Edward H. Robitzek and Dr. Irving J. Selikoff told newsmen at Dr. Kogel's office of the results achieved when the drug was used on 92 patients at the Sea View hospital in Staten Island, New York City.

The patients had failed to respond to such treatments as streptomycin, para-amino salycilic acid extended rest and surgical procedures.

After eight months treatment with the new drugs, there had been no deaths, no elapses and no trace of bacillus tuberculosis, the bacteria in their lungs. Some may soon be discharged as cured.

Within 36 hours, fevers ranging as high as 105 degrees had returned to normal. Soon, lost appetities returned, one woman regaining 80 pounds she had lost.

19m 1952 New York

News Press Photo Service

NEW ~~TB CURE~~ BRINGS JOY—Patients at the Sea View Hospital in Staten Island, New York jump with ~~joy just six~~ months after most of them had been pitiful victims of tuberculosis. ~~The women~~ above, and others, have been given two drugs, rimifon and marsilid, at the cost of about 25 to 50 cents per day, and have shown remarkable recoveries from the dread disease. Called "the best anti-tubercular agents yet discovered," the drugs, in a pill form no bigger than an aspirin, should be available by doctor's prescription by May or June from the Hoffman-Laroche, Inc. of Nutley, New Jersey. In most cases, the patients treated with the new drugs at Sea View, not only showed signs of full ~~recovery, but also a~~ marked increase in weight.

19n 1952

Decline in V. D. noted after 10 yr. of penicillin

P. 3 Sat. 3-1-52

Tribune

Los Angeles

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.—More than 10 years have passed since penicillin, ~~best known~~ earliest of the antibiotic drugs, was first used on a human being to combat a physical disorder.

1.9-7

Used widely in treating such ailments as venereal disease, penicillin has helped to achieve an outstanding public health success. According to figures compiled by the U. S. Public Health Service, New York City reported a drop of more than 50 percent in syphilis since 1946, and a decline of 30 percent in gonorrhea cases. Philadelphia reported a 93 percent decrease in gonorrhea. For the U. S. as a whole, syphilis is down 41 percent in six years and gonorrhea is off 37 percent in the past three years.